University of Madras

THE CALENDAR FOR 1918

VOL. I

The University Act of Incorporation, Act No. VIII of 1904, Regulations, Tabular Statements, Subjects for Examinations, and Appendices

J. Sambamurthi Rao.
2·2·18.

University of Madras

THE CALENDAR FOR 1918

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The University Act of Incorporation, Act No. VIII of 1904, Regulations, Tabular Statements, Subjects for Examinations and Appendices

Madras
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1918

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THE CALENDAR FOR 1918

JANUARY

1	Tu	New Year's Day.
2	W	(Christmas holidays end.)
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	SUN	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	*Pongal* (Holiday).
13	SUN	
14	M	*Pongal* (Holiday).
15	Tu	Meeting of Syndicate. [F.E. and B.E. Degree Examns. Last day of registration for the
16	W	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	Last day of registration for the B.A. Degree Examination, and B.A. Degree (Honours) Part I Examination.
20	SUN	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
27	SUN	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

FEBRUARY

1	F	Last day of registration for the L.T. Degree, F.L., and B.L. Degree (Old and New) Examinations, and the March and April Examinations in Medicine.
2	S	
3	SUN	
4	M	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	SUN	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	Ash Wednesday.
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	SUN	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
24	SUN	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	

MARCH

1	F	
2	S	
3	SUN	
4	M	Meeting of Syndicate. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.E. and B.E. Examinations.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Intermediate Examination.
10	SUN	
11	M	*Mahasivaratri* (Holiday). Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.S.Sc. Examination.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Matriculation Examination.
17	SUN	
18	M	F.E. and B.E. Examinations. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 1st M.B.& B.S., or L.M. & S., and 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examinations.
19	Tu	Intermediate Examination. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.A., B.A. (Honours), and L.T. Degree Examinations.
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	Matriculation Examination.
24	SUN	The Indian Universities Act received the assent of the Governor-General, 1904.
25	M	1st M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. and B.S.Sc. (Part I) Examinations. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 3rd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examinations.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	(Easter Holidays begin).
29	F	Good Friday.
30	S	
31	SUN	Easter Sunday.

APRIL

1	M	
2	Tu	(Easter Holidays end.)
3	W	B.A. (Part I), B.A. (Honours), 3rd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examinations.
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	SUN	
8	M	Meeting of Syndicate. B.A. (Part II), and L.T. Degree Examinations. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.L. Examination and B.L. Degree Examination (Old and New).
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	*Telugu New Year's Day* (Holiday).
13	S	*Tamil New Year's Day* (Holiday).
14	SUN	
15	M	B.S.Sc. (Part II), F.L., B.L. (Old and New), and Oriental Title Examinations.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	Sri Rama Navami.
20	S	
21	SUN	
22	M	M.L., M.D., and M.S. Degree Examinations.
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
28	SUN	
29	M	
30	Tu	

MAY

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	SUN	
6	M	Meeting of Syndicate. Accession of King George V, 1910.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	Ascension Day.
10	F	
11	S	
12	SUN	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	SUN	Whit Sunday.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
26	SUN	Queen Mary Born, 1867.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	Corpus Christi.
31	F	

JUNE

1	S	
2	SUN	
3	M	King George V Born, 1865 (Holiday).
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	SUN	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	SUN	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	SUN	**H.R.H. The Prince of Wales Born, 1894.**
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
30	SUN	

JULY

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	SUN	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	*Ramzan* (Holiday).
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	SUN	
15	M	Last day of registration for the October Examinations in Law.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	F	
20	S	
21	SUN	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
28	SUN	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

AUGUST

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	SUN	
5	M	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	SUN	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	Last day of registration for the October Examinations in Medicine. Assumption Day.
16	F	
17	S	
18	SUN	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	*Avani Avittam* (Holiday).
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	SUN	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	*Sri Jayanti* (Holiday).
30	F	
31	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).

SEPTEMBER

1	SUN	Last day for receiving applications for certificates of having passed the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations.
2	M	Meeting of Syndicate
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	F	
7	S	
8	SUN	
9	M	*Vinayaka Chaturti* (Holiday). The Indian Universities Act, 1904, came into force in the University of Madras, 1904.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	SUN	
16	M	*Bakrid* (Holiday).
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	SUN	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
29	SUN	Michaelmas Day.
30	M	Last day of registration for M.L. Degree Examination.

OCTOBER

1	Tu	Last day of registration for Final Examination, **B.A.** (Honours).
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	*Mahalaya Amavasai* (Holiday).
5	S	
6	SUN	
7	M	Meeting of Syndicate. **1st M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. F.L., & B.L. (New)** Examinations.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	SUN	
14	M	*Ayuda Pujah* (Holiday). University of the Punjab incorporated, 1882.
15	Tu	3rd **M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S.**, and **Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examinations.**
16	W	***Muharram* (Holiday).**
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	SUN	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
27	SUN	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

NOVEMBER

1	F	
2	S	*Deepavali* (Holiday).
3	SUN	
4	M	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	SUN	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	University of Allahabad incorporated, 1887.
17	SUN	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	SUN	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).

DECEMBER

1	SUN	Publication in the 'Gazette of India' in 1904, of the Chancellor's declaration that the Body Corporate of the University of Madras had been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.
2	M	Meeting of Syndicate
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	SUN	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	SUN	
16	M	
17	Tu	*Barawafat* (Holiday).
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	Last day of registration for Matriculation, Intermediate and Oriental Title Examinations.
21	S	
22	SUN	
23	M	
24	Tu	(Christmas holidays begin).
25	W	Christmas Day
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	SUN	
30	M	
31	Tu	

THE CALENDAR FOR 1919

JANUARY

1	W	New Year's Day.
2	Th	(Christmas holidays end).
3	F	
4	S	
5	SUN	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	SUN	*Vaikunta Ekadesi* (Holiday).
13	M	*Pongal* (Holiday).
14	Tu	*Pongal* (Holiday). [B.E. Degree Examinations
15	W	Meeting of Syndicate. Last day of registration for F.E. &
16	Th	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
17	F	
18	S	
19	SUN	
20	M	Last day of registration for the B.A. Degree Examination and B.A. Degree (Honours), Part I Examination.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
26	SUN	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

FEBRUARY

1	S	Last day of registration for the L.T. Degree, F.L. & B.L. Degree Examinations and the March & April Examinations in Medicine.
2	SUN	
3	M	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	SUN	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	SUN	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
23	SUN	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	*Mahasivaratri* (Holiday).

MARCH

1	S	
2	SUN	
3	M	Meeting of Syndicate.
4	Tu	
5	W	Ash Wednesday.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	SUN	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Intermediate Examination.
10	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.E., B.E. and B.S.Sc. Examinations.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Matriculation Examination.
16	SUN	
17	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 1st M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. and 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examinations.
18	Tu	
19	W	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.A., B.A. (Honours), and L.T. degee Examinations.
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	SUN	
24	M	**The Indian Universities Act received the assent of the Governor-General, 1904. Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A. (Honours) Final, 1st M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., B.S.Sc. (Part I), F.E. and B.E. Examinations. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 3rd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examinations.**
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
30	SUN	
31	M	

APRIL

1	Tu	*Telugu New Year's Day* (Holiday).	
2	W		
3	Th		
4	F		
5	S		
6	SUN		
7	M	Meeting of Syndicate.	B.A. (Part I), B.A (Honours) Preliminary, 3rd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examinations
8	Tu	Sri Rama Navami.	
9	W		
10	Th		
11	F		
12	S	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.L. and B.L. Examinations.	
13	SUN		
14	M	*Tamil New Year's Day* (Holiday).	
15	Tu	**B.A. (Part II), and L.T. Examinations.**	
16	W		
17	Th	(Easter Holidays begin).	
18	F	Good Friday.	
19	S		
20	SUN	Easter Sunday.	
21	M		
22	Tu	(Easter Holidays end).	
23	W	**B.S. Sc. (Part II), F.L., B.L. and Oriental Title Examinations.**	
24	Th		
25	F		
26	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).	
27	SUN		
28	M	**M.L., M.D. and M.S. Degree Examinations.**	
29	Tu		
30	W		

MAY

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	SUN	
5	M	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	Tu	Accession of King George V, 1910.
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	SUN	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	SUN	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	SUN	
26	M	Queen Mary Born, 1867.
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	Ascension Day.
30	F	
31	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday)

JUNE

1	SUN	
2	M	
3	Tu	King George V Born, 1865 (Holiday).
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	SUN	Whit Sunday.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	SUN	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	Corpus Christi.
20	F	
21	S	
22	SUN	
23	M	**H.R.H. The Prince of Wales Born, 1894.**
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
29	SUN	
30	M	

Schedule of Examinations, 1918

Examinations	Fees	Candidates' applications due	Examinations begin
	Rs.		
Matriculation	12	20th December 1917 ..	23rd March 1918
Intermediate Examination in Arts	24	20th do. do. ..	19th do. do.
B.A. (Part I)	36	19th January 1918 ..	3rd April do.
B.A. (Part II)	36	19th do. do. ..	8th do. do.
B.A. (Honours) Part I	10	20th do. do. ..	3rd do. do.
B.A. (Honours) Final	50	1st October 1917 ..	3rd do. do.
Licentiate in Teaching	15	1st February 1918 ..	8th do. do.
First Examination in Law (April Examination)	30	1st do. do. ..	15th do. do.
First Examinatin in Law (Oct. Examination)	30	15th July do. ..	7th October do.
Bachelor of Laws (Old and New—April Examinations)	30	1st February do. ..	16th April do.
Bachelor of Laws (New—October Examination).	30	15th July do. ..	7th October do.
Master of Laws	100	30th September 1917 ..	22nd April do.
First M.B. & B.S. (March and October) ..	25	1st Feb. & 15th Aug. 1918	25th Mar. & 7th Oct. do.
First L.M. & S. (do.) ..	15	1st do. do.	do. do.
Second M.B.& B.S. (do.) ..	25	1st do. do.	do. do.
Second L.M. & S. (do.) ..	15	1st do. do.	do. do.
Third M.B. & B.S. (April and October) ..	40	1st do. do.	3rd Apl. & 15th Oct. 1918
Third L.M. & S. (do.) ..	30	1st do. do.	do. do.
Final M.B. & B.S. (do.) ..	50	1st do. do.	do. do.
Final L.M. & S. (April and October) ..	40	1st Feb. & 15th Aug. 1918	do. do.

Schedule of Examinations, 1918.—*contd.*

Examinations	Fees	Candidates' Applications due	Examinations begin
	RS		
Doctor of Medicine	100	1st February 1918	22nd April 1918
Master of Surgery	100	1st do. do.	22nd do. do.
Bachelor of Sanitary Science (Part I) ..	50	1st do. do.	25th March do.
Bachelor of Sanitary Science (Part II) ..	50	1st do. do.	15th April do.
First Examination in Engineering ..	20	1st do. do.	18th March do.
Bachelor of Engineering	30	1st do. do.	18th do. do.

THE UNIVERSITY

SENATE

Chancellor

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Baron Pentland of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E.

Vice-Chancellor

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., B.L.

Fellows

I. Ex-Officio

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, The Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.

The Bishop of Madras, The Right Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A., D.D.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras
(1) The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.
(2) The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I., I.C.S.
(3) The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, C.I.E., M.A., F.R.H.S.

II. Ordinary

(a) Elected by Registered Graduates [Section 7 (1)]

20*th January*, 1914.

1 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan, B.A., L.T.

21*st December*, 1914.

2 M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., B.A., B.L.
3 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Raghava Aiyar Garu, B.A.

14th December, 1915.

4 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavacharya Avl., M.A.
5 M.R.Ry. Vepa Ramesam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.

9th January, 1917.

*6 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan Avl., M.A., B.L., L.T.
7 M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., B.A., B.L.

9th November, 1917.

8 The Hon'ble Mr. Bayya Narasimheswara Sarma, B.A., B.L.
*9 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A.
10 M.R.Ry. G. A. Natesan Avl., B.A.

(b) Nominated by the Chancellor [Section 10]

5th May, 1913

*11 The Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., D.D.

5th August, 1913.

*12 Lt.-Col. C. Donovan, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
*13 Major F. F. Elwes, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.

21st October, 1913.

*14 Ferrand E. Corley, Esq., M.A.

4th November, 1913.

15 M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avl., M.A., B.L., LL.B., I.S.O.

20th January, 1914.

*16 Lt.-Col. W. J. Niblock, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R.U.I., F.R.C.S. (London), I.M.S.

21st April, 1914.

*17 The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D.
*18 The Rev. P. Carty, S.J., B.Sc., D.D.
19 Henry Dodwell, Esq., M.A.

30th September, 1914.

*20 Arthur Davies, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
*21 Mark Collins, Esq., B.A., Ph.D.
22 W. J. Prendergast, Esq., B.Litt. (Oxon.)

* Ordinary Fellows following the profession of Education—*vide* Section 6 (4), Indian Universities Act, 1904.

14th December, 1914.

*23 R. Ll. Jones, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.
24 The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, B.A., *Bar-at-Law.*

4th January, 1915.

*25 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
*26 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
27 The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., C.I.E.
28 M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Garu, M.A.

12th January, 1915.

*29 O. J. Couldrey, Esq., M.A.
*30 R. M. Statham, Esq., M.A.

8th February, 1915.

*31 The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A.

12th April, 1915.

32 Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mirala Vapuchi Maraikayar Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.

13th April, 1915.

*33 H. J. Allen, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*

26th April, 1915.

34 M.R.Ry. T. M. Nair Avl., M.D.

15th June, 1915.

*35 P. F. Fyson, Esq., B.A., F.L.S.

12th October, 1915.

*36 H. S. Duncan, Esq., M.A.
*37 The Rev. C. J. Perazzi, S.J., D.D.

25th October, 1915.

*38 Mark Hunter, Esq., M.A.
*39 J. G. Tait, Esq., M.A.
*40 The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D.

26th October, 1915.

*41 M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avl., M.A.

---

*Ordinary Fellows following the profession of Education—*vide* Section 6 (4), Indian Universities Act, 1904.

25th January, 1916.

42 Sir V. C. Desikachariar, Kt., B.A., B.L.
43 M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avl., B.A., I.S.O.
*44 R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A.
45 J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B., F.L.S.
46 Nawab Imad-ul-mulk Syed Husain Bilgrami, B.A., C.S.I.

22nd February, 1916.

47 J. L. Simonsen, Esq., D.Sc.
*48 The Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A.
*49 M.R.Ry. Paul Appaswami Avl., M.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-Law*.
*50 Gilbert Slater, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.

3rd March, 1916.

51 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

2nd May, 1916.

52 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Francis DuPre Oldfield, I.C.S.

7th August, 1916.

53 The Hon'ble Surg.-Gen. W.B. Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.

12th September, 1916.

*54 The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.

7th October, 1916.

*55 F. S. Davies, Esq., B.A.

10th October, 1916.

*56 The Rev. A. A. Thomas, B.A.
57 Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Esq., B.A.

28th November, 1916.

58 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
*59 J. C. Rollo, Esq., M.A.
60 Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, B.A.
61 M.R.Ry. R. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl., B.A.
*62 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A.

1st December, 1916.

63 The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D.
*64 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., M.A., B.L.
*65 W. H. James, Esq., M.Sc., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.C.E.
*66 M.R.Ry. K. Ramunni Menon Avl., M.A.
*67 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S.

* Ordinary Fellows following the profession of Education—*vide* Section 6 (4), Indian Universities Act, 1904.

20th March, 1917.

*68 M.R.Ry. C. Ramalinga Reddy Garu, M.A.
69 M.R.Ry. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
*70 The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

30th April, 1917.

*71 E. Winckler, Esq., B.A.

8th May 1917

72 M.R.Ry Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A. F.R.H.S.
73 Lt.Col. E.M. Illington, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.T.M., I.M.S.

21st May, 1917

*74 The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, M.A.

18th September, 1917.

75 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts Trotter.
76 Raja Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

25th September, 1917.

77 His Excellency Monsieur Martineau, Governor of the French Settlements in India.

4th December, 1917.

*78 J. Stephenson Esq., B.Sc. A.R.C. Sc.
79 The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A.

24th December, 1917.

*80 L. C. Hodgson, Esq., M.A.

8th January, 1918

81 Lt.-Col. R. Bryson, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S., I.M.S.

4th February, 1918.

82 Robert George Grieve, Esq., M.A.
83 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar Avl., B.A., I.S.O.
84 M.R.Ry. S. Swaminathan Avl., M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., Ph.D., *Bar-at-Law.*

(c) Elected by Faculties [Section 9 (1)]

14th December, 1915.

(ARTS)

*85 M.R.Ry. P. V. Seshu Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.
86 M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
87 M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rau Garu, M.A.

* Ordinary Fellows following the profession of Education—*vide* Section 6 (4), Indian Universities Act, 1904.

9th January, 1917.

(LAW)

88 M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
*89 M.R.Ry. K. Ramanujachariar Avl., B.A.

(ARTS)

*90 M.R.Ry. H. Narayana Rau Avl., M.A., F.G.S.

9th November. 1917.

(MEDICINE)

*91 M.R.Ry. P. S. Chandrasekharam Avl., B.A., M.D.
*92 Lt.-Col. A. Miller, M.B., F.I.C., I.M.S.

9th November, 1917

ENGINEERING

93 A. A. Biggs, Esq., M.I.C.E.

List of Members of the Senate in order of rank as defined in Regulation 1

Chancellor

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Baron Pentland of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E.

Vice-Chancellor

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., B.L.

Fellows

I. Ex-Officio

1 The Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*, *The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature.*
2 The Right Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A., D.D., *The Bishop of Madras.*
3 The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.
4 The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I., I.C.S.
5 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
(3–5: *The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.*)
6 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, C.I.E., M.A., F.R.H.S., *The Director of Public Instruction.*

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* Ordinary Fellows following the profession of Education—*vide* section 6 (4), Indian Universities Act, 1904.

II. Ordinary

[*Note.*—The dates indicate the dates of first appointment under the Act.]

1st *December*, 1904.

1 The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D.
2 J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B., F.L.S.
3 Nawab Imad-ul-mulk Syed Husain Bilgrami, B.A., C.S.I.
4 R. Ll. Jones, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.
5 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., M.A., B.L.
6 The Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., D.D.
7 M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avl., B.A., I.S.O.
8 The Hon'ble Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., C.I.E.
9 Mark Hunter, Esq., M.A.
10 H. J. Allen, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*
11 M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avl., M.A., B.L., LL.B., I.S.O.
12 Sir V. C. Desikachariyar, Kt., B.A., B.L.
13 J. G. Tait, Esq., M.A.
14 W. H. James, Esq., M.Sc., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.C.E.
15 R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A.
16 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan Avl., M.A., B.L., L.T.
17 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

13*th December*, 1904.

18 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
19 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
20 H. S. Duncan, Esq., M.A.

20*th November*, 1906.

21 P. F. Fyson, Esq., B.A., F.L.S.

20*th March*, 1907.

22 M.R.Ry. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
23 The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
24 The Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A.

9*th April*, 1907.

25 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A., F.R.H.S.

30*th April*, 1907.

26 E. Winckler, Esq., B.A.

27*th August*, 1907.

27 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar Avl., B.A., I.S.O.

29*th October*, 1907.

28 M.R.Ry. G. A. Natesan Avl., B.A.

14th April, 1908.

29 W. J. Prendergast, Esq., B.Litt. (Oxon.)

19th May, 1908.

30 Lt.-Col. A. Miller, M.B., F.I.C., I.M.S.

2nd June, 1908.

31 The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D.

9th June, 1908.

32 Lt.-Col. C. Donovan, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.

22nd September, 1908.

33 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.

5th January, 1909.

34 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan, B.A., L.T.

14th December, 1909.

35 The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, B.A., *Bar-at-Law*.

21st December, 1909.

36 M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.

4th January, 1910.

37 M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Garu, M.A.

8th February, 1910.

38 The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A.

12th April, 1910.

39 Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mirala Vapuchi Maraikayar Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.

26th April, 1910.

40 M.R.Ry. T. M. Nair Avl., M.D.

25th October, 1910.

41 The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D.

13th December, 1910.

42 M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Row Garu, M.A.
43 The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.

7th August, 1911.

44 The Hon'ble Surg.-Gen. W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.

7th October, 1911.

45 F. S. Davies, Esq., B.A.

23rd November, 1911.

46 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A.

9th January, 1912.

47 M.R.Ry. K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., B.A.
48 M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.

13th February, 1912.

49 M.R.Ry. K. Ramunni Menon Avl., M.A.
50 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S.
51 M.R.Ry. C. Ramalinga Reddy Garu, M.A.

12th November, 1912.

52 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., F.R.H.S.
53 M.R.Ry. P. S. Chandrasekharam Avl., B.A., M.D.

24th December, 1912.

54 Lionel Christopher Hodgson, Esq., M.A.

4th February, 1913.

55 R. G. Grieve, Esq., M.A.
56 M.R.Ry. S. Swaminadhan Avl., M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., Ph.D., *Bar-at-Law*.

5th August, 1913.

57 Major F. F. Elwes, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.

21st October, 1913.

58 Ferrand E. Corley, Esq., M.A.

20th January, 1914.

59 Lt.-Col. W. J. Niblock, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., etc., I.M.S.

21st April, 1914.

60 The Rev. P. Carty, S.J., B.Sc., D.D.
61 Henry Dodwell, Esq., M.A.
62 The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, M.A.

25th September, 1914.

63 Arthur Davies, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
64 Mark Collins, Esq., B.A., Ph.D.

21st December, 1914.

65 M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Avl., B.A., B.L.
66 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Raghava Aiyar Garu, B.A.

12th January, 1915.

67 O. J. Couldrey, Esq., M.A.
68 R. M. Statham, Esq., M.A.

12th October, 1915.

69 The Rev. C. J. Perazzi, S.J., D.D.

21st October, 1915.

70 M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avl., M.A.

14th December, 1915.

71 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavacharya Avl., M.A.
72 M.R.Ry. Vepa Ramesam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
73 M.R.Ry. P. V. Seshu Aiyar Avl., B.A., L T.

22nd February, 1916.

74 J. L. Simonsen, Esq., D.Sc.
75 M.R.Ry. Paul Appaswami Avl., M.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-Law.*
76 Gilbert Slater, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.

2nd May, 1916.

77 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Francis DuPre Oldfield, I.C.S.

10th October, 1916.

78 The Rev. A. A. Thomas, B.A.
79 Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Esq., B.A.

28th November, 1916.

80 J. C. Rollo, Esq., M.A.
81 Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, B.A.
82 M.R.Ry. R. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl., M.A.

9th January, 1917

83 M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., B.A., B.L.
84 M.R.Ry. H. Narayana Rau Avl., M.A., F.G.S.

8th May, 1917.

85 Lt. Col. E.M. Illington, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.T.M., I.M.S.

18th September, 1917.

86 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts Trotter.
87 Raja Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.

25th September, 1917.

88 His Excellency Monsieur Martineau, Governor of French Settlements in India.

9th November, 1917

89 The Hon'ble Mr. Bayya Narasimheswara Sarma, B.A., B.L.
90 A. A. Biggs, Esq., M.I.C.E.

4th December, 1917.

91 J. Stephenson, Esq., B.Sc., A.R.C. Sc.
92 The Rev. J. S. Chandler, M.A.

8th January, 1918

93. Lt.-Col. R. Bryson, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S., I.M.S.

FACULTY OF ARTS

1 The Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., D.D. (*President*, 5*th October*, 1915).
2 The Right Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A., D.D.

3 The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.
4 The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I., I.C.S.
5 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.
6 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, C.I.E., M.A., F.R.H.S.
7 The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D.
8 R. Ll. Jones, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., M.A., B.L.
10 Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., C.I.E.
11 Mark Hunter, Esq., M.A.
12 H. J. Allen, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
13 M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avl., M.A., B.L., LL.B., I.S.O.
14 J. G. Tait, Esq., M.A.
15 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan Avl., M.A., B.L., L.T.
16 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
17 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
18 H. S. Duncan, Esq., M.A.
19 P. F. Fyson, Esq., B.A., F.L.S.
20 The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
21 E. Winckler, Esq., B.A.
22 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar Avl., B.A., I.S.O.
23 The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D.
24 M.R.Ry. G. A. Natesan Avl., B.A.
25 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan, B.A., L.T.
26 M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Garu, M.A.
27 The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A.
28 The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D.
29 F. S. Davies, Esq., B.A.
30 M.R.Ry. K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., B.A.
31 M.R.Ry. K. Ramunni Menon Avl., M.A.
32 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., F.R.H.S.
33 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., F.R.H.S.
34 L. C. Hodgson, Esq., M.A.
35 R. G. Grieve, Esq., M.A.
36 Ferrand E. Corley, Esq., M.A.
37 The Rev. P. Carty, S.J., B.Sc., D.D.
38 Henry Dodwell, Esq., M.A.
39 Mark Collins, Esq., B.A., Ph.D.
40 W. J. Prendergast, Esq., B.Litt. (Oxon).
41 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Raghava Aiyar Garu, B.A.
42 O. J. Couldrey, Esq., M.A.
43 R. M. Statham, Esq., M.A.
44 The Rev. C. J. Perazzi, S. J., D.D.
45 M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avl., M.A.
46 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavacharya Avl., M.A.
47 M.R.Ry. P. V. Seshu Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.

48 M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rau Garu, M.A.
49 R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A.
50 M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avl., B.A., I.S.O.
51 Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I., B.A.
52 J. L. Simonsen, Esq., D.Sc.
53 The Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A.
54 Gilbert Slater, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.
55 The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.
56 The Rev. A. A. Thomas, B.A.
57 Muhammad Akbar Hydari. Esq., B.A.
58 Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, B.A.
59 J. C. Rollo, Esq., M.A.
60 M.R.Ry. R. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl., B.A.
61 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A., L.T.
62 M.R.Ry. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., B.A., B.L.
63 M.R.Ry. H. Narayana Rau Avl., M.A., F.G.S.
64 M.R.Ry. C. Ramalinga Reddy Garu, M.A.
65 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A., F.R.H.S.
66 The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, M.A.
67 Raja Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, Rajah of Pithapuram.
68 His Excellency Monsieur Martineau, Governor of French Settlements in India.

FACULTY OF LAW

1 Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., B.L. (*President*, 11*th February*, 1916).
2 The Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
3 M.R.Ry. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
4 The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, B.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
5 Khan Bahadur Shaik Mirala Vapuchi Maraikayar Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
6 M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.
7 M.R.Ry. S. Swaminadhan Avl., M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., Ph.D., *Bar-at-Law*.
8 Arthur Davies, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
9 M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., B.A., B.L.
10 M.R.Ry. Vepa Ramesam Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
11 M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar Avl., [B.A., B.L.
12 Sir V. C. Desikachariyar, Kt., B.A., B.L.
13 M.R.Ry. Paul Appaswami Avl., M.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-Law*.
14 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
15 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. D. Oldfield, I.C.S.
16 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
17 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts Trotter.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

1 Lt.-Col. A. Miller, M.B., F.I.C., I.M.S. (*President, 20th July*, 1917).
2 Lieut.-Col. C. Donovan, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
3 M.R.Ry. T. M. Nair Avl., M.D.
4 The Hon'ble Surg.-Gen. W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.
5 M.R.Ry. P. S. Chandrasekharam Avl., B.A., M.D.
6 Major F. F. Elwes, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.
7 Lieut-Col. W. J. Niblock, M.B., B.Ch., etc., I.M.S.
8 J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B., F.L.S.
9 Lt.-Col. E. M. Illington, M.R.C.S., etc., I.M.S.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Mr. W. H. James, M.Sc., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.C.E.

Honorary Fellows

[*Under Section* 13 (1) (*b*) *of the Act*]

[*Note*.—The year against each name indicates the year in which the Honorary Fellow was appointed a member of the old Senate of the University.]

1	1879	M.R.Ry. A. Sankara Aiyar Avl., B.A.
2	1880	W. H. Wilson, Esq., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.
3	1881	The Rev. A. Jean, S.J., B.A., D.D.
4	1882	Sir A. T. Arundel, B.A., K.C.I.E.
5	1883	C. Michie Smith, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S.
6	1885	M.R.Ry. A. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl., B.L. [C.I.E.
7	,,	M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rau Avl.
8	1886	E. Thurston, Esq., C.I.E.
9	1887	E. Marsden, Esq., B.A.
10	,,	L. Rice, Esq., C.I.E.
11	1888	The Rev. Canon Foley, M.A.
12	,,	The Rev. J. Fröhnmeyer.
13	1890	Lieut.-Col. W. Price, M.D., I.M.S.
14	,,	Col. John Smyth, M.D., I.M.S.
15	1892	H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.
16	1893	H.H. Sir Rama Varma, Maharajah of Travancore G.C.S.I.
17	,,	E. H. Elliot, Esq., B.A.
18	1895	J. M. Hensman, Esq., B.A. [B.L.
19	,,	M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur A. Govinda Pillai, Avl., B.A.,
20	,,	M.R.Ry. H. V. Nanjundaiya Avl., M.A., M.L.
21	,,	C. A. Paterson, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
22	1896	Muhammad Kadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
23	,,	M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar Avl., M.A., M.L.
24	1897	M.R.Ry. N. Subbarau Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
25	,,	The Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A.

26 1897 Kenworthy Brown, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*
27 ,, Walter Keess, Esq., M.A.
28 ,, M.R.Ry. C. Vijayaraghavachariyar Avl., B.A.
29 ,, N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, L.M. & S.
30 1898 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
31 ,, H. H. Sir Rama Varma, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
32 ,, Hormusji Nowroji, Esq., B.C.E
33 1898 M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur V. Raghavacharlu Avl., B.A.
34 ,, M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avl., C.I.E.
35 ,, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu Garu.
36 1899 M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.
37 ,, The Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, M.A.
38 ,, The Rev. I. Weismann.
39 ,, The Rev. K. Pamperrien, D.D.
40 ,, M.R.Ry. V. P. Madhava Rau Avl., B.A., C.I.E.
41 ,, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Appu Sastriyar Avl., B.A.
42 ,, Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, B.A.
43 ,, Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E.
44 1900 Sir G. G. Arbuthnot, Kt.
45 ,, W. J. Goodrich, Esq., M.A.
46 ,, The Right Rev. Dom. T. Manuel Rebeiro Viera deCastro, [D.D.
47 ,, The Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D.
48 1901 G. T. Mackenzie, Esq., I.C.S.
49 ,, M.R.Ry. M. Krishnan Avl., B.A., B.L.
50 ,, Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., B.A., I.C.S.
51 1903 M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur N. Ratnasabhapati Pillai Avl., B.A., B.C.E.

Honorary Fellows

[*Under Section* 13 (1) (*c*) *of the Act*]

[*Note.*—The year against each name indicates the year in which the Honorary Fellow resigned his membership on the new Senate of the University.]

1 1905 J. B. Bilderbeck, Esq., M.A.
2 ,, W. B. De Winton, Esq., C.I.E.
3 1906 Col. W. G. King, D.P.H., I.M.S., C.I.E.
4 ,, Sir James Thomson, M.A., K.C.I.E.
5 ,, The Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A.
6 1907 The Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D.
7 ,, T. T. Logan, Esq., B.A.
8 ,, Col. H. D. Love, R.E.
9 ,, The Rev. W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., D.D., C.I.E.
10 ,, The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, K.C.I.E., M.A.I.
11 ,, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Sturmer, I.M.S.
12 ,, Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
13 1908 Surg.-Gen. W. R. Browne, M.D., I.M.S.
14 ,, H. Malim, Esq., M.A.
15 ,, Sir Gabriel Stokes, B.A., K.C.S.I.

16 1908 The Rev. L. B. Wolf, M.A., D.D.
17 1909 Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
18 ,, H. J. Bhabha, Esq., M.A.
19 1911 Lieut.-Col. J. L. van Geyzel, M.B., I.M.S.
20 ,, The Rev. J.M. Russell, M.A.. D.D.
21 1912 A.C. Mitchell, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
22 ,, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Sankara Rau Avl., B.A.
23 1913 P. H. Sturge, Esq., M.A.
24 ,, Sir Ralph Sillery Benson, M.A., etc., I.C.S.
25 1914 Sir Alfred Bourne, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
26 ,, The Rev. D. Downie, M.A., D.D.
27 ,, W. E. Hoare, Esq., M.A.
28 ,, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Mangesh Rau Avl., B.A.
29 ,, M.R.Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai Avl.
30 1915 A. W. Bishop, Esq., Ph.D.
31 ,, J. P. Cotelingam, Esq., M.A.
32 ,, The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.L.
33 1916 M.R.Ry. H. Rangappa Avl., B.A., M.B. & C.M.

Boards of Studies (3 Years.)

ENGLISH

19th *April*, 1915.

1 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A. (*Chairman*).

2nd *March*, 1915.

2 Mark Hunter, Esq., M.A.

20th *July*, 1915.

3 The Rev. K. C. Macartney, M.A.

6th *August*, 1915.

4 The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A.
5 The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J.

4th *March*, 1916.

6 S. J. Crawford, Esq., B.A., B.Litt.

24th *April*, 1916.

7 L. C. Hodgson, Esq., M.A.
8 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan Avl., M.A., B.L., L.T.
9 M.R.Ry. S. E. Ranganathan Avl., M.A., L.T.
10 M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., M.A., L.T.
11 J. G. Tait, Esq., M.A.

28th *April*, 1917.

12 D. J. Sloss, Esq., M.A.

SANSKRIT, URIYA, MARATHI, BURMESE, AND SINHALESE

4th August, 1917.

1 Mark Collins, Esq., B.A., Ph.D. (*Chairman*).

24th April, 1916.

2 M.R.Ry. H. B. Atre Avl., B.A.
3 Babu Sasi Bhushan Palit, B.A.
4 Mahamahopadhyaya R. Chandrasekhara Sastrial.
5 M.R.Ry. S. Gantayat Avl.
6 M.R.Ry. R. Krishnamachariyar Avl., M.A.
7 M.R.Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avl., M.A.
8 M.R.Ry. W. B. Patwardhan Avl., B.A.
9 M.R.Ry. A. R. Rajaraja Varma Koil Tampuran Avl., M.A.
10 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramanujachariyar Avl., M.A., B.L.

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN

24th April, 1916.

1 M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avl., M.A., B.L., LL.B. I.S.O. (*Chairman*).
2 The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D.
3 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
4 Miss E. McDougall, M.A.
5 The Rev. C. J. Perrazzi, S.J., D.D.
6 The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D.
7 J. G. Tait, Esq., M.A.

HEBREW, ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND URDU

4th August, 1917.

1 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*, (*Chairman*).

24th April, 1916.

2 The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D.
3 Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., C I E.
4 Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I., B.A
5 W. J. Prendergast, Esq., B.Litt. (Oxon)

5th December, 1916

6 Muhammad Naimur Rahman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, M.A.

6th January, 1917.

7 Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, B.A.

12th January, 1917.

8 Maulavi Ali Hyder Sahib Bahadur.

22nd April, 1917

9 The Rev. C. E. Sell, B.A.

2nd February, 1918.

10 Muhammad Abdur Rahman Shatir Sahib Bahadur.

THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

24th April, 1916.

1 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A., F.R.H.S. (*Chairman*).

3rd August, 1915.

2 M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rau Garu, M.A.

14th December, 1915.

3 M.R.Ry. Vedam Venkataraya Sastri Garu.

24th April, 1916.

4 M.R.Ry. T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar Avl., M.A.
5 M.R.Ry. M. Krishnan Avl., B.A., B.L.
6 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Mangesh Rau Avl., B.A.
7 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. A. Narasimhachariyar Avl., M.A.
8 M.R.Ry. A. R. Rajaraja Varma Koil Tampuran Avl., M.A
9 M.R.Ry. M. Seshagiri Prabhu Avl., M.A.
10 M.R.Ry. K. V. Subbaiya Avl., M.A., L.T., M.R.A.S.
11 M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl.

9th January, 1917.

12 M.R.Ry. H. Narayana Rau Avl., M.A., F.G.S.

TAMIL

14th December, 1915.

1 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Ramakrishna Pillai Avl., B.A., F.R.H.S. (*Chairman*).
2 M.R.Ry. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai Avl., M.A., L.T.
3 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, Avl., F.R.H.S. (Lond.), M.R.A.S. (Lond.)
4 M.R.Ry. M. V. Ramanujachariar Avl.
5 M.R.Ry. K. V. Subbaiya Avl., M.A., L.T.
6 M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl.

TELUGU

14th December, 1915.

1 M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rau Garu, M.A. (*Chairman*).
2 M.R.Ry. J. Ramaiya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.
3 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. V. Ramamurti Garu, B.A.
4 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramanujachariar Avl., M.A., B.L.
5 M.R.Ry. P. Ramarayaningar Garu, M.A.
6 M.R.Ry. B. Seshagiri Rau Pantulu Garu, M.A.

KANARESE

14th December, 1915.

1 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Mangesh Rau Avl., B.A. (*Chairman*).
2 M.R.Ry. M. D. Alasingarachariya Avl.
3 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. A. Narasimhachariyar Avl., M.A.
4 M.R.Ry. B. Rama Rau Avl., M.A., LL.B.
5 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rau Avl., B.A.
6 M.R.Ry. B. M. Srikantaiya Avl., M.A., B.L.

MALAYALAM

14th December, 1915.

1 M.R.Ry. M. Krishnan Avl., B.A., B.L. (*Chairman*).
2 M.R.Ry. C. N. Anantaramaiya Sastri Avl., M.A., M.R.A.S.
3 M.R.Ry. T. K. Krishna Menon Avl., B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S.
4 M.R.Ry. Joseph Muliyil Avl., B.A.
5 M.R.Ry. Rama Varma Avl. (9th Prince of Cochin).
6 M.R.Ry. M. Seshagiri Prabhu Avl., M.A.

MATHEMATICS

24th April, 1916.

1 M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avl., B.A., I.S.O. (*Chairman*).

30th March, 1915.

2 M.R.Ry. K. R. Ramaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., L.T.

2nd April, 1915.

3 M.R.Ry. P. V. Seshu Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.

3rd August, 1915.

4 M.R.Ry. M. T. Narana Aiyangar Avl., M.A.
5 M.R.Ry. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Avl., B.A.

24th April, 1916.

6 M.R.Ry, K. Chinnatambi Pillai Avl., B.A., L.T.
7 R. Ll. Jones, Esq., M.A.

8 R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A.
9 The Rev. C. Pruvot, S.J.
10 M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., M.A.
11 E. B. Ross, Esq., M.A.
12 M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasapatraochariar Avl., M.A., L.T.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

24*th April*, 1916.

1 R. Ll. Jones, Esq., M.A. (*Chairman*).

6*th August*, 1915.

2 J. Stephenson, Esq., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.
3 F. L. Usher, Esq., B.Sc.

24*th April*, 1916.

4 M.R.Ry. M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rau Avl., M.A., L.T.
5 The Rev. A. Haas, S.J.
6 The Rev. D. Honoré, S.J., B.A.
7 M.R.Ry. P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu Garu, B.A.
8 R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A.
9 E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., B.Sc.
10 The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
11 J. L. Simonsen, Esq., D.Sc.

2*nd October*, 1917.

12 H. O. Kershaw, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.

NATURAL SCIENCE

24*th April*, 1916.

1 M.R.Ry. K. Ramunni Menon Avl., M.A. (*Chairman*).

24*th April*, 1916.

2 P. F. Fyson, Esq., B.A., F.L.S.
3 J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B., F.L.S.
4 M.R.Ry. H. Narayana Rau Avl., M.A., F.G.S.
5 M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur K. Rangachariyar Avl., M.A., L.T.
6 M.R.Ry. P. Sampat Aiyangar Avl., M.A.
7 M.R.Ry. V. S. Sambasiva Aiyar Avl., B.Sc., L.C.E., F.G.S.

13*th September*, 1916.

8 M.R.Ry. E. Masilamani Avl., B.A., B.Sc.

7*th November*, 1917.

9 W. Rae Sherriffs, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE

24th April, 1916.

1 The Rev. A. G. Hogg, M.A. (*Chairman*).

3rd August, 1915.

2 M.R.Ry C. Ramalinga Reddy Garu, M.A.

6th August, 1915.

3 M.R.Ry. A. Chakravarti Avl., M.A., L.T.
4 C. G. Mackay, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.

1st February, 1916.

5 M.R.Ry. N. Ramanujam Avl., M.A., L.T.

24th April, 1916.

6 M.R.Ry. L. A. Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A.
7 The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.
8 The Rev. J. E. Neill, B.A.
9 M.R.Ry. S. Radhakrishnan Avl., M.A., L.T.
10 The Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., D.D.

HISTORY AND ECONOMICS

April 24th 1916

1 H. Dodwell, Esq., M.A. (*Chairman*),

30th March, 1915.

2 H. J. Allen, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.

3rd August, 1915.

3 The Rev. W. C. Penn, M.A.

6th August, 1915.

4 Ferrand E. Corley, Esq., M.A.
5 M.R.Ry. C. Ramalinga Reddy Garu, M.A.

24th April, 1916

6 The Rev. P. Carty, S.J., B.Sc., D.D.
7 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S. [M.A., F.R.H.S.
8 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl.,

9 Gilbert Slater, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.
10 R. M. Statham, Esq., M.A.

2nd July, 1917

11 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.

4th December, 1917.

12 P. H. Sturge, Esq., M.A.

TEACHING

24th January, 1918.

1 H. S. Duncan, Esq., M.A. (*Chairman*).

24th April, 1916.

2 R. G. Grieve, Esq., M.A. [I.S.O.
3 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Aiyar Avl., B.A.,
4 R. W. Ross, Esq., M.A.
5 M.R.Ry. T. V. Sivakumara Sastriar Avl., B.A., L.T.
6 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, C.I.E., M.A., F.R.H.S.

1st November, 1916.

7 G. F. Clark, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
8 J. A. Yates, Esq., M.A.

LAW

12th January, 1917.

1 Arthur Davies, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law* (*Chairman*).

3rd August, 1915.

2 The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.
3 M.R.Ry. Paul Appaswami Avl., M.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-Law*.

14th October, 1915.

4 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts-Trotter.

24th April, 1916.

5 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.
6 M.R.Ry K. Srinivasa AiyangarAvl., B.A., B.L.

7 C. E. Odgers, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.
8 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

MEDICINE

6th October, 1917.

1 Lieut.-Col. Alfred Miller, M.B., F.I.C., I.M.S. (*Chairman*).

24th April, 1916.

2 J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B., F.L.S.

3 Major H. Kirkpatrick, M.B., I.M.S.
4 M.R.Ry. T. M. Nair Avl., M.D.
5 M.R.Ry. H. Rangappa Avl., B.A., M.B. & C.M.

1st November, 1916.

6 M.R.Ry. P. S. Chandrasekharam Avl., B.A., M.D.
7 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. Koman, Avl., L.M. & S.
8 Major C. A. F. Hingston, I.M.S.

6th October, 1917.

9 Lieut.-Col. C. Donovan, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.
10 Major F. F. Elwes, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.

7th November, 1917.

11 The Hon'ble Surg.-Gen. W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.

12th January, 1918.

12 Lieut.-Col. W. J. Niblock, M.B., B.Ch., etc., I.M.S.

ENGINEERING

24th April, 1916.

1 W. H. James, Esq., M.Sc. (*Chairman*).

14th April, 1915.

2 M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Aiyar Avl., B.A., [B.C.E.
3 A. Burroughs Strange, Esq., M.I.C.E.

24th April, 1915.

4 C. L. Cartwright, Esq., M.I.M.E.
5 A. Chatterton, Esq., C.I.E., B.Sc., M.I.M.E.
6 M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Rau Avl., B.Sc., L.C.E.

24th April, 1916.

7 H. B. Mathews, Esq.

18th August, 1917.

8 The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray, A.M.I.C.E.
9 J. W. Madeley, Esq., M.A., M.I.C.E., etc.

Members of the University Library Committee (2 Years.

1 J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B., F.L.S. (*Ex-Officio Chairman*).

7th March, 1916.

2 P. F. Fyson, Esq., B.A., F.L.S

11th August, 1916.

3 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.

2nd March, 1917.

4 Mark Hunter, Esq., M.A.

3rd August, 1917.

5 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan Avl., M.A., B.L., [L.T.

7th December, 1917.

6 Ferrand E. Corley, Esq., M.A. (*Convener*).

Syndicate (2 Years.)

1 Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A. B.L. (*Vice-Chancellor*, *19th May*, 1916).
2 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, C.I.E., M.A., F.R.H.S. (*Director of Public Instruction, Ex-Officio*).

15th February, 1916.

3 M.R.Ry. B. Hanumanta Rau Avl., B.A., I.S.O.

16th May, 1916.

4 M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Avl, B.A., B.L.

11th November, 1916.

5 The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D.
6 F. S. Davies, Esq., B.A.

16th February, 1917.

7 M.R.Ry. K. Ramunni Menon Avl., M.A. (Arts).

2nd March, 1917.

8 The Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D. (Arts)

11th May, 1917.

9 H. J. Allen, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*. (*Senate*)

16th July, 1917.

10 Lt.-Col. A. Miller, M.B., F.I.C., I.M.S. (*Medicine*)

26th July, 1917.

11 The Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., D.D. (*Senate*)
12 Mark Hunter, Esq., M.A. (*Senate*)

4th August, 1917.

13 R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A. (*Senate*)

24th August, 1917.

14 W. H. James, Esq., M.Sc., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.C.E. (*Engineering*)

Registrar

Francis Dewsbury, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

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Messrs. Oakes & Co. (Limited).

Printers and Publishers

The S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery.

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,, The Hon'ble Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.
,, The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Morehead.
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1866 The Right Hon'ble Francis Napier, Baron Napier.
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,, The Right Hon'ble Vere Henry, Lord Hobart.
1875 The Hon'ble Mr. William R. Robinson, C.S.I.
,, His Grace The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
1880 The Right Hon'ble William Patrick Adam.
1881 The Hon'ble Mr. William Huddleston.
,, The Right Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff.
1886 The Right Hon'ble Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, G.C.I.E
1890 The Right Hon'ble Beilby, Baron Wenlock, G.C.I.E.
1896 The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
1900 The Right Hon'ble Arthur Oliver Villiers, Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
1904 The Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, M.A., K.C.S.I.
1905 The Right Hon'ble Arthur Oliver Villiers, Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
1906 The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
1911 The Hon'ble Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
1912 Do. do. do.
,, The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S
,, The Right Hon'ble Baron Pentland of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E.

VICE-CHANCELLORS

1857 The Hon'ble Sir Christopher Rawlinson.
1860 The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Morehead.
1862 The Hon'ble Sir Colley Harman Scotland.
1871 The Hon'ble Alexander J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.

1872 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway.
1874 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Innes.
1880 The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., C.I.E.
1885 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q.C.
1889 The Hon'ble Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Q.C.
1899 The Hon'ble Mr. D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.
,, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard, M.A., LL.D.
1901 The Hon'ble The Rev. W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., D.D., C.I.E.
1904 The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt.
,, The Hon'ble Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.L., K.C.I.E.
1905 The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt.
,, The Hon'ble Justice Sir Ralph Benson, Kt., M.A., LL.B.
1907 Do. do. do.
1908 The Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*
1910 Do. do. do.
1912 Do. do. do.
1914 Do. do. do.
1916 The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., B.L.

UNIVERSITY MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL *

1893 The Hon'ble The Rev. W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., D.D., C.I.E.
1895 Do. do. do.
1897 The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.
1899 The Hon'ble The Rev. W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., D.D., C.I.E.
1902 Do. do. do.
1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck, M.A.
1904 The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
1906 Do. do. do.
1907 The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
1909 The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.
,, The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
1913 Do. do. do.
1914 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
1916 Do. do.

REGISTRARS

1857 The Rev. P. Percival.
1870 A. A. Gordon, Esq., M.A.
1875 D. Duncan, Esq., M.A.
1879 F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.
1881 D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.
1886 W. H. Wilson, Esq., Ph.D.
1891 A. G. Bourne, Esq., D.Sc.
1892 Geo. Bickle, Esq.

* *Vide* Appendix III containing the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor to Fort St. George, made by the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909

1896 A. J. Cooper-Oakley, Esq., M.A.
1899 A. G. Bourne, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Officiating*).
1900 A. J. Grieve, Esq., B.A.
1902 C. A. Paterson, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
1906 H. S. Duncan, Esq., M.A. (*Officiating*).
1907 C. A. Paterson, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
,, Glyn Barlow, Esq., M.A.
1908 Do. do.
,, J. H. Stone, Esq., M.A., F.R.H.S. (*Officiating*).
,, Francis Dewsbury, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
1913 Do. do.
,, W. H. James, Esq., M.Sc. (*Officiating*).
,, Francis Dewsbury, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE WHO HAVE DELIVERED THE ADDRESS TO GRADUATES AT CONVOCATION

1858	A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Director of Public Instruction.
1859	E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A.	Principal, Presidency College.
1860	J. D. Mayne, Esq., B.A.	Barrister-at-Law.
1861	Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A.	Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
1862	Rev. R. Halley, M.A.	Principal, Dov. Protestant Coll.
1863	J. B. Norton, Esq., B.A.	Barrister-at-Law.
1864	E. Thompson, Esq., M.A.	Principal, Presidency College.
1865	Rev. John Richards, M.A.	Chaplain, Madras Establishment.
1866	The Hon. Sir A. Bittleston, Kt.	Judge, High Court.
1867	The Hon. W. Holloway	Do. do
1868	The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.	Member of Council.
1869	H.E. Lord Napier, Kt.	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.
1870	Geo. Smith, Esq., M.D.	Principal, Medical Coll., Madras.
1871	Rev. W. Miller, M.A.	Principal, F.C.M. Institution.
1872	H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.	Inspector of Schools. [Madras.
1873	W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.	Ag. Principal, Presidency Coll.
1874	The Hon. H. S. Cunningham, M.A.	Advocate-General.
1875	G. Thom, Esq., M.A.	Principal, Dov. Protestant Coll.
1876	The Hon. L. C. Innes	Judge, High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.
1877	Lt.-Col. R. M. Macdonald	Director of Public Instruction.
1878	Surgn.-Maj. M. C. Furnell, M.D.	Principal, Medical College.
1879	The Right Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., LL.D.	Missionary Bishop, Tinnevelly.

1880	His Grace The Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.
1881	The Hon. Sir Charles A. Turner, Kt.	Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor of the University.
1882	The Hon. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E.	Judge, High Court.
1883	The Hon. D. F. Carmichael..	Member of Council.
1884	Surgn.-Genl. The Hon. W. R Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E.	Surgn.-General with the Government of Madras.
1885	The Hon. P. O'Sullivan ..	Advocate-General.
1886	H.E. The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff.	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.
1887	Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.	....
1888	Lt.-Col. W. Hughes Hallet ..	Judge Advocate-General.
1889	D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.	Principal, C. S. M. College, Madras.
1890	Rai Bahadur P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.	Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College.
1891	D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.	Principal, Presidency College.
1892	H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.	Director of Public Instruction.
1893	The Hon. Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.L.	High Court Vakil, Madras.
1894	The Hon. the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., M.A.	Principal, Madras Christian College.
1895	H.E. the Right Hon. Lord Wenlock.	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.
1896	Dewan Bahadur the Hon. Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D.	Judge, High Court.
1897	J. Cook, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.E.	Principal, Central Coll., Bangalore.
1898	Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. G. King, M.B., C.M., D.Ph.	Sanitary Commissioner of Madras.
1899	The Hon. Sir F. J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., M.A.I.	Consulting Engineer for Railways and Joint Secretary, P.W.D., Madras.
1900	The Hon. Mr. F. A. Nicholson, I.C.S.	Member, Board of Revenue.
1901	The Hon. Mr. Justice Shephard, M.A.	Judge, High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.
1902	Dewan Bahadur the Hon. S. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, B.A., C.I.E.	Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.
1903	H.E. Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E.	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.

1904	The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D. ..	Secretary, C.M.S., Madras.
1905	J. B. Bilderbeck, Esq., M.A. .	Principal, Presidency College.
1906	Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau, B.A.	Principal, Kumbakonam Coll.
1907	The Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J.	Manager, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
1908	The Hon'ble Justice Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court.
1909	H.E. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.
1910	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*	Judge, High Court.
1911	The Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., B.A., B.L.	Member of Council.
1912	The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A.	Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
1913	The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., B.L., LL.B.	Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Madras.
1914	The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., B.L.	Member of Council.
1915	The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., I.C.S.	Do.
1916	Nawab Imad-ul-mulk Syed Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I., B.A.	Ordinary Fellow of the University.
1917	His Excellency Monsieur Martineau.	Governor of the French Settlements in India.

Retired and Deceased Fellows

Name	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
† Sir Christopher Rawlinson ..	1857	1860
† The Right Rev. Bishop Dealtry, D.D.	1857	1860
† Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart.	1857	1860
† Sir Walter Elliot	1857	1860
† James Kellie, Esq.	1857	1860
† James Blair Preston, Esq. ..	1857	1860
† Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq.	1857	1860
† Rev. Robert Kerr Hamilton, M.A. ..	1857	1860
† Rev. W. Grant	1857	1860
† Lieut.-Genl. Sir Patrick Grant G.C.B.	1857	1861
† Sir Henry Davison	1857	1864
† James Dewar Bourdillon, Esq. ..	1857	1862
† Major-Genl. T. T. Pears, K.C.B. ..	1857	1864
† Major-Genl. Sir F. C. Cotton ..	1857	1862
† Colonel J. J. Losh	1857	1862
† Richard Burgass, Esq., M.A. ..	1857	1862
† Henry Forbes, Esq.	1857	1862
† W. A. Morehead, Esq.	1857	1863
† Rev. Robert Halley, M.A. ..	1857	1863
† Rev. John Braidwood, M.A. ..	1857	1863
† Major-Genl. Charles Alfred Browne..	1857	1864
† M.R.Ry. Subbarayalu Naidu Garu ..	1857	1864
† Colonel Charles Edward Faber, R.E.	1857	1864
† James Sanderson, Esq.	1857	1864
† E. Maltby, Esq.	1857	1865
† Lieut.-Genl. Sir Arthur T. Cotton, K.C.S.I.	1857	1866
† Major-Genl. Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B.	1857	1866
† Rev. John Richards, M.A. ..	1857	1866
† Major-Genl. J. Maitland ..	1857	1866
†Sir Thomas Pycroft, M.A., K.C.S.I.	1857	1868
†John Emilius Mayer, Esq., M.A. ..	1857	1869
Rev. A. Burgess	1857	1871
† The Right Rev. P. S. Royston, M.A.	1857	1873
† John Dawson Mayne, Esq., B.A. ..	1857	1873
† E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I. ..	1857	1875
† Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I. ..	1857	1876
† Dy. Surgeon.-Genl. W. J. VanSomeren, M.D.	1857	1880

† Deceased Fellows.

Name	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
† Rev. G. Hall, B.A.	1857	1880
† M.R.Ry. C. Ranganatha Sastriyar Avl	1857	1882
† Samuel Jesudasan	1857	1882
J. T. Fowler, Esq.	1857	1889
A. N. Magrath, Esq., F.R.C.S. ..	1858	1861
† W. C. Maclean, Esq., M.D. ..	1858	1864
† J. Shaw, Esq., F.R.C.S. ..	1858	1867
† Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A. ..	1858	1874
† Colonel J. H. Bell	1859	1861
† M.R.Ry. V. Sadagopacharlu Avl. ..	1859	1864
† G. W. Flynn, Esq., M.D. ..	1859	1864
† Rev. J. R. Macfarlane, M.A. ..	1859	1866
† Lieut.-Colonel G. V. Winscome, R.E.	1859	1869
† Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.	1859	1869
† Sir Adam Bittleston	1859	1870
† John Bruce Norton, Esq. ..	1859	1872
† W. Holloway, Esq., C.S.I. ..	1859	1877
† W. Huddleston, Esq., C.S.I. ..	1859	1882
† D. F. Carmichael, Esq. ..	1859	1887
† The Right Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., LL.D.	1859	1891
† Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D. ..	1859	1909
† Colonel W. H. Horsely	1860	1862
J. M. Heppel, Esq. ..	1860	1862
† Lieut.-Col. C. A. Orr	1860	1871
† Lieut.-Col. Carpendale ..	1860	1872
† Lieut.-Col. F. H. Rundall, R.E. ..	1860	1876
† Col. P. P. L. O'Connel, R.E. ..	1860	1879
† Lieut.-Genl. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.	1861	1867
† R. Cole, Esq.	1861	1867
† J. W. Mudge, Esq., M.D. ..	1861	1867
† The Ven'ble T. Dealtry, M.A. ..	1861	1872
† His Highness The Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I.	1861	1886
† Sir Colley Harman Scotland ..	1861	1871
† E. Thompson, Esq., M.A. ..	1861	1884
† The Right Rev. F. Gell, D.D. ..	1861	1899
† Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.	1862	1891
† N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., C.I.E.	1862	1891
† Surg.-Gen. George Smith, M.D. ..	1863	1880
† The Rt. Rev. W. Sausmares Smith, M.A., D.D.	1864	1866

† Deceased Fellows.

Name	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
† H. D. Phillips, Esq.	1864	1870
Major W. H. Edgecome, R.E., A.I.C.E.	1864	1873
† W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A. ..	1864	1865
† Lieut.-Genl. Sir J. G. LeMarchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	1865	1868
† M.R.Ry. V. Rajagopalachariyar Avl., B.L.	1865	1868
† W. G. Smart, Esq., M.A., M.E. ..	1865	1869
† J. L. Paul, Esq., M.D., A.M. ..	1865	1877
† M.R.Ry. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu.	1865	1878
† Hyder Jung Bahadur	1865	1878
† L. C. Innes, Esq.	1865	1883
Rev. W. Leeming, M.A. ..	1865	1887
† H. B. Montgomery, Esq., B.A., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	1867	1870
† Lieut.-Genl. W. A. M'Cleverty ..	1867	1871
† W. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., A.M., M.D.	1867	1871
† Rev. S. Wright, M.A.	1867	1872
† M.R.Ry. V. Sanjiva Rau, Avl., B.A., B.L.	1867	1875
† Major-Genl. R. M. Macdonald ..	1867	1881
† Surg-Gen. S. J. Wyndow, M.D. ..	1867	1882
† F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A. ..	1867	1883
† Surg-Gen. W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E.	1867	1885
† Rai Bahadur T. Gopala Rau, B.A.	1867	1887
R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.I. B.A.	1867	1875
§ Rev. W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., D.D., C.I.E.	1867	1907
† C. Collet, Esq.	1868	1872
† Surg. W. N. Chipperfield ..	1868	1873
† R. S. Ellis, Esq., C.B. ..	1868	1877
† M.R.Ry. C. Rangacharlu Avl., C.I.E.	1868	1883
† M.R.Ry. V. Rama Aiyangar, Avl., C.S.I.	1868	1888
† B. Lovery, Esq.	1868	1898
† J. Grose, Esq., M. A. ..	1868	1898
† Sir A. Seshaiya Sastri, K.C.S.I. ..	1868	1903

† Deceased Fellows.
§ Honorary Fellow under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

Name	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
† A. Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., B.A.	1869	1875
† Beresford Anderson, Esq., C.E. ..	1869	1877
† The Right Rev. S. Fennelly, D.D.	1869	1880
† Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rau, K.C.I.E.	1869	1903
† J. D. Sim, Esq., C.S.I.	1870	1875
† Surg.-Gen. E. G. Balfour, L.R.C.S.E.	1871	1877
† Lieut.-Genl. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B.	1871	1876
† M.R.Ry. S. Vijayaraghavalu Chetti Garu.	1871	1876
† Sir Walter Morgan	1871	1879
† J. Kernan, Esq., M.A., Q.C. ..	1871	1889
Rev. John Barton, M.A. ..	1872	1877
† George Thom, Esq., M.A. ..	1872	1878
† A. C. Burnell, Esq., Ph.D. ..	1872	1883
† The Ven'ble Archdeacon G. Warlow, M.A.	1872	1884
† M.R.Ry. M. Sadasiva Pillai Avl. ..	1872	1885
† M.R.Ry. G. L. Narasinga Rau Avl...	1872	1885
† H. Fortey, Esq., M.A. ..	1872	1886
Col. H. T. Rogers, R.E. ..	1872	1887
† Surg.-Gen. M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.	1872	1887
† Dy. Surg.-Gen. J. Shortt, M.D. ..	1872	1889
† Rai Bahadur P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.	1872	1893
† Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar, B.L., K.C.I.E.	1872	1895
† Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariar.	1872	1904
† Major-Genl. G. W. Walker, R.E. ..	1873	1877
† Sir W. R. Robinson, K.C.S.I. ..	1873	1879
† H. Wigram, Esq., M.A. ..	1873	1885
† W. S. Foster, Esq., M.A. ..	1873	1886
† Sir H. S. Cunningham ..	1873	1888
† Gustav Oppert, Esq., Ph.D. ..	1873	1895
† Rev. T. Foulkes ..	1873	1900
Rev. E. H. Dubois ..	1874	1877
† Major-Genl. J. Mullins, R.E. ..	1874	1887
† Mohidin Sheriff Khan Bahadur ..	1874	1891
† Surg.-Major W. H. Harris, M.D.	1875	1882
† Dewan Bahadur P. Srinivasa Rau ..	1875	1904

† Deceased Fellows.

Name	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
† Col. J. Michael ..	1875	1883
† Rev. W. Stevenson, M.A. ..	1875	1884
† D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A. ..	1875	1890
† The Right Rev. J. M. Strachan, D.D., M.D.	1875	1904
Sir H. E. Stokes, B.A., K.C.S.I. ..	1875	1893
† Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E.	1875	1893
† John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., LL.D.	1875	1894
† W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D. ..	1875	1896
† M.R.Ry. P. Chentsal Rau Avl.,C.I.E.	1875	1901
† Raja T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L. ..	1875	1905
† Lieut.-Genl. Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	1876	1888
† Rev. D. Fenn, M.A. ..	1877	1878
† M.R.Ry. V. Sundararamaiya Avl., M.A., B.L.	1877	1882
† Brig.-Surg. H. King, M.A., M.B. ..	1877	1883
† J. R. Kindersley, Esq. ..	1877	1884
† Rev. H. Bower, D.D. ..	1877	1886
† P. O'Sullivan, Esq. ..	1877	1887
† Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E. ..	1877	1887
† Rev. G. M. Rae, M.A. ..	1877	1893
† M.R.Ry. R. Balaji Rau Avl., B.L. ..	1877	1896
D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.	1877	1899
† Muhammad Yusuf ..	1879	1881
† Rev. A. H. Arden, M.A. ..	1879	1882
† M.R.Ry. Y. Venkataramaiya Sastriyar Avl.	1879	1886
† M.R.Ry. A. L. Venkataramana Pant Avl., M.A., B.L.	1879	1886
† Sir Charles Turner, Kt. ..	1879	1886
† Michael Gould, Esq., M.A., LL.D. ..	1879	1889
† The Right Rev. E. Sargent, D.D. ..	1879	1889
† Surg.-Gen. G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E. ..	1879	1890
† Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A. ..	1879	1890
* M.R.Ry. A. Sankara Aiyar Avl., B.A.	1879	1904
‡ J. Cook, Esq., M.A. ..	1879	1908
† F. B. Hanna, Esq., M.A., M.E. ..	1880	1890
† H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A., C.I.E. ..	1880	1895
† E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., M.A. ..	1880	1886

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act

NAME	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
† Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Kt., C.I.E.	1880	1908
* W. H. Wilson, Esq., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.	1880	1904
Col. R. H. Beddome, C.B., R.E. ..	1881	1882
Col. R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E. ..	1881	1884
† Surg. T. K. Rogers, M.B. ..	1881	1885
† Surg.-Major W. Macrae, A.M., M.B.	1881	1886
† Lord Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C...	1881	1886
W. Logan, Esq. ..	1881	1889
† J. W. Handley, Esq., M.A. ..	1881	1893
† C. D. Maclean, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc.	1881	1895
† P. Macfadyan, Esq. ..	1881	1886
Sir Horatio H. Shephard, *Kt.*, M.A., LL.D.	1881	1901
† M.R.Ry. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar Avl., M.A.	1881	1901
† R. B. Michell, Esq., M.A. ..	1881	1903
§ Col. H. D. Love, R.E. ..	1881	1907
† The Most Rev. J. Colgan ..	1881	1911
* Rev. A. Jean, S.J., B.A., D.D. ..	1881	1904
† Rev. C. E. Kennett, D.D. ..	1882	1885
† H. E. Sullivan, Esq., C.S.I. ..	1882	1887
† Sri Mana Vikrama Maharajah Bahadur	1882	1887
† Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadur ..	1882	1890
† Brig.-Surg. J. Keess, M.D. ..	1882	1892
† W. R. Robertson, Esq., M.R.A.C. ..	1882	1891
† Mir Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bahadur ..	1882	1895
† M.R.Ry. P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar Avl.	1882	1895
† Sir Ananda Gazapati Raz, Mah raja of Vizianagram	1882	1897
Sir H. W. Bliss, B.A., K.C.I.E. ..	1882	1898
† Rev. Charles Cooper, M.A., LL.D. ..	1882	1900
* Sir A. T. Arundel, B.A., K.C.I.E. ..	1882	1904
† Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Rau, C.I.E., C.S.I.	1882	1912
† John Ross, Esq., M.A. ..	1883	1887
† The Right Rev. M. Speechly, D.D...	1883	1889

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellow under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

Name	Year o election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
† C. G. Master, Esq., C.S.I. ..	1883	1889
† Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E. ..	1883	1891
† Rev. W. T. Sathianadhan, B.D. ..	1883	1892
† Rev. John Hay, M.A., D.D. ..	1883	1892
† Rev. A. F. Sealy, M.A. ..	1883	1894
† G. K. Winter, Esq., M.I.C.E. ..	1883	1898
Surg.-Col. A. Porter, M.D. ..	1883	1898
† Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran of Travancore, C.S.I., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S.	1883	1904
* C. Michie Smith, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S.	1883	1904
† Major J. L. L. Morant, R.E. ..	1884	1886
† H.E. Lt.-Genl. Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.	1884	1886
E. F. Webster, Esq. ..	1884	1888
† M.R.Ry. C. Chandrasekharam Avl., B.A.	1884	1888
Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I. ..	1884	1893
† W. King, Esq., D.Sc. ..	1884	1895
† M. A. Lawson, Esq., M.A. ..	1884	1896
† Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J. ..	1884	1898
† Major-Genl. C. Sibthorpe, C.B. ..	1884	1900
† M.R.Ry. C. W. Tamotharam Pillai Avl., B.A., B.L.	1884	1901
† L. Garthwaite, Esq., B.A. ..	1884	1899
† R. Bruce Foote, Esq. ..	1884	1912
† Rev. Samuel Gnanamuttu, M.A. ..	1884	1904
§ J. B. Bilderbeck, Esq., M.A. ..	1884	1905
† The Rev. J. Cooling, B.A. ..	1884	1915
† Col. H. P. Hawkes ..	1885	1899
† W. Wilson, Esq., M.A. ..	1885	1889
† G. H. Stuart, Esq., M.A. ..	1885	1903
† Surg.-Lieut.-Col. E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.	1885	1894
† D. Logan, Esq., M.I.C.E. ..	1885	1896
† Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Q.C.	1885	1899
† Dewan Bahadur V. Jagannatha Rau Pantulu.	1885	1902
† A. Monro, Esq., M.A., B.C.L. ..	1885	1904

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellow under section 12 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

Name	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
* M.R.Ry. A. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl., B.L.	1885	1904
* Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rau, C.I.E.	1885	1904
† F. Brandt, Esq., B.A. ..	1886	1888
† Surg.-Major J. J. L. Ratton, M.D. ..	1886	1888
R. Harvey, Esq., M.A., LL.B. ..	1886	1889
Major W. Hughs Hallett ..	1886	1889
† Major W. H. Coaker, R. E. ..	1886	1888
H. S. Thomas, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S..	1886	1889
‡ Surg.-Major C. J. McNally, M.D. ..	1886	1890
† Lieut.-Genl. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A.	1886	1891
† J.H. Garstin, Esq., C.S.I. ..	1886	1894
† The Ven'ble J. F. Browne, B.D. ..	1886	1895
† M.R.Ry. T. Rama Rau Avl. ..	1886	1895
† Lt.-Col. A. M. Branfoot, M.B., I.M.S., M.R.C.S., C.I.E.	1886	1903
* Geo. Bickle, Esq. ..	1886	1896
†Mir Shuja'at Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur.	1886	1895
† Rao Bahadur S. Seshaiya, B.A. ..	1886	1897
† C. C. Flanagan, Esq., M.A. ..	1886	1899
† J. S. Gamble, Esq., M.A. ..	1886	1899
† Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar, B.A., K.C.S.I.	1886	1901
* E. Thurston, Esq., C.I.E. ..	1886	1904
† C. M. Barrow, Esq., M.A. ..	1886	1907
† John Adam, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law*.	1886	1914
§ Sir Alfred Bourne, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.	1886	1914
† The Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J. ..	1887	1915
† F. H. Trevithick, Esq. ..	1887	1891
Rev. G. Patterson ..	1887	1892
† M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avl., M.A., B.L.	1887	1892
R. Sewell, Esq. ..	1887	1895
† Sir Charles Lawson ..	1887	1897
Sir John D. Rees, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., C.I.E.	1887	1901
* E. Marsden, Esq., B.A. ..	1887	1904
* L. Rice, Esq., C.I.E. ..	1887	1904

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

Name	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
§ Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D.	1887	1907
† The Right Rev. Henri Josi Reid daSilva, D.D.	1888	1897
† J. Murdoch, Esq., LL.D. ..	1888	1904
J. A. Jones, Esq., M.I.C.E. ..	1888	1904
* Rev. Canon Foley, M.A. ..	1888	1904
* Rev. J. Fröhnmeyer ..	1888	1904
§ The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair, *Kt.*, C.I.E,, B.A., B.L.	1885	1915
† Dewan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., C.I.E.	1888	1909
† Surg.-Major J. H. Ritchie, M.D. ..	1890	1891
† Major-Gen. W. F. deFabeck, M.D. ..	1890	..
† Col. C. E. McVittie, F.R.C.S. ..	1890	..
† Lieut.-Col. F. W. Blenkinsop ..	1890	..
* Lieut.-Col. W. Price, M.D., I.M.S. ..	1890	1904
* Col. John Smyth, M.D., I.M.S. ..	1890	1904
† Lieut.-Genl. Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B.	1891	1897
† Col. J. Pennycuick, R.E., C.S.I. ..	1891	1896
† Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S.	1891	1897
H. C. West, Esq. ..	1891	1899
† H. G. Wedderburn, Esq., M.A. ..	1891	1899
Col. A. W. Smart, R.E. ..	1891	1903
E. W. Stoney, Esq., C.I.E., M.E., M.I.C.E.	1891	1904
† R. A. Nelson, Esq., M.A., LL.M. ..	1891	1914
† Sir George Parker, *Kt.* ..	1892	1896
† J. H. Spring Branson, Esq. ..	1892	1897
Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A. ..	1892	1896
† Rev. A. Maffei, S.J. ..	1892	1901
† Lieut.-Col. H. Allison, M.D. ..	1892	1898
† E. Hultzsch, Esq., Ph.D. ..	1892	1904
* H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E. ..	1892	1904
§ Surg.-Gen. W. R. Browne, M.D., I.M.S.	1892	1904
† M.R.Ry. S. Rangaiya Chetti Garu, B.A.	1892	1909
† Dewan Bahadur C. Ramachandra Rau Sahib, B.L.	1892	1909

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

NAME	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
§ A. C. Mitchell, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.	1892	1912
† Major-Genl. Charles Mansfield Clarke C.B.	1893	1895
† Dewan Bahadur S. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, B.A., C.I.E.	1893	1903
Lieut.-Col. T. H. Pope, M.D., B.Sc., I.M.S., F.R.C.S.	1893	1904
* H.H. Sir Rama Varma, Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I.	1893	1904
* E. H. Elliot, Esq., B.A. ..	1893	1904
§ Rev. L. B. Wolf, M.A., D.D. ..	1893	1908
† D. M. Cruickshank, Esq., M.A. ..	1893	1908
§ H. J. Bhabha, Esq., M.A. ..	1893	1909
† M. T. Quinn, Esq., M.A. ..	1894	1896
† M.R.Ry. N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avl., M.A.	1894	1901
† J. W. Best, Esq., B.A.	1894	1896
† Lieut.-Col. J. Maitland, M.D., I.M.S.	1894	1908
† Rev. Canon Margöschis ..	1894	1908
† Dewan Bahadur N. Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L.	1894	1911
† A. A. Hall, Esq., M.A. ..	1894	1912
† Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Kt., C.I.E.	1894	1911
† Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau, B.A. ..	1894	1916
† M.R.Ry. O. Chandu Menon Avl. ..	1895	1899
† M.R.Ry. S. Satyanathan Avl., M.A., LL.D.	1895	1906
† M.R.Ry. V. T. Seshadriyachariyar Avl., B.A.	1895	1900
† The Ven'ble W. W. Elwes, M.A. ..	1895	1900
† The Right Rev. T. Mayer ..	1895	1900
W. B. Morren, Esq., M.A. ..	1895	1904
* J. M. Hensman, Esq., B.A. ..	1895	1904
* Dewan Bahadur A. Govinda Pillai, B.A., B.L.	1895	1904
* M.R.Ry. H. V. Nanjundaiya Avl., M.A., M.L.	1895	1904
* C. A. Paterson, Esq., M.A., LL.B. ..	1895	1904
† M.R.Ry. S. Sankara Subba Aiyar Avl.	1895	1907

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellow under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

NAME	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
† C. S. Crole, Esq. ..	1896	1899
J. Sturrock, Esq. ..	1896	1899
† Rama Varma Rajah (Tampuran of Parapanad).	1896	1900
Col. McNeil Campbell, R.E. ..	1896	1899
† M.R.Ry. K. Kalyanasundara Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1896	1902
J. Grose, Esq., B.A., I.C.S. ..	1886	1901
† M.R.Ry. C. R. Pattabhirama Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1896	1903
Lieut.-Col. John Lancaster, M.D., I.M.S.	1896	1904
* Muhammad Kadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.	1896	1904
* Dewan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, M.A., M.L.	1896	1904
† Rao Bahadur M. Rangachariayar, M.A.	1896	1916
† Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.	1896	1904
† M.R.Ry. R. Vedantacharlu Avl. ..	1896	1912
† M.R.Ry. M. Viraraghavachariyar Avl., B.A.	1896	1905
§ T. T. Logan, Esq., B.A. ..	1896	1907
§ Lieut.-Col. A. J. Sturmer, I.M.S. ..	1896	1907
§ Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.	1896	1909
† Rai Bahadur A. Dhanakotti Mudr. ..	1896	1902
† Rao Bahadur L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A.	1896	1911
A. Chatterton, Esq., C.I.E., B.Sc. A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	1896	1917
† E. W. Middlemast, Esq., M.A. ..	1897	1915
Rev. W. F. Archibald ..	1897	1899
† M.R Ry. P. Rangaiya Naidu Garu.	1897	1902
† Rev. F. W. Kellett, M.A. ..	1897	1904
* M.R.Ry. N. Subbarau Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	1897	1904
§ Sir Ralph Sillery Benson, Kt., M.A., etc., I.C.S.	1897	1913
§ The Rev. D. Downie, M.A., D.D. ..	1897	1915

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellows under section 18 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

Name	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
* Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A. ..	1897	1904
* Kenworthy Brown, Esq., M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*	1897	1904
* Walter Kees, Esq., M.A. ..	1897	1904
* M.R.Ry. C. Vijayaraghavachariar Avl., B.A.	1897	1904
* N. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, L.M. & S.	1897	1904
§ Col. W. G. King, D.P.H., I.M.S., C.I.E.	1897	1906
§ Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A.	1897	1906
† Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, B.L., C.I.E.	1897	1908
† The Rev. M. Phillips, Ph. D. ..	1897	1910
† T. R. Scott, Esq., B.A. ..	1897	1908
§ P. H. Sturge, Esq., M.A. ..	1897	1913
§ Lieut.-Col. J. L. vanGeyzel, M.B., I.M.S.	1897	1911
† J. Weir, Esq., M.A. ..	1897	1911
Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A. ..	1898	1899
† H. O'Connell Cardozo, Esq., C.I.E.	1898	1906
C. E. Phipps, Esq. ..	1898	1903
† Sir Muhammad Munwar, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	1898	1903
Sir H. M. Winterbotham, K.C.S.I...	1898	1903
* Rao Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti, B.A.	1898	1904
§ W. E. Hoare, Esq., M.A... ..	1898	1915
* H.H. Sir Rama Varma, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1898	1904
* Hormusji Nowroji, Esq., B.C.E. ..	1898	1904
† R. S. Lepper, Esq., M.A., LL.M. ..	1898	1904
* Dewan Bahadur V. Raghava Charlu, B.A.	1898	1904
* Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, C.I.E.	1898	1904
§ Rev. J. M. Russell, M.A., D.D. ..	1898	1911
† M.R.Ry. K. P. Sankara Menon Avl., B.A., B.L.	1898	1912
† Rao Bahadur T. Venkatasiva Rau Pantulu.	1898	1904

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

NAME	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
* Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu.	1898	1904
Rev. G. T. Washburn, D.D. ..	1898	1904
§ The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, K.C.I.E., M.A.I.	1898	1907
† H. K. Beauchamp, Esq., C.I.E. ..	1898	1907
† Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, B.L., K.C.I.E.	1898	1911
† M.R.Ry. M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1898	1911
† M.R.Ry. S. Venkobachariyar Avl., B.A.	1898	1912
§ J. P. Kotilingam Esq., M.A. ..	1898	1915
§ A. W. Bishop, Esq., Ph.D. ..	1898	1915
† B. H. Chester, Esq., M.A. ..	1899	1902
† Rao Bahadur C. Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C.I.E., B.A., M.L.	1899	1906
§ Rao Bahadur S. Mangesh Rau, B.A...	1899	1915
* Raja Sri Manavikrama Raja ..	1899	1900
† Rev. A. Westcott, M.A. ..	1899	1901
† M.R.Ry. P. Thanu Pillai Avl., M.A.	1899	1901
† R. E. Ellis, Esq., M.I.C.E. ..	1899	1901
* M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.	1899	1904
* Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, M.A. ..	1899	1904
* Rev. I. Weishmann ..	1899	1904
* Rev. K. Pamperrien, D.D. ..	1899	1904
† M.R.Ry. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar Avl., B.A.	1899	1904
* M.R.Ry. V. P. Madhava Rau Avl., C.I.E., B.A.	1899	1904
* Rao Bahadur S. Appu Sastriyar, B.A.	1899	1904
* Muhammad Azam Sahib Bahadur, B.A.	1899	1904
* Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E. ..	1899	1904
† M.R.Ry. A. Sitarama Aiyar Avl., B.A.	1899	1905
§ W. B. DeWinton, Esq. ..	1899	1905
† H. Malim, Esq., M.A. ..	1899	1908
† Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I., B.A. ..	1899	1908
† H. T. Boddam, Esq. ..	1899	1908
Sir Arnold White Kt., Q.C. ..	1899	1914

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

NAME	Year of election or nomination.	Year when Fellowship cased by reason of death or retirement
† Lieut.-Col. G. L. Walker, M.D. ..	1900	1901
* W. J. Goodrich, Esq., M.A. ..	1900	1900
* Sir G. G. Arbuthnot, Kt. ..	1900	1904
* The Rt. Rev. Dom. J. Manuel Rebeiro Viera deCastro. ..	1900	1904
* Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D. ..	1900	1904
† M.R.Ry. N. Raghunatha Chariyar Avl., B.A.	1900	1905
† Sir J. A. Davies, Kt. ..	1900	1906
† M.R.Ry. A. Periaswami Mudaliar Avl., B.A.	1900	1907
§ M.R.Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai Avl. ..	1900	1915
† J. G. Smith, Esq., M.A. ..	1900	1907
§ M.R.Ry. H. Rangappa Avl., B.A., M.B. & C.M.	1900	1916
† M.R.Ry. M. B. Susai Pillai Avl., M.A.	1901	1901
† C. M. Leonard, Esq., B.A. ..	1901	1901
* G. T. Mackenzie, Esq., I.C.S. ..	1901	1904
* M.R.Ry. M. Krishnan Avl., B.A., B.L.	1901	1904
§ Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D. ..	1901	1907
† M.R.Ry. P. S. Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A.	1901	1915
† The Right Rev. A. A. Williams, M.A. D.D.	1901	1912
§ Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., B.A.. I.C.S.	1901	1916
† Diwan Bahadur K. Narayana Rau, B.A., B.L. ..	1901	1916
§ Sir James Thomson, K.C.I.E., M.A.	1901	1906
† M.R.Ry. M. Visvanatha Aiyar Avl., B.A.	1902	1904
§ M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Sankara Rau Avl., B.A.	1902	1912
† Dewan Bahadur S. Venkataramadas Nayudu, B.A., B.L.	1903	1904
* Rai Bahadur N. Ratnasabhapati Pillai, B.A., B.C.E.	1903	1904
H. T. Keeling, Esq., A.M.I.C.E. ..	1904	1905
A. E. Castlestuart Stuart, Esq., C.S.I., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., I.C.S.	1904	1907

† Deceased Fellows.
* Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the Act.
§ Honorary Fellows under section 13 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

NAME	Year of election or nomination	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
The Ven'ble H. B. Hyde, M.A., A.K.C.	1904	1908
Sir G. S. Forbes M.A., I.C.S., K.C.S.I.	1904	1909
F. J. Wilson, Esq., A.M.I.C.E. ..	1904	1910
† M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A.	1904	1913
† M.R.Ry. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Avl., C.S.I., B.A., B.L.	1904	1911
† M.R.Ry. Joseph Satya Nadar Avl., M.A., M.L.	1904	1911
M.R.Ry. V. C. Seshacharyar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1904	1911
Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan, M.A., *Bar-at-Law.*	1904	1914
† Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan, Khan Bahadur.	1904	1915
M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., M.A.. L. T.	1904	1915
J. A. Yates, Esq., M.A. ..	1904	1915
Lieut.-Col. W. B. Browning, I.M.S., C.I.E.	1905	1908
† Col. F. C. Reeves, I.M.S. ..	1906	1910
Lieut.-Col. H. Thomson, M.B.C.M. I.M.S.	·1907	1909
A. I. Mayhew, Esq., B.A. ..	1907	1914
† Eric Drew, Esq., M.A. ..	1907	1912
Sri A. V. Jagga Rau Garu, M.R.A.S., F.R.M.S.	1907	1912
† M.R.Ry. P R. Sundara Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L. ..	1907	1913
Lieut.-Col. R. Robertson, M.B. & C.M., I.M.S.	1907	1912
† The Rev. L. Froger, M.A ..	1907	1914
The Rt. Rev. Paul Perini, S.J., D.D.	1907	1918
† Lieut.-Col. F. J. Crawford, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.	1908	1909
E.A. Seaton, Esq., M.A. ..	1908	1910
Surg.-Gen. P. H. Benson, I.M S. ..	1908	1911
Sir Murray Hammick, M.A., I.C.S., K.C.S.I.	1908	1912
T. O. Hodges, Esq., B.A. ..	1908	1913

† Deceased Fellows.

Name	Year of election or nomination.	Year when Fellowship ceased by reason of death or retirement
Col. H. St. Clare Carruthers, I.M.S.	19C9	1910
M. W. Travers, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.	1909	1912
Cecil A. Smith, Esq., C.I.E., M.I.C.E	1909	1913
A. Burroughs Strange, Esq., M.I.C.E.	1909	1917
M.R.Ry. T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.L.	1909	1914
M.R.Ry. P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu Garu, B.A.	1909	1917
F. J. R. V. Hunt, Esq., *Bar-at-Law.*	1910	1911
† Lieut.-Col. C. M. Thompson, M.B., I.M.S.	1910	1911
M.R.Ry. K. Ganapati Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.	1910	1915
Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. ..	1910	1914
The Hon ble Surg.-Gen. G.G. Giffard, C.S.I. M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., I.M.S.	1911	1917
H. E. Clerk, Esq., C.I.E. ..	1911	1914
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Venkataswami Ramabhadra Naidu Garu	1911	1916
The Rev. C.I. Ghezzi, S.J., B.A., D.D.	1911	1915
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.	1912	1917
Lieut.-Col. R. H. Elliot, I.M.S. ..	1912	1913
The Rev. A. G. Hogg, M.A. ..	1912	1914
The Rev. C. Pollard, M.A. ..	1912	1915
W. Erlam Smith, Esq., M.A. ..	1912	1915
G. F. Clark, Esq., Ph.D. ..	1912	1917
† M.R.Ry. G. Venkata Appa Rau Pantulu Garu, B.A.	1913	1915
E. W. Green, Esq., M.A. ..	1913	1217
The Hon'ble Mr. Yakub Hasan ..	1913	1918
Kenneth Burnett, Esq., M.A. ..	1913	1916
Mr. Alma Latifi, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Dub)., I.C.S., *Bar-at-Law.*	1914	1916
Col. W. M. Ellis, C.I.E., R.E. ..	1914	1917
† M.R.Ry. A. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.	1914	1916
† M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur I. Srinivasa Aiyar Avl., B.A.	1914	1917
M.R.Ry. R. Krishnamachariar Avl. M.A.	1915	1918
The Rev. W. W. Wallace, M.A. ..	1916	1917
H. S. Chatfield, Esq., B.A., *Bar-at-Law.*	1916	1917

† Deceased Fellows.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

ACT No. XXVII OF 1857 *

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA)

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857)

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Madras

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated. It is enacted as follows:—

Incorporation. I. The following persons, namely:

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, *Knight* Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*

* As amended by Act No. VIII of 1904.

The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVIDSON, *Knight*, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBRAYALOO NAIDU, President of Pachaiyappa's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSHEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTUR RUNGANADUM SASTRI, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASAN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the

University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories under the Government of India.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property movable or immovable which may become vested in it for the purpose of the University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

III. If any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

* * * * * *

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

. . . . . .

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall, from time to time, see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual accounts.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904

ACT No. VIII OF 1904

(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 24th March, 1904)

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—*Ex-officio* FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India

WHEREAS by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887 Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad ;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act ;

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law ;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904 ; and

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the

Gazette of India or the local official *Gazette*, as the case may be.

Interpretation.

2. (1) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which the said five Universities were respectively established and incorporated.

(2) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the term 'College' or 'affiliated College' includes any collegiate institution affiliated to, or maintained by, the University:

(*b*) the expression 'the Government' means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor-General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the Local Government: and

(*c*) the expressions 'the University' and 'the Act of Incorporation' and any expression denoting any University, authority or officer or any statute, regulation, rule or by-law of the University shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

The University

Incorporation and powers of the University.

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power to appoint University Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums, to make regulations, relating to the residence and conduct of students and to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

Constitution and powers of the Senate.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation the Body Corporate of the University shall consist of,—

(*a*) the Chancellor;

(*b*) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector;

(*c*) the Vice-Chancellor;
(*d*) the *Ex-officio* Fellows; and
(*e*) the Ordinary Fellows—
(i) elected by Registered Graduates or by the Senate,
(ii) elected by the Faculties, and
(iii) nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) The Ordinary Fellows shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years:

Provided that an Ordinary Fellow who has vacated his office may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(3) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act.

(4) No act done by the University shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy among either class of elected Ordinary Fellows, or by reason of the total number of Ordinary Fellows or of members of the profession of education to be included among Ordinary Fellows, being less than the minimum prescribed by this Act.

Fellows

Ex-officio Fellows.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the persons for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the list contained in the first schedule to this Act or added to the said list under sub-section (2) shall be the *ex-officio* Fellows of the University.

(2) The Government may, by notification published in the *Gazette of India* or in the local official

Gazette, as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in, the list of offices contained in the said schedule:

Provided that the number of *ex-officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

Ordinary Fellows.

6. (1) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred; and of such number—

(*a*) ten shall be elected by Registered Graduates;
(*b*) ten shall be elected by the Faculties; and
(*c*) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than forty nor exceed seventy-five; and of such number—

(*a*) ten shall be elected by the Senate or by Registered Graduates;
(*b*) five shall be elected by the Faculties; and
(*c*) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(3) The election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

(4) Elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties and nominations of such Fellows by the Chancellor under this section shall be made in such manner as to secure that not less than two-fifths of the Fellows so elected and so nominated respectively shall be persons following the profession of education.

Ordinary Fellows elected by Registered Graduates.

7. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by Registered Graduates.

(2) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

(*a*) has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, or

(*b*) has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration, shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be entitled to have his name entered upon application made within the period of three years from the commencement of this Act or of one year from the date on which he becomes so entitled :

Provided that, if such application is made after the expiry of either of the said periods, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered on payment of the said initial fee, and of such further sum as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(3) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be retained thereon, and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears :

Provided that a Graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum prescribed in this behalf by the regulations.

(4) No person other than a Graduate whose name is entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

(5) A graduate registered under this section shall be entitled to such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

Ordinary Fellows elected by Senates.

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Punjab or to the University of Allahabad until the Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and by notification in the local official *Gazette*, so directs ; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities, who would be elected by Registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

(2) In the case of the University of the Punjab and the University of Allahabad, there shall, if necessary, be

an election, once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate.

Election by the Faculties.

9. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties.

(2) An election under sub-section (1) shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

Nomination by the Chancellor.

10. Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate any number of fit and proper persons to be Ordinary Fellows.

Vacating of office.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office.

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

Transitory Provisions

Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act, and temporary continuance of existing University administration.

12. In their application to the election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act and to the current business of the University, the provisions of this Act shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications :—

(*a*) In the case of Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who, under the said provisions are to be elected by Registered Graduates,

shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act or by such Graduates of the University as the Chancellor may determine, or partly by elected Fellows and partly by such Graduates, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(*b*) When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clause (*a*) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*).

(*c*) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(*d*) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, proceed to nominate Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (2), clause (*c*).

(*e*) When Ordinary Fellows have been appointed under clause (*d*), the Chancellor shall make an order directing that the Fellows who, under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate, shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (*d*), or by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or partly by such Ordinary Fellows and partly by elected Fellows, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.

(*f*) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (*d*) and (*e*) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.

(*g*) An election under clause (*c*) or clause (*f*) shall be made subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.

(*h*) As soon as Ordinary Fellows have been nominated and elected under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), or under

clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), as the case may be, and the persons so elected have been approved by the Chancellor, the Chancellor shall declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall append to the declaration a list of the Senate, and shall forward the said declaration and the appended list to the Governor-General in Council, who shall cause the declaration and list to be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(*i*) The seniority of the Fellows included in the list mentioned in clause (*h*) shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in the list.

(*j*) Until the said declaration is published under clause (*h*), the Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act shall, together with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, continue to be the Senate of the University, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Incorporation.

(*k*) Every Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section shall, unless his Fellowship is previously vacated by death, resignation or any other cause, hold office for not less than three years.

(*l*) At or about the end of the third year from the publication of the declaration mentioned in clause (*h*), the names of, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total initial number—

(i) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (*a*) or clause (*e*), as the case may be,

(ii) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (*e*) or clause (*f*), and

(iii) of Ordinary Fellows nominated by the Chancellor

(after deducting from the said one-fifth the names in each class which have previously been removed from the list mentioned in clause (*h*) by reason of death, resignation or any other cause) shall be drawn by lot from among the elected and the nominated Ordinary Fellows whose names were included in the list mentioned in clause (*h*), and those whose names are so shown shall thereupon cease to be Ordinary Fellows.

(*m*) At or about the end of the fourth, fifth and sixth years from the publication of the said declaration, the names of Ordinary Fellows shall be drawn by lot from each class of Ordinary Fellows included in the said list, in the manner provided in clause (*l*), so as to secure that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the Fellowships of the Ordinary Fellows so included in each class shall be vacated in each year.

(*n*) An Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section, who has not previously vacated his Fellowship, shall cease to be a Fellow at the end of the seventh year from the publication of the said declaration.

(*o*) The Vice-Chancellor holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold office until the publication of the said declaration, and shall, if he is a member of the Senate as constituted under this Act, continue to hold office as Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term for which he was originally appointed.

(*p*) The members of the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the said declaration; and, upon such publication, the Senate shall, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, appoint a provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under this Act.

(*q*) The Senate as constituted under this Act may give orders for the professional constitution of Faculties, Boards of Studies and of any Board or Committee of the Senate, pending the constitution of such Faculties, Boards and Committees in conformity with the regulations.

(*r*) University Examiners and all officers and servants of the University shall continue to hold office and to act, subject to the conditions governing their tenure of office or employment, except in so far as such conditions may be altered by competent authority.

(*s*) The statutes, regulations and by-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act shall continue to be in force, except in so far as the said

statutes, regulations and by-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent authority.

Honorary Fellows

Honorary Fellows.

13. (1) (*a*) A Fellow holding office at the commencement of this Act shall cease to be a Fellow.

(*b*) Where a Fellow included in clause (*a*) does not become a Fellow under this Act, he shall be an Honorary Fellow for life.

(*c*) Where a Fellow included in clause (*a*) becomes a Fellow under this Act, he shall whenever and so often as he ceases to be a Fellow under this Act, become an Honorary Fellow as provided in clause (*b*).

(2) The Chancellor may nominate any person to be an Honorary Fellow for life, who is eminent for his attainments in any branch of learning, or is an eminent benefactor of the University, or is distinguished for services rendered to the cause of education generally.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any Fellow who at the commencement of this Act is entitled as such to vote for the election of any person to be a member of any Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations or of any local authority shall continue to be so entitled as if this Act had not been passed.

Faculties and Syndicate

Faculties.

14. (1) Nothing contained in the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to prohibit the constitution of a new Faculty or the abolition or reconstitution of any existing Faculty by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Regulations made under sub-section (1) may—

(*a*) provide for the assignment of Fellows to the several Faculties by order of the Senate, and

(*b*) empower the Fellows so assigned to add to their number, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed, Graduates in the Faculty and other persons possessing

special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty :

Provided that the number of persons so to be added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty.

(3) A person added to a Faculty under sub-section (2), clause (*b*), shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.

Syndicate.

15. (1) The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of—

(*a*) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman ;

(*b*) the Director of Public Instruction for the Province in which the head-quarters of the University are situated ; and, in the case of the University of Allahabad, also the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces ; and

(*c*) not less than seven or more than fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations, to hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(2) The regulations referred to in sub-section (1) shall be so framed as to secure that a number not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate shall be Heads of, or Professors in, colleges affiliated to the University.

(3) If in the case of any election the question is raised whether any person is or is not a Professor within the meaning of sub-section (2), the question shall be decided by the Senate.

Degree

Degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles and the marks of honour.

16. The Senate may institute and confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation.

17. Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree and where their recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Honorary degrees.

18. Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the proposal is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour shall be cancelled accordingly.

Cancellation of degrees and the like.

Affiliated Colleges

19. Save on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by special order of the Senate, and subject to any regulations made in this behalf, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University examination, other than an examination for Matriculation, unless he produces a certificate from a college affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation.

Certificate required of candidates for examination.

20. Any college affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act.

Existing Colleges.

Affiliation.

21. (1) A college applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(*a*) that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body;

(*b*) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the college;

(*c*) that the buildings in which the college is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for the residence, in the college or in lodgings approved by the college, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students;

(*d*) that due provision has been or will be made for a library;

(*e*) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(*f*) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the head of the college and some members of the teaching staff in or near the college or the place provided for the residence of students;

(*g*) that the financial resources of the college are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(*h*) that the affiliation of the college, having regard to the provision made for students by other colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline, and

(*i*) that the college rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing college in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the college is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1), the Syndicate shall—

(*a*) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(*b*) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary; and

(*c*) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the results of any inquiry under clauses (*a*) and (*b*).

And the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(3) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the college is affiliated; and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (3).

Extension of affiliation.

22. Where a college desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

Inspection and reports.

23. (1) Every college affiliated to the University, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as

the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the college.

(2) The Syndicate shall cause every such college to be inspected from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(3) The Syndicate may call upon any college so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (1).

Disaffiliation.

24. (1) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any college by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(2) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (1) to the head of the college concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified, in such intimation on behalf of the college will be considered by the Syndicate:

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Syndicate.

(3) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (2), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(4) On receipt of the report under sub-section (3) the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(5) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make

such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(6) Where by an order made under sub-section (5), the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

Regulations

Regulations.

25. (1) The Senate, with the sanction of the Government, may from time to time make regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act to provide for all matters relating to the University.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(*a*) the procedure to be followed in holding any election of Ordinary Fellows;

(*b*) the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the ex-officio members, of the Syndicate shall be elected to represent the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted;

(*c*) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(*d*) the appointment of Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies, and the procedure of such Boards and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business;

(*e*) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University;

(*f*) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University;

(*g*) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19 and the conditions on which any such certificate may be granted;

(*h*) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University and the fee (if any) to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register ;

(*i*) the inspection of colleges and the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by colleges

(*j*) the registers of students to be kept by colleges affiliated to the University ;

(*k*) the rules to be observed and enforced by colleges affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students ;

(*l*) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University ;

(*m*) the residence and conduct of students ;

(*n*) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for any University examination, other than an examination for Matriculation, and for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University ;

(*o*) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the Matriculation Examination and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for Matriculation, whether sent up by recognized schools or not ;

(*p*) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any college affiliated to the University, for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University, and

(*q*) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or by-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act.

New body of regulations.

26. (1) Within one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as the Government may fix in this behalf,—

(*a*) the Senate as constituted under this Act shall cause a revised body of regulations to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of the Government;

(*b*) if any additions to, or alterations in, the draft submitted appear to the Government to be necessary, the Government, after consulting the Senate, may sanction the proposed body of regulations, with such additions and alterations as appear to the Government to be necessary.

(2) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted by the Senate within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act, or within such further period as may be fixed under sub-section (1), the Government may, within one year after the expiry of such period or of such further period, make regulations which shall have the same force as if they had been prepared and sanctioned under sub-section (1).

Miscellaneous

Territorial exercise of powers.

27. The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, define the territorial limits within which, and specify the colleges in respect of which, any powers conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act shall be exercised.

Rector.

28. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall be the Rector of the University of Calcutta and shall have precedence in any Convocation of the said University next after the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

Repeals.

29. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*Section 5*)

Ex-officio FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY

The University of Calcutta

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Directors of Public Instruction in Bengal, Burma and Assam.

The University of Bombay

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

The University of Madras

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

The University of the Punjab

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.

The Representatives of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf.

The University of Allahabad

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Directors of Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and in the Central Provinces.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*Section 29*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal
1857	II	The Calcutta University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word 'said', wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words 'Provided that'. In section 5, the words 'in the *Calcutta Gazette*'. Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
,,	XXII	The Bombay University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word 'said', wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words 'Provided that'. Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
,,	XXVII	The Madras University Act, 1857.	In section 2, the word 'said', wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words 'Provided that'. Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
1860	XLVII	The Indian Universities (Degrees) Act, 1860.	The whole Act.
1882	XIX	The Punjab University Act, 1882.	Section 6. In section 7, sub-section (1). In section 8, in sub-section (1), the words after the word 'Fellow' to the end of the sub-section, and in sub-section (2), the words from the word 'appointed' to the words 'this Act'. In section 9, the words 'under this Act'.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal
1882	XIX	The Punjab University Act, 1882.	Sections 10 and 11. Section 12, except the last paragraph. Sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18. In section 20, the words 'made or', 'section six, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and' and 'under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen'. In the Schedule, Part I.
1884	I	The Indian Universities (Honorary Degrees) Act, 1884.	The whole Act.
1887	XVIII	The Allahabad University Act, 1887.	Section 5. In section 6, sub-section (1). In section 7, sub-section (1), and in sub-section (2), the words after the word 'Fellow' to the end of the sub-section. Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. In section 20, the words and figures 'appointments made' and, 'under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (*b*) and (*c*)', 'under sections 14 and 15' and 'under section 17'. In the Schedule, Part I.

REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

I.—THE SENATE

1. The members of the Senate shall rank in the following order:—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the ex-officio Fellows in the order in which their respective offices are named in the First Schedule to the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Ordinary Fellows according to the date and order of the first publication of their names as Ordinary Fellows in the *Fort St. George Gazette* under the same Act, whether they have at any time temporarily ceased to be Ordinary Fellows of the University or not.

2. Meetings of the Senate shall be ordinary, special, or extraordinary meetings.

3. Ordinary meetings shall be held on or about the first Friday in March and the third Friday in October of each year.

4. Special meetings of the Senate shall be such as are convened at the request of the Syndicate by the Vice-Chancellor, or by the Chairman of a meeting of the Syndicate, for the disposal of urgent business to be laid before the Senate by the Syndicate.

5. Extraordinary meetings of the Senate shall be convened by the Vice-Chancellor or, in his absence, by the Syndicate, on the written request of any ten members.

6. Any member who wishes to propose a resolution at an ordinary meeting of the Senate shall forward the terms of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the 1st February if it is intended for discussion at the March meeting, or not later than 1st September if it is intended for discussion at the October meeting. When any ten members forward through the Registrar to the Vice-Chancellor or, in his absence, to the Syndicate a written request to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Senate they shall at the same time forward the terms of the resolution or resolutions

which it is intended to propose and also the name of the proposer of each resolution.

6-A. (1) At any ordinary meeting of the Senate it shall be competent for any member of the Senate to put questions on subjects usually dealt with at the meetings of the Syndicate and upon every other matter within the cognizance of the Senate, subject to the following provisos :—

(*a*) Any member who wishes to ask a question shall forward to the Registrar a notice in writing to that effect, together with a copy of the questions to be asked, so as to reach him on or before the third Friday in February if the question is to be put at the March meeting, *or* on or before the first Friday in October if the question is to be put at the October meeting, provided that the Syndicate may, if it thinks fit, allow a question to be put at a shorter notice.

(*b*) The question shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information.

(*c*) The question shall not contain arguments and inferences, nor shall it be of a personal character.

(*d*) The question shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition.

(2) The Syndicate may disallow a question on the ground that the question does not conform to the provisions of Rule 1 of this regulation, or on the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with the interests of the University. The decision of the Syndicate in disallowing any question shall be final, and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate.

(3) The Syndicate shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for the answering of the questions that may be put at the meetings of the Senate.

(4) Any question standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting at which it is to be put or who declines to put it may be asked by any other member.

7. The Syndicate shall consider each such resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with the foregoing Regulation [regulation 6] and shall cause it to be placed on the agenda paper of the meeting at which its discussion is intended by the proposer: provided that the Syndicate may exclude from the agenda paper any proposed resolution which deals in whole or in part with any decision of the Senate adverse to its terms which has been arrived at in any meeting of the Senate held within one year previous to that at which its discussion was intended.

The Registrar shall inform the proposer in each such case of exclusion, and the Syndicate shall report the fact of exclusion at the meeting at which the discussion of the resolution was intended, or, if there be no other business at that meeting, at the next meeting of the Senate.

8. No resolution, proposal, or other matter of business which has not been submitted to the Syndicate shall be brought before the Senate at any meeting, except as provided for in Regulations 12, 14, 22 and 40.

9. The Registrar shall, not less than fifteen days previous to each ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate, issue to each member a notice stating the time and place of meeting, and this notice shall be accompanied by an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting, and except as provided for in regulations 12, 14, 22 and 40, no resolution, proposal, or other matter of business which is not entered on the agenda paper shall be brought before the meeting: provided that the Syndicate may, for reasons of urgency, bring any business before any meeting of the Senate without notice being given in the agenda paper.

10. If there be no business to be brought before an ordinary meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall issue a notice to that effect to each member not less than fifteen days before the date of such ordinary meeting.

11. In the case of special meetings, the Registrar shall give such previous notice of the time and place of meeting as the circumstances in each case may permit, but except in regard to this particular, the provisions of Regulation 9 shall apply to such meetings.

12. Any member wishing to propose an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate shall forward the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting at which the discussion of the resolution is intended. The expression 'five clear days' shall be held to mean five days exclusive of the day on which the notice of amendment reaches the Registrar and of the day of the meeting. No amendment of which notice has not thus been given shall be considered at any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate, except as provided for in Regulation 40.

13. The Registrar shall, not less than three days before each ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Senate, issue to each member an amended agenda paper, showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper issued in accordance with Regulation 9 and also showing all amendments of which notice has been given in accordance with Regulation 12 provided that, if no notice has been received under Regulation 12 of any amendment, no such amended agenda paper need be issued.

14. At any special meeting of the Senate any member may bring forward any amendment without previous notice being given.

15. The Vice-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at all meetings of the Senate, but if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

16. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Senate other than a Convocation for conferring degrees.

17. Honorary Fellows are permitted to be present at any meeting of the Senate but are not permitted to take

part in the business of any meeting except as otherwise provided by the Indian Universities Act, 1904, or by the regulations.

18. At the time fixed for a meeting of the Senate the Chairman shall take the chair and shall ascertain whether a quorum be present or not. If a quorum be present, he shall declare the meeting constituted and shall proceed with the business of the meeting. If a quorum be not present, he shall, if it be necessary, wait until fifteen minutes after the time fixed for the meeting, and if no quorum be then present he shall thereupon declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the number of members present, the Chairman shall within a reasonable time count the number of the members present, and, if a quorum be not present, he shall declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. All such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar and the record shall be signed by the Chairman.

19. At every meeting of the Senate the following shall be the order of business, after the election, if it be necessary, of the Chairman :—

(i) The answering of questions, if any.

(ii) Any motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.

(iii) The election, if such be part of the agenda, of any official of the University.

(iv) Business brought forward by the Syndicate.

(v) Business brought forward by the Faculties taken in the following order:—Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering.

(vi) Proposals brought forward by members of the Senate which have not been excluded by the Syndicate under Regulation 7.

20. All questions considered at meetings of the Senate shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

21. On any motion or amendment being put to the vote, the Senate shall divide and the vote of each member voting shall be recorded, if any member desire that this should be done. In that case the names of members abstaining from voting shall also be recorded. The manner in which a division shall be effected shall be left to the discretion and direction of the Chairman.

22. In addition to motions of which notice has been given and which satisfy the conditions of Regulations 6 and 7, the following are the only motions which may be proposed at meetings of the Senate, and of these previous notice is not necessary :—

(i) A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.

(ii) A motion for the adjournment of the meeting or debate.

(iii) A motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper.

(iv) A motion that the meeting be dissolved.

(v) A motion directing the Syndicate to review its decision and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Senate.

(vi) A motion directing a Faculty to review or amend its recommendation in any matter brought before the Senate by that Faculty.

(vii) A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee.

(viii) A motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and report on any matter before the Senate at the time.

(ix.) A motion remitting any matter before the Senate at the time to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies for its views or recommendations and report.

23. Every motion shall be affirmative in form and shall begin with the word 'that'.

24. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded otherwise it shall drop. Any member may second a motion by saying 'I second the motion' and may reserve his speech. When a motion has been made and

seconded, it shall be stated from the chair, unless it be ruled out of order by the Chairman.

25. When a motion has been stated from the chair, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved in the affirmative or negative or as proposed to be changed by amendment brought forward under Regulations 12, 14 and 40.

26. Not more than one motion and one amendment thereto shall be placed before a meeting at the same time.

27. A motion once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same meeting or at any adjournment thereof. A motion or amendment substantially identical in part with one already brought forward at a meeting may be brought forward at the same meeting with the omission of such part.

28. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting or of a debate on any particular question may be made at any time but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for the adjournment of the meeting be carried, the meeting shall thereupon adjourn to the time specified in the motion. If a motion for the adjournment of the debate be carried, the debate shall thereupon be adjourned to the time specified in the motion. The meeting shall thereupon pass to the next business, if any, on the agenda paper. If either of such motions be negatived, the business of the meeting or the debate as the case may be shall be resumed.

29. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now adjourn to,' followed by words indicating the day and hour proposed for the adjourned meeting. A motion for the adjournment of a debate shall be in the form 'That the debate on this question be now adjourned to,' followed by words indicating the day and hour. Ordinarily, a meeting or debate shall only be adjourned to the day following the meeting, Sunday being a *dies non*.

30. No amendment shall be moved to a motion for adjournment of a meeting or debate except one substituting a different day or hour.

31. A meeting or debate renewed after adjournment shall be deemed one with that which preceded the adjournment.

32. A motion to pass to the next business shall be in the form. 'That the meeting do now pass to the next business on the agenda paper' and may be moved at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion be carried, the motion under discussion together with any amendments to it shall drop.

33. A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall be in the form. 'That this meeting do now dissolve,' and may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. If such a motion be carried, the business still before the meeting shall drop, and the Chairman shall declare the meeting dissolved.

34. No motion under Regulation 22 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) shall be made or seconded by any member who, during the discussion of any particular item of business, has already made or seconded any one of such motions.

35. Any motion made under Regulation 22 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

36. When any motion under Regulation 22 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) has been brought forward and has been negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall any debate or discussion be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question.

37. A motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation may be made at any time during the discussion on any such decision or recommendation, but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. The motion shall clearly specify the matter thus referred back to the Syndicate or the Faculty for review or reconsideration and may also indicate generally the sense or direction in which

the mover desires alteration in such decision or recommendation. The motion may also include an instruction that the Syndicate or the Faculty shall report at the next or at some other meeting of the Senate.

38. A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee shall specify the item or items of business to be considered in Committee.

39. A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider any question before the Senate at the time shall state the purpose for which the Committee is to be constituted and the names of its members.

40. In addition to amendments of which notice has been given in accordance with Regulation 12, and subject to the provision of Regulation 14, the following are the only amendments which may be made to any motion brought forward at a meeting of the Senate, and of these notice need not be given :—

(i) Amendments of a purely verbal or formal kind which, in the opinion of the Chairman, do not affect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.

(ii) Amendments to a motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper, substituting an order different from that in the motion.

(iii) Amendments to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or debate, substituting a time different from that in the motin.

(iv) Amendments to a motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider their decision or recommendation.

(v) Amendments to a motion for the appointment of a Committee, whether for enlarging or restricting its purposes or the questions remitted to it, or for adding to or omitting the names of members proposed to form it.

(vi) Amendments to a motion remitting any matter to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies.

41. Any motion before a meeting of the Senate may be amended—

(i) by leaving out a word or words.

(ii) by leaving out a word or words in order to insert some other word or words.

(iii) by adding or inserting a word or words.

42. When the amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it is proposed and handed to the chair shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the motion.' When the amendment is of the second kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the motion and that the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted.' When the amendment is of the third kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted' and there shall then follow words specifying the place in which the words mentioned are to be added or inserted.

43. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a motion to its negative or opposite form, or which would alter the first word.

44. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion to which it refers and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence.

45. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the meeting or is inconsistent with or adverse to any resolution already passed by the meeting.

46. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

47. The order in which amendments to a motion are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

48. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as a motion : otherwise it shall drop.

49. When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall, unless ruled out of order, be stated from the chair, and the debate may then proceed on the motion and amendment together.

50. When, on a motion to which there is no amendment, the debate is concluded, or if there be no debate, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote by

saying 'The question is,' followed by the words of the motion, and the Senate shall then divide, unless the Chairman ascertain that the question is carried affirmatively by a unanimous vote. If there be an amendment, he shall say 'It has been moved,' followed by the words of the motion: then he shall say 'Since it has been moved by way of amendment' followed by the words of the amendment: and then, if the amendment be one of the first kind, he shall put the question by saying 'Shall the words or word proposed to be left out be left out?' If the amendment be of the second kind, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall the following words or word . . . be left out in order to add or insert the following words or word . . . ?' If the amennment be of the third kind, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall these words be there added or inserted?' If an amendment be, negatived the original motion shall be again stated from the chair, and, subject to the foregoing regulations, any other amendment which is in order shall then be proposed thereto. If an amendment be carried, the motion as amended shall be stated from the chair, and may then be debated as a substantive motion, to which the further amendments to the original motion may, subject to the foregoing regulations, be proposed, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the first or original amendment.

51. No motion or amendment shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover state his wish to withdraw the motion or amendment and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announce that it is withdrawn.

52. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting, or who declines to move it, may be moved by any other member.

53. No speech shall ordinarily exceed ten minutes in duration, provided that the mover of a resolution or of an amendment, when moving the same, may speak for twenty minutes.

The member who first rises to speak at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. In cases of competition, the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting.

54. Except as hereinafter provided, a member having spoken to a motion or amendment, is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

55. In so far as the question raised by an amendment is one on which he has not previously spoken, any member may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question or to a previous amendment.

56. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original motion may rely upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of any motion under Regulation 22 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) has no right of reply. No member shall speak to a question after the mover has entered on his reply.

57. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment as any other member, but he shall vacate the chair while so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by a member nominated by the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion or at the request of any member, explain to the meeting the scope of any motion or amendment.

58. Any member may, even whilst another is speaking, rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

59. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is speaking, but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

60. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary to enforce his decision.

61. At meetings of the Senate in Committee the proceedings shall be governed by the foregoing regulations for debate except that no notice need be given of motions

or amendments, that no motion or amendment need be seconded and that every member may speak on any question as often as he chooses.

62. The resolutions passed at meetings of the Senate in Committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar to be laid before the Senate at a subsequent meeting, but shall not become final unless they are confirmed by the Senate.

63. Within three weeks after a meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall, under the direction of the Syndicate, post a printed copy of the minutes of such meeting attested by the Chairman to the address of each member.

In the event of no exception being taken by any member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the posting by the Registrar, they shall be deemed to be correct.

If such exception be taken within the time aforesaid, the minutes shall be brought forward by the Syndicate at the next meeting of the Senate for confirmation by such of the members as were present when the business was transacted to which the minutes refer.

64. Any member intending to protest against a resolution of the Senate shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting at which the resolution was passed and within one week from such date lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Syndicate shall thereupon cause the protest to be printed and circulated to each member who was present at the meeting, with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a Committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. The three members receiving the largest number of votes including the casting vote or votes of the Vice-Chancellor, if such be necessary, and who are willing to act shall frame the memorandum accordingly, and the Syndicate shall submit the protest and memorandum, together with a copy of the resolution, for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council.

II.—CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES

65. A convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of November or December, and at such other time as the Chancellor shall direct.

66. Candidates for degrees must, ten clear days before the day fixed for convocation, inform the Registrar in writing of their intention to be present. No person shall be admitted to convocation who has not thus sent in his name to the Registrar.

67. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at convocation, fails to appear shall, when he next applies for his degree, be charged a fee of rupees ten, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

68. A candidate for a degree, who is not resident within the territorial limits of the University at the time, or who from some unavoidable cause is unable to be present in person or who is precluded from appearing in public, may, with the permission of the Syndicate and on payment of a fee of rupees twenty-five be admitted *in absentia* to that degree at the annual convocation in November or December.

69. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour.

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor or other member of the Senate nominated by the Chancellor shall preside.

70. The Registrar then shall read the reports of the examiners, unless it is agreed to take them as read. The reports shall be in the following form :—

We, the examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of . . . . do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of . . . . and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, etc.

71. The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated in the following order :—

Law—by the President of the Faculty of Law.

Medicine—by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Engineering—by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

Arts—by the President of the Faculty of Arts.

72. The formula to be used for each grace shall *mutatis mutandis* be as follows :

. . . . . . Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the examiners have certified to be qualified for the degree of . . . . be admitted to that degree.

73. Whereupon the Chancellor shall put the question '*Doth it please you that this grace be passed ?*' and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor shall say, '*This grace is passed.*'

74. When all the graces have been passed, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall proceed in procession to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

75. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the candidates.

76. The candidates shall wear the gowns and hoods pertaining to their respective degrees, and shall be arranged opposite to the Chancellor.

77. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

78. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for the

purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward.

79. Then the candidates standing, the Chancellor shall put to them the following questions :

Question.—*Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes member of this University ?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning ?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellowmen ?*

Answer.—I do promise.

In the case of candidates for professional degrees, the following addition shall be made :—

Question.—*Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the legal, medical, and engineering professions, that you will on all occasions maintain their purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of their honourable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends ?*

Answer.—I do promise.

80. Then the Chancellor shall say :

Let the candidates be now presented.

81. Then the candidates shall be presented to the Chancellor by the heads of their respective colleges, being members of the Senate or Honorary Fellows of the University, or by other members of the Senate or Honorary Fellows of the University, the candidates having first received their diplomas from the Registrar.

82. When all the candidates for the same degree have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the candidates, who shall remain standing :

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor (or *by the Chancellor*) *of the University of Madras, I admit you to the degree of . . . . in this University, and in token thereof you have been presented with these diplomas, and I authorize you to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of your degree.*

83. When all the candidates have been presented, the Registrar shall lay the record of the degrees that have been conferred, before the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

84. Then an address shall be made to the candidates by a member of the Senate, appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degree conferred upou them, they have attained.

85. The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say :

I dissolve this Convocation.

86. Then the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the graduates standing.

III.—THE SYNDICATE

87. The Syndicate shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction and twelve ex-officio or ordinary Fellows of whom seven shall be elected by the Senate, two by the Faculty of Arts, one by the Faculty of Law, one by the Faculty of Medicine, and one by the Faculty of Engineering.

88. At least six of the elected members shall be Heads of, or Professors in, colleges affiliated to the University. Every member elected by a Faculty shall be a member of that Faculty.

89. The term of office of an elected member shall be two years commencing from the date of the publica-

tion in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the result of the election.

89-A. In the event of a member of the Syndicate elected to fill a vacancy to be filled by a Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University ceasing to be the Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University he shall vacate his seat. If the question is raised as to whether or not a member has vacated his seat under this regulation, the same shall be determined by the remaining members of the Syndicate.

90. Any elected member who intends or expects to be absent from the meetings of the Syndicate for more than three consecutive months shall for that reason be under obligation to resign his seat.

91. Any elected member who has been absent from three consecutive meetings may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat, but he shall be eligible for re-election.

92. (i) When a vacancy occurs among the elected members of the Syndicate, or at any time within one month of the date when such a vacancy will occur under Regulation 89, the Registrar, under the direction of the Syndicate, shall publish a notice thereof in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and shall on or before the date of such publication post a notice of the vacancy, to each member of the Senate if the election is to be by the Senate, and to each member of the Faculty if the election is to be by a Faculty.

(ii) When any vacancy has to be filled by the election of a Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University, the same shall be notified in the notice of the vacancy.

93. If the election is to be by the Senate, each member of the Senate, and if the election is to be by a Faculty, each member of the Faculty, shall be at liberty to nominate a person qualified to fill the vacancy. Every nomination by a member of the Senate or a Faculty shall be in writing and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notice in the *Gazette*.

The Registrar shall request each nominee to intimate to him whether he is willing to serve on the Syndicate if elected.

94. (i) If the number of nominees willing to serve on the Syndicate does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, declare the nominee or nominees to be duly elected. If the number of nominees willing to serve on the Syndicate exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall post a list of the nominees to each member of the Senate or the Faculty, entitled to vote, together with a voting paper which shall bear on it the date of posting. The voting paper when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in accordance with the directions given by the Syndicate to secure the secrecy of the ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the date of posting by him. A Committee of two members of the Senate shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the scrutiny of the voting papers at a time and place fixed by him and the Registrar shall post to each voter a notice thereof ten days before the date of the scrutiny. Every voter shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. The nominee who receives the largest number of votes shall be elected. If any two or more nominees receive an equal number of votes, the Vice-Chancellor in the case of an election by the Senate, or the President of the Faculty in the case of an election by a Faculty, shall have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(ii) Where a vacancy has to be filled by the election of the Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University, if, within ten days of the publication of the result of the election, the question is raised as to whether the person elected is the Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University, the Registrar shall post to each member of the Senate a notice of the objection and a voting paper to enable him to vote on the question raised. The voting paper shall bear on it the date of posting, and, when

filled up, shall be returned so as to reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the date of posting by him. The result of such voting shall be scrutinized and declared by a Committee of two members of the Senate appointed for the purpose by the Vice-Chancellor. In the event of the question being determined in the negative by a majority of the votes received, or in case of equality of votes by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor, a fresh election shall take place.

95. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate—

(i) to administer the property of the University on behalf of, and subject to the control of, the Senate;

(ii) to keep the accounts of the University and to submit them to such inspection and audit as the Government may direct;

(iii) to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons;

(iv) to appoint examiners, and to cancel any such appointment, and to define their duties and powers and to fix their remuneration;

(v) to notify and make arrangements in accordance with the regulations of the University for the election of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties or by registered gradutes; and for the election of the Syndicate;

(vi) to recommend to the Senate the assignment to a Faculty of any *Ex-officio* Fellow or of any Ordinary Fellow recently elected or nominated;

(vii) to make due provision for examinations being conducted in accordance with the regulations of the University, and for the supervision of such examinations and to fix the remuneration of superintendents.

96. The Syndicate shall have power—

(i) to appoint, suspend, punish, or dismiss any servant of the University;

(ii) to appoint Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies and to appoint the Chairman of each Board;

(iii) to recommend to the Senate that any person shall be admitted as a candidate to any University examination without the certificate or certificates required by the regulations for admission to that examination ;

(iv) to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student in a college or hostel connected with a college or colleges, or by any candidate for Matriculation or for any other University Examination, brought to the notice of the Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction or Chief Educational Officer of a Province or by the responsible authorities of the college or hostel or school concerned or in the case of a State College in a Native State by the Chief Educational Officer of the State, or in any case by a Fellow or the Registrar of the University, or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners, or a Chief Superintendent at any centre of Examination, and to punish such misconduct by exclusion from any University Examination, either permanently or for a specified period, or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person or by both ;

(v) to dispense with a strict compliance with the regulations of the University in so far as relates to the time, place, and manner of examinations, or to the time and manner of conducting any election: provided that any resolution of the Syndicate passed in reference to such departure from recognized procedure shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting, together with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted ;

(vi) to refer any matter to a Faculty or Board of Studies for consideration and to call upon the Faculty or Board for a report thereon ;

(vii) to draft such regulations as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for approval ;

(viii) to make its own standing orders and, subject to the regulations of the University, to regulate the disposal of its own business.

97. Any Faculty or member of the Senate shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

98. The Syndicate shall prepare annually a report on its work and shall submit the same to the Senate at its meeting in the month of October.

IV.—FACULTIES

99. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering.

100. The Faculties shall have precedence among themselves in the order named in the foregoing regulation.

101. Every *Ex-officio* and Ordinary Fellow shall be assigned by order of the Senate to one or other of the Faculties at the meeting of the Senate next after his becoming a Fellow.

102. Each Faculty shall elect one of its members to be President of the Faculty. Within one month after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of President of a Faculty, the Registrar shall send to each member of the Faculty an intimation of the vacancy and also a voting paper. The voting paper shall be returned by the member so as to reach the Registrar not later than the fourteenth day after the date of posting the intimation. Two Fellows, appointed for the purpose by the Vice-Chancellor, shall scrutinize and count the votes, and communicate the result of their scrutiny and count to the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall thereupon declare the member who has the highest number of votes to be the President. In the event of an equality of votes the Vice-Chancellor shall have a casting vote. The Registrar shall communicate the result of the election to the members of the Faculty.

103. The President of a Faculty shall, if he remain qualified to do so, hold office for three years, on the expiry of which he shall vacate office but shall be eligible for re-election.

104. During the temporary absence of the President of a Faculty, or in the interval between the vacating of office by a President and the election of his successor, the Vice-Chancellor shall nominate a member of the Faculty who shall for the time being and, so far as may be necessary, act as President of the Faculty.

105. A Faculty shall have power—

(i) to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate or by the Syndicate ;

(ii) to draft regulations in regard to courses of study and examinations prescribed by the University and to lay such regulations before the Syndicate in order that they may be brought before the Senate ;

(iii) to remit any matter to a Board of Studies comprised within the Faculty for consideration and report ;

(iv) to consider any report or recommendation of any Board of Studies ;

(v) to appoint a Committee of the Faculty for any purpose within the cognizance or powers of the Faculty ;

(vi) to hold meetings of the Faculty or a committee of the Faculty along with any other Faculty or a committee thereof, for the discussion of any matter of common interest.

106. Meetings of a Faculty shall be convened by the President of the Faculty at such times as may be necessary or on the written request of any five members in the case of the Faculty of Arts, of any three members in the case of the Faculty of Law and of any two members in the case of the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering.

107. Any member of a Faculty may bring before any meeting of the Faculty any matter within its cognizance by giving notice to the President, who shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation 105, instruct the Registrar to include such matter in the agenda paper of the next meeting of the Faculty.

108. The President of a Faculty shall, not less than fifteen days previous to a meeting of the Faculty, cause a notice to be issued to each member of the Faculty stating the time and place of the meeting, and showing all the business to be brought before the meeting. No matter of business which is not entered on the agenda paper of a meeting of a Faculty shall be considered at the meeting: provided that the President may, for reasons of urgency, bring any matter before any meeting without notice being given in the agenda paper: and provided that any member may, with the permission of a majority of the members present at a meeting, bring any matter before that meeting without notice.

109. Subject to the foregoing regulations the procedure at meetings of Faculties shall be in general accordance with the regulations in regard to the procedure at meetings of the Senate. With regard to any point of order or matter of procedure the decision of the Chairman shall be final.

110. The President of a Faculty shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

111. The quorum for a meeting of a Faculty shall be one-third of the members of the Faculty.

112. When a Faculty remits any matter to a Board or Boards of Studies, it may empower the Board or Boards to communicate its or their report or decision directly to the Syndicate.

113. The President of a Faculty may, in his discretion, remit any matter referred to the Faculty by the Senate or the Syndicate to a Board or Boards of Studies without laying it before a meeting of the Faculty, and may transmit the report or decision of the Board or Boards to the Senate or the Syndicate as the case may be without laying it before a meeting of the Faculty.

114. The Syndicate may refer back to a Faculty, for reconsideration, any resolution passed by the Faculty: otherwise, where the nature of the resolution calls for it, the Syndicate shall lay the resolution before the Senate at its next meeting.

115. The proceedings at each meeting of a Faculty shall be communicated by the Registrar to the Syndicate.

V.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS BY FACULTIES

116. Subject to the provision of section 6 (4) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and to any directions of the Chancellor in accordance with section 9 (2) of the said Act the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering shall be entitled to elect four, two, two, and two persons respectively as Fellows of the University.

117. In the event of vacancies among Fellows elected under section 12 (*c*) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the first two shall be filled up by the Faculty of Medicine, the next two by the Faculty of Engineering, the next four by the Faculty of Arts and the last two by the Faculty of Law.

118. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by Faculties, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election, the hour up to which votes may be received, and, in the event of there being more than one, the number of such vacancies in each Faculty. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed.

119. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with Regulation 118, forward to each member of each Faculty which is required to elect a Fellow or Fellows a voting paper, together with a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. Should it be necessary to secure that the vacancy (or one or more of them if there be more vacancies than one) be filled by a person following the profession of education, or should the Chancellor have given any directions in accordance with section 9 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the notice shall draw attention to the fact.

120. The number of persons for whom each member of a Faculty may vote may be less but shall not be more than the number of vacancies notified in the Faculty and any voting paper which contains votes for any number of persons in excess of the number of vacancies shall be treated as invalid.

121. The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

122. The voting papers when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in such manner as the Syndicate may direct with a view to secure the secrecy of the ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than the time announced. The two members of the Senate appointed in accordance with Regulation 121 shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the condition laid down in Regulation 120 and the foregoing provisions of this Regulation and shall count the votes recorded. Every member of the Senate shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. If any two or more persons receive an equal numer of votes the President of the Faculty in each case where necessary shall have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be communicated to the Syndicate for submission to the Chancellor.

123. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the Faculties is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the Faculties shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected.

VI.—REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES

124. The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any graduate who has—

(*a*) taken the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, or

(*b*) graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained, subject to the regulations following.

125. Any graduate satisfying the conditions of Regulation 124, who wishes to have his name entered on the register shall fill up a form of application, obtainable from the Registrar, and shall forward the same to the Registrar along with the initial fee of rupees five and either the first annual fee of two rupees or a composition fee of rupees ten. The Syndicate shall thereupon cause his name to be entered on the register if he be qualified to have his name so entered: provided that his application form and fees have been received by the Registrar on or before the ninth day of September, 1907, or not more than one year from the date on which he becomes entitled to Registration under regulation 124, whichever is the later date. The date on which a graduate has taken a degree or graduated in any Faculty shall be the date on which the degree was conferred upon him in Convocation.

126. Any graduate who is entitled to registration under Regulation 124, but who fails to apply for the same before the expiry of the period specified in Regulation 125, shall, in order that his name may be entered upon the register, pay, in addition to the fees prescribed in Regulation 125, all arrears of annual fees reckoned from September 9, 1907, or from the expiry of one year after the date on which he becomes entitled to registration under Regulation 124, whichever be the later date.

127. Any graduate whose name has been entered on the register under Regulation 125 or 126, and who has paid the composition fee of rupees ten, shall not be liable for any further payments in order that his name may be retained on the register for life.

128. Any graduate whose name has been entered on the register under Regulation 125 or 126, but who has not paid the composition fee of rupees ten, shall have his name retained on the register until the 1st September of the year following the date of registration. Subsequent retention of his name on the register shall depend on

the annual payment of two rupees on or before the 1st September of each succeeding year. Should any such registered graduate fail to pay the annual fee on or before the prescribed date, his name shall be removed from the register, but it may be re-entered thereon on payment of all arrears of annual fees.

129. Any graduate, at any time while his name is on the register, shall become entitled to the retention of his name on the register for life by the payment to the Registrar of a composition fee of rupees ten.

130. The Registrar shall send to each graduate qualified under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of Regulation 124, as soon as convenient after he qualifies himself, a copy of the regulations relating to the registration of graduates.

VII.—ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES

131. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by registered graduates, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election, the hours between which votes may be recorded, and, in the event of there being more than one, the number of such vacancies. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed.

132. The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

133. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with Regulation 131, forward to each registered graduate a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. The Registrar shall at the same time forward a numbered voting paper to each registered graduate not resident in Madras.

134. Those graduates only whose names are on the register at the date of the notification published in accordance with Regulation 131 shall be eligible for election and entitled to vote. The number of persons for whom each registered graduate may vote may be less but shall not be more than the number of vacancies notified and any voting paper which contains votes for a number of persons in excess of the number of such vacancies shall be treated as invalid.

135. Voters resident in the city of Madras shall receive fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate House on the day and within the hours notified in acccordance with Regulation 131, and in the presence of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 132, and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot-box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with Regulation 131.

136. Voters not resident in the city of Madras shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a Village Magistrate), District or Sub-Registrar, District Munsiff, or Judge, who shall authenticate the voting paper with his signature and designation. The voter shall thereupon forward the voting paper in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot in accordance with Regulation 131. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

137. On the day and on the expiry of the time notified in accordance with regulation 131 the members of the Senate appointed in accordance with Regulation 132 shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the conditions of Regulations 134, 135 and 136, and shall count the votes, recorded. They shall thereupon communicate the results of their scrutiny to the Syndicate with a list of the candidates arranged in the order of the number of votes obtained. The Syndi-

cate shall submit to the Chancellor for approval the names of as many candidates at the head of the list as there are vacancies to be filled up. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

138. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the registered graduates is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the registered graduates shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election, any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected.

VIII.—BOARDS OF STUDIES

139. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. English.
ii. Sanskrit, Uriya, Marathi, Burmese and Sinhalese.
iii. Greek, Latin, French and German.
iv. Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
v. The Dravidian Languages.
vi. Tamil.
vii. Telugu.
viii. Kanarese.
ix. Malayalam.
x. Mathematics.
xi. Physical Science.
xii. Natural Science.
xiii. Mental and Moral Science.
xiv. History and Economics.
xv. Teaching.
xvi. Law.
xvii. Medicine.
xviii. Engineering.

140. The members of the respective Boards shall be appointed by the Syndicate and shall consist of Fellows and other persons possessing special knowlege of the subjects dealt with by the Boards to which they are appointed. The Syndicate shall also appoint a Chairman for each Board who shall ordinarily be a Fellow. They shall severally hold office for three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment. A member who has been absent from India for a period exceeding six months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat, and his place may be filled up. No Board shall consist of fewer than three or more than twelve members.

141. It shall be the duty of each Board of Studies to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate, Syndicate or the Faculty or President of the Faculty concerned with the subjects with which it deals.

142. Each Board shall have power to submit for the consideration of the Syndicate nominations of examiners in the subjects with which it deals; to recommend nominations of persons other than Fellows of the University to be members of the Board to recommend textbooks when necessary; to consult specialists who are not members of the Board; and to make recommendations in regard to courses of study in the subjects with which it deals; and to lay such recommendations before the Faculty concerned, or, when so requested, before the Syndicate.

143. Meetings of a Board of Studies shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board at such times as may be necessary or on the written request of any two members of the Board.

IX.—THE REGISTRAR

144. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Syndicate, subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

145. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to five years, in the first instance, but the same individual shall be eligible for reappointment. In the event of his being reappointed his service from the date of his first appointment shall qualify for pension or gratuity.

146. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to dispense with the services of the Registrar at any time on payment to him of six months' salary, and it may at any time discharge him from its service without notice or compensation in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions on which he was engaged. In case the Registrar should wish

to resign his office, he shall give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

The Registrar shall not continue to hold the office after the completion of twenty-five years of service or the attainment of fifty-five years of age whichever be the earlier event, unless on the recommendation of the Syndicate the Senate shall have extended his tenure of office for a specified period.

The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 800. If, at the completion of his term of five years, a Registrar be re-engaged, his salary shall be Rs. 850 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to grant a Registrar who has reached the maximum salary (Rs. 1,000) and whose services are regarded as of special value a personal allowance; but in no case shall the salary of the Registrar, including personal allowance, exceed Rs. 1,250 per mensem.

The Registrar shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and shall not absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

The Syndicate may grant to the Registrar leave of absence for one month on full pay for each eleven months of completed service, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. The Syndicate may also grant him leave of absence on half pay—to which may be added a period of accumulated leave on full pay not exceeding three months—for a period not exceeding eight months in five years. Such leave on half pay shall not, except in the case of leave on medical certificate, exceed one-and-a-half months for each completed year of service.

In respect of leave on full pay the provisions of chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, Fourth Edition, or of the corresponding chapter in subsequent editions shall otherwise, so far as may be, apply.

All periods of leave on full pay and half the amount of leave on half pay shall count as service for gratuity or pension.

147. It shall be the duty of the Registrar—

(*a*) to be the custodian of the records, library, common seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge;

(*b*) to act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, or the Syndicate, and to keep minutes thereof;

(*c*) to conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and the Senate;

(*d*) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards;

(*e*) to perform such other work as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

148. The Syndicate may grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows :—

(*a*) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

(*b*) After a service of not less than ten years, up to twenty-five years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average emoluments (i. e. the average calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service. The pension shall in no case exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

148-A. After fifteen years of approved service and the attainment of fifty years of age the Registrar shall be entitled to a pension calculated as in Regulation 148 (*b*). The payment of this pension shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 934 of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition.

149. The Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate, or of a Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate, or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.

X.—THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

150. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar by the Syndicate, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

151. The office shall be tenable for a period of five years, but the same individual may be re-appointed, and in that case his service shall, for the purpose of determining his salary, be deemed to have continued for the full number of years he has served.

152. The duties of the Assistant Registrar shall be from time to time defined by the Syndicate.

XI.—EXAMINATION BOARDS

153. There shall be Examination Boards for the following subjects or groups of subjects :—

(i) English.
(ii) Greek and Latin.
(iii) French.
(iv) German.
(v) Sanskrit.
(vi) Marathi.
(vii) Uriya.
(viii) Burmese.
(ix) Sinhalese.
(x) Hebrew.
(xi) Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.
(xii) Tamil.
(xiii) Telugu.
(xiv) Canarese.
(xv) Malayalam.
(xvi) Mathematics.
(xvii) Physical Science.
(xviii) Natural Science.
(xix) Mental and Moral Science.
(xx) History and Economics.
(xxi) Teaching.
(xxii) Law.
(xxiii) Medicine.
(xxiv) Sanitary Science.
(xxv) Engineering.

Special Boards shall be appointed for the purpose of supervising the Matriculation Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

154. The Chairman of each Board of Study shall forward to the Syndicate the names of any persons who may have been nominated by the Board as fit and proper persons to act as examiners and assistant examiners in the subjects dealt with by the Board. The Syndicate shall consiyer the nomination so made.

155. Each examiner shall hold office for one year but shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Syndicate may, however, at any time, cancel the appointment of an examiner.

156. The duties of examiners shall be laid down from time to time by the Syndicate.

XII. GENERAL

157. The papers set in all examinations shall be such as a candidate of decided ability well prepared in a subject can reasonably be expected to answer within the time allotted.

158. No question shall be put at any University examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the candidate, and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its giving expression to any particular form of religious belief.

159. No candidate shall be permitted to present himself for examination in any science subject for which a practical course is necessary under the regulations unless he produces a certificate in the prescribed form to the effect that he has taken such a course.

160. The Syndicate in the case of the Matriculation Examination, and the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate in the case of other examinations shall have the power to exempt female candidates from the production of the certificates required for admission to Arts examinations provided that such candidates produce

satisfactory evidence (*a*) of good character, (*b*) of having undergone a suitable course of instruction, and (*c*) of having attended, where necessary, practical courses in accordance with Regulation 159.

161. All examinations, except practical and viva voce, shall be conducted by means of printed papers to be answered in English unless otherwise stated therein which shall be given out to candidates on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

162. The textbooks to be prescribed and the syllabuses required by the regulations other than those detailed in the regulations shall be determined and notified from time to time by the Syndicate in communication with the Boards of Studies.

163. The Syndicate shall have power to decide what examinations it will accept as equivalent to those of the Madras University.

164. In no circumstances shall a candidate for examination be entitled to a refund of any fee he may have paid, but the Syndicate may at its discretion grant such a refund in any particular case or class of cases.

165. Gazetted holidays shall be considered *dies non* for the purposes of the University examinations.

XIII.—MATRICULATION

166. (*a*) Subject to such rules and directions as the Syndicate may issue from time to time, holders of completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates, issued under the authority of the Government of Madras or such other authority as may have been accepted by the Syndicate, may be admitted by the Head of an affiliated college to a University course of study, and when so admitted shall be registered as Matriculates of the University. Female holders of such certificates who wish to study privately for the Intermediate Examination may submit their certificates to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate, if satisfied with their certificates, shall order their registration as Matriculates of the University.

The register maintained of Matriculates under this regulation shall set forth, in respect of each Matriculate, the name in full, the name of father or guardian, age, religion, vernacular, school where educated, number and date of school-leaving certificate, Government issuing certificate, and, except in the case of female Matriculates registered by order of the Syndicate, affiliated college entered, and date of admission.

(*b*) Other candidates for Matriculation shall be required to pass either (1) the Matriculation Examination of this University or (2) some other examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

A candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination of this University shall be registered as a Matriculate and shall receive a certificate signed by the Registrar, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

A candidate in whose case some other examination is accepted as the equivalent of the Matriculation Examination of this University shall be registered as a Matriculate of the University when admitted to an affiliated college. The Register shall set forth, in respect of each such Matriculate, the name in full, the name of father or guardian, age, religion, vernacular, accepted examination, date of passing and number of certificate, authority issuing certificate, affiliated college entered, date of admission. In the case of female candidates admission to a college shall not be required as a condition of Matriculation.

167. Applications for certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examination shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after date.

XIV.—COURSES OF STUDIES, EXAMINATIONS, AND DEGREES

(I) MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

168. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the fourth Monday in March unless that day falls in the week preceding Easter Day when the examination shall commence on the previous Saturday. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually in the preceding April.

169. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he shall have completed the age of fifteen years on or before the first day of the month in which he appears at the examination.

170. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate no candidate who is not a pupil of a recognized high school shall be permitted to appear for the examination.

171. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination. Except in the cases provided for in Regulations 160 and 173, each candidate must forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 17th March preceding the examination, a certificate in the subjoined form signed by the head master of the recognized school he is attending at the date of applying for admission to the examination.

I hereby certify that ______________________
has attended ______________________
not less than 120 *days of the previous school year before* 10*th March, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a high school, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.*

A candidate who fails to pass the examination on the first occasion shall, on the next occasion on which he seeks admission to the examination, forward a like certi-

ficate so as to reach the Registrar before the 17th March, preceding the examination to which he seeks admission.

172. Schools falling under any of the following classes shall be recognized by the University :—

(*a*) Schools recognized by the Director of Public Instruction of Madras as teaching up to the Matriculation standard.

(*b*) Schools in Ceylon certified by the Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon, to be organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination.

(*c*) Schools in Native States of Southern India certified by the Darbars of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination.

(*d*) Schools in Pondicherry certified by the Director of Public Instruction, French India, to be organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination.

173. The Syndicate shall have the power to exempt from the production of the certificate of attendance required under Regulation 171, candidates who, during the previous three years, have been educated privately or in schools outside the territorial limits of the Madras University, provided they produce satisfactory evidence that they are of good character and that they have received suitable instruction. Applications for exemption from the production of the certificate of attendance at a recognized high school must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

174. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twelve rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

175. The examination shall comprise five divisions: (i) English Language; (ii) Second Language; (iii) Mathematics; (iv) Elementary Science; (v) History and Geography.

i. *English Language*

Textbooks shall be prescribed, of some of which a detailed knowledge may be required.

There shall be two papers set upon the English language: one paper of two-and-a-half hours' duration, which shall be mainly upon the prescribed texts, and shall be designed to test the candidate's proficiency in composition and his knowledge of grammar and idiom; and one paper of two-and-a-half hours' duration, which shall consist of (*a*) composition and paraphrase not based on the texts, and (*b*) the conversion, expansion, and condensation of sentences. Some of the exercises in the second paper shall be based on the texts. Paraphrase shall be treated as a test of the candidate's power to understand and give the general meaning of passages of prose or poetry.

ii. *Second Language*

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate:—

(*a*) Classical	Sanskrit. Greek. Latin.	Arabic. Persian. Hebrew.
(*b*) Foreign	French.	German.
(*c*) Indian Vernaculars ..	Urdu. Canarese. Tamil. Telugu. Malayalam.	Marathi. Uriya. Burmese. Sinhalese.

In each classical or foreign language there shall be one paper of three hours' duration divided into two parts, of which the first shall contain passages for translation from the textbooks and questions on grammar and idiom, and the second shall contain unseen passages for translation from the selected language into English and from English into the selected language. To the second part of the paper not less than half the total number of marks shall be assigned.

In each of the Indian vernacular languages there shall be one paper of three hours' duration divided into two parts, of which the first shall contain questions on the textbooks and on grammar and idiom, and the second part shall consist of original composition. The texts prescribed shall be mainly in modern prose. To the second part of the paper not less than half the total number of marks shall be assigned.

iii. *Mathematics*

There shall be two papers set in Mathematics, one in Arithmetic and Algebra of three hours' duration, and the other in Geometry of two-and-a-half hours' duration.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The principles and processes of Arithmetic applied to whole numbers and vulgar and decimal fractions. The metric system. Approximations to a specified degree. Contracted methods of multiplication and division of decimals. Practice, ratio and proportion. Square and cubic measure. Direct applications of the term *per cent*; including interest, present worth and discount, stocks and shares, profit and loss, exchange. Square root.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Symbolical expression of general results in Arithmetic. Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Factorization of simple functions. Equations, conditional and identical. Equations of the first degree in one, two and three variables and the principles involved in their solution. Solution of problems by means of such equations. Equations of the second degree in one variable and the principles involved in their solution. Theory of positive integral indices. Square root. Graphs of simple algebraic functions.

(*c*) *Geometry—Experimental.*—Construction of lines, angles, circles, perpendiculars, parallels, tangents, chords, triangles and regular polygons from given data. Division of lines in given ratios. Bisection of angles. Graphical extraction of arithmetical square roots.

Theoretical.—Angles at a point. Parallel straight lines. Triangles and rectilinear figures. Areas. Simple loci. Elementary propositions on circles. Proofs of the

constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

A detailed syllabus in Geometry will be prescribed from time to time.

iv. *Elementary Science*

There shall be one paper of three hours' duration in Elementary Science comprising Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry, as defined in a syllabus.

v. *History and Geography*

There shall be two papers set in History and Geography, each of two hours' duration.

1. History—

(1) Outlines of the History of Great Britain and Ireland—a period or periods, as defined in a syllabus, to be prescribed each year.

(2) Outlines of the History of India—a period or periods, as defined in a syllabus, to be prescribed each year.

2. Geography—

(1) Geography of India, Great Britain and Ireland, as defined in a syllabus.

(2) Geography of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, as defined in a syllabus.

176. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	
First ..	10—12.30	English, 1st paper ..	75	150
	2—4.30	Do. 2nd paper ..	75	
Second ..	10—1	Arithmetic and Algebra ..	80	150
	2—4.30	Geometry	70	
Third ..	10—1	Second Language ..	75	
	2—4	History	50	
Fourth ..	10—1	Elementary Science ..	75	
	2—4	Geography	50	

177. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains not less than forty per cent of the marks in the English language and not less

than thirty-five per cent of the marks in each of the remaining divisions, provided that a candidate who fails to obtain the required minimum in one subject only but who passes in English and gains fifty per cent of the total number of marks shall be declared to have passed. Successful candidates who obtain not less than sixty per cent of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class and be arranged in order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate. Successful candidates who obtain less than sixty per cent and not less than fifty per cent of the aggregate shall be placed in the second class. All other candidates who pass shall be placed in the third class. The second and third classes shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

(II) INTERMEDIATE COURSES OF STUDY AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

178. Matriculates proceeding to a degree shall during the first and second year undergo courses of study in—

Part I-A. English Language and Literature.

For this course books in English prose and poetry shall be set.

In setting these books, two objects shall be kept in view—

(*a*) the improvement of the students' knowledge of the English Language and of its Literature; (*b*) the development, by training them to read with ease and discrimination, of their ability to extend the range of their knowledge.

The course of study shall consist in—

(1) The detailed study of certain of the set books.

(2) The perusal, as distinct from detailed study, of the other set books.

Certain of the set books which are to be studied in detail may be retained from year to year.

The books which are not to be studied in detail shall be prescribed every year.

(3) Such instruction and exercises in rhetoric and composition as may be expected to develop the students' powers of understanding English and writing

it clearly, concisely, and correctly. This instruction should include the following topics :—

The paragraph as the unit of prose composition. The sentence as a constituent portion of the paragraph. The period and the loose sentence. Unity, balance and emphasis in relation to paragraph and sentence. Logical sequence of sentences and paragraphs and explicit references to preceding paragraphs, as securing coherence in an essay.

Part I-B. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 175.

In each of the vernaculars above mentioned certain books shall be prescribed from time to time for non-detailed study.

Part II. One of the following optional groups :—

i. (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry.

ii. (*a*) Natural Science, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry.

iii. Any three of the following subjects :—

(*a*) Ancient History, (*b*) Modern History, (*c*) Logic, (*d*) A Classical Language, (*e*) A Second Classical Language, or one of the Foreign or Indian Vernacular Languages mentioned in Regulation 175.

179. The Intermediate Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in March unless that day falls in the week preceding Easter Day when the examination shall commence on the previous Tuesday. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually, in the preceding April.

180. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination. Each candidate must forward so as to reach the Registrar before the 10th March preceding the examination, certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed,

from the head of a college affiliated in Arts to this University to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least two years after Matriculation, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

181. Any candidate who has appeared for the Intermediate Examination in both parts in the same year and has obtained the minimum number of marks prescribed in Regulation 185 in one part but has failed to secure the prescribed minimum in the other part shall be required to appear again for examination only in the part in which he has so failed, and shall not be required to appear for the part in which he has secured the necessary number of marks.

181-A. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination on his obtaining in each part of the examination not less than the minimum number of marks prescribed for that part by Regulation 185 provided that he obtained such marks on the last occasion on which he presented himself for examination in such part.

182. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination. When a candidate desires to sit for examination in particular parts he shall pay for either part Rs. 16.

183. A candidate shall be examined in—

Part I-A. English Language and Literature.

There shall be four papers on English Language and Literature. The first paper shall be on the books of poetry set for detailed study. The second paper shall be on the books of prose set for detailed study. The third paper shall consist of subjects for composition drawn from the subject matter of the other set books,

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Transitory Regulation 181-b. The provisions of Regulations 181 and 181-A shall be applicable to candidates for the examinations held in 1916 and subsequent years.

and the number of subjects set shall be larger than the number the candidate is required to attempt. The fourth paper shall be on composition and shall contain exercises designed to test the candidate's power to apply the principles studied in the course, and among these exercises may be the expansion of concisely expressed ideas or of matter sketched in brief outline, writing short essays in accordance with a scheme (provided), epitomizing fairly long passages of prose or poetry, and writing in the form and manner required explanatory notes on particular portions of such passages.

Part I-B. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 175.

There shall be one paper in composition in which the candidate will be required to write two short essays on subjects set at the examination. The paper shall contain three essay subjects one of which shall be taken from textbooks prescribed for non-detailed study in English and the other two shall be taken from textbooks prescribed for non-detailed study in the vernaculars.

Part II. One of the following groups at the option of the candidate, two papers to be set in each division of each group :—

i. (*a*) MATHEMATICS, (*b*) PHYSICS, (*c*) CHEMISTRY

(*a*) *Mathematics*

In addition to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation, the course shall comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry and Geometry. A candidate shall be required to be acquainted with the use of logarithmic tables and to be able to solve questions by graphic methods, and to have an experimental knowledge of the simple geometrical solids and their sections.

(*a*) *Algebra.*—Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Ratio and proportion. Theory of

indices. Variation. Simple surds. Equivalence of system of equations. Solution of equations of the second degree in one or two variables and of equations of higher degree whose solution depends on them. Theory of the equation and expression of the second degree in one variable. The three progressions and other series whose summation depends on arithmetical and geometrical series. Interest and annuities. Permutations and combinations. The Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent and direct applications of the theorem for any exponent. Elementary theory of logarithms and their applications to arithmetical computation. Problems on the above.

(*b*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—Measurement of Angles. Trigonometrical functions and their relations to one another. Solution of simple trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication and division formulæ. Properties of triangles and of the circles connected with them. Solution of triangles. Application of logarithms to trigonometrical computations. Measurements of heights and distances.

(*c*) *Geometry — Experimental.*— Construction of scales and their use. Construction of similar figures. Construction of the circumscribed, inscribed, escribed and other associated circles of triangles and polygons. Constructions from data of triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons and their division in any given ratio. Areas of polygons and problems relating thereto.

Theoretical.—Ratio and proportion. Similar figures. Concurrence and collinearity. Properties of triangles. Properties of circles. Loci. Elementary maxima and minima. Proofs of the constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

(*b*) *Physics*

No question shall be asked which cannot be answered by simple mathematical methods.

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following:—

Dynamics.—The units of length and time. Displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of a particle

moving in a straight line. Newton's laws of motion; the units of mass and force. Motion of a particle in a straight line under the action of a force in that line and in a vertical plane under the action of gravity. Energy, work, power and their units; simple illustrations of the conservation of energy.

* Conditions of equilibrium of a body under three concurrent forces (the parallelogram law), and under parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Simple machines.

* The motion of a simple pendulum; determination of g.

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point in a fluid; definition and illustrations; transmissibility of pressure. Evaluation of pressure at a point in a heavy fluid at rest; its uniformity in all directions. Resultant thrust in simple cases. The principle of Archimedes, floating bodies, hydrometers. Applications to practical determination of density and specific gravity. The pressure of a gas and its determination; the barometer. Boyle's Law; air pumps and water pumps.

Heat.—Temperature and its measurement; the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their accurate determination; the air thermometer. Heat as a quantity; the unit of heat, specific heat and the more direct methods of calorimetry. Laws of fusion, evaporation and ebullition; latent heat. Vapour pressure and how it is measured. Conduction and convection of heat; thermal conductivity. Radiation; absorption and reflection; law of cooling. The dynamical equivalent of heat; the conservation of energy.

Light.—The experimental facts and laws of transmission, reflection and refraction of light; simple geometrical deductions from these, applicable to small direct pencils incident on plane and spherical surfaces. Applications to the lens, telescope, microscope. The dispersion of light; the spectroscope. Radiation and absorption spectra. Total reflection. Determination of refractive indices.

* Only experimental proofs are required in this case.

Magnetism.—Properties of magnets; poles. Laws of magnetic force; unit poles. Lines of force; uniform magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. The earth's magnetic field; the compass. Magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel.

Electricity.—Electrified bodies; electric quantity. Conductors and insulators. Distribution of electricity on conductors. Induction. Laws of force between quantities of electricity. Lines of electrostatic force: the electric field. Electric force and electric potential; difference of potential.

The more common forms of voltaic cells and the actions that go on in the cells while producing a current. The action of currents on magnets; galvanometers depending on such action including suspended coil type. Metallic conductors and electrolytes; laws of electrolysis. Electromotive force; Ohm's Law; resistance and the simpler methods of determining it. Distribution of energy in circuit by current and heating effects. Electromagnets.

Sound.—The production and propagation of sound; the velocity of sound in air and its determination. Nature of wave motion and sound waves. Frequency of vibration; pitch. Amplitude of vibration; loudness. Laws of vibration of strings and air columns. The reflection of sounds; echoes.

(c) *Chemistry*

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following:—

The laws of chemical combination by weight and by volume. Atomic theory; symbols and their use. Equivalents. Atomic weights. Molecular weights. Avogadro's hypothesis and relation of gas density to molecular weight. Chemical equations and calculations; nomenclature.

A general knowledge of the properties of the elements and of the chief types of their compounds with a view to their classification. The periodic system, mass action.

The ordinary methods of preparation, and the chief properties of the following elements and their principal compounds :—hydrogen, oxygen, the halogens, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, boron, carbon and silicon.

Chief sources, preparation and properties of the common metals, viz. sodium, potassium (ammonium), silver, mercury, lead, copper, zinc, antimony, bismuth, magnesium, calcium, barium, aluminium, iron, manganese, chromium, tin, and the preparation and properties of their oxides, hydroxides and their salts with the more common negative radicles.

The preparation and properties of cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.

ii. (*a*) NATURAL SCIENCE, (*b*) PHYSICS, (*c*) CHEMISTRY

(*a*) *Elementary Botany and Elementary Zoology including Physiology*

The course shall consist of :—

(1) Elementary Botany.

(2) Elementary Zoology, including some knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body.

Botany.

(1) The main external features, mode of life and place in nature of the following :—Bacteria, Fungi, Algae, Lichens, Mosses, Ferns, and Flowering plants.

(2) The general form and structure, as seen with a hand lens, of the following parts :—root, stem, leaf, inflorescence, flower, fruit and seed, and the meaning of 'homology' with regard to modifications of these. A knowledge of the terms used in describing flowering plants in any fairly recent textbook on Indian Botany.

(3) The work of the root, stem, leaf and flower, including the main facts concerning the absorption of food and water, transpiration, respiration, metabolism, the storage of food reserves, growth, reaction to light and gravity, pollination, fertilization, and the germination of seeds. Candidates will

be expected to show that they have studied these experimentally in living plants either personally or in class demonstration.

(4) The nature, occurrence and function of epidermis, roothairs, stomata, parenchyma, vascular bundles, sieve-tubes, fibres, vessels and cambium, so far as is required to understand the physiology of paragraph 3.

Candidates will not be examined in the use of the microscope, but it is expected that teachers will use the microscope freely for purposes of demonstration.

Zoology and Physiology

The chief characters of living organisms. Protoplasm. Cell. Plants and animals, how they agree and how they differ. Meeting of the terms biology, morphology and physiology. The structure of the following animals treated in a very elementary manner, with general reference to their physiology :—Amoeba, Paramaecium, Obelia, Earthworm. Outline of their reproduction.

(In the study of the organisms mentioned above, it is not intended that the students should do microscopical work, but it is expected that the teachers will use the microscope freely for purposes of demonstration.)

A more detailed study of the external characters, and of the general arrangement and relations of the chief internal organs, as revealed by dissection, in the cockroach, the frog, and the rabbit. General outline of their life-history.

The human skeleton and its parts. The arrangement of the chief viscera in man. The leading facts of human physiology treated in an elementary way. The nature of food and the manner in which it is digested and absorbed. Glands. The work of the liver. The nature and functions of the blood. The heart and the circulation. Respiration. Waste products and their

removal. The temperature of the body and how it is maintained. The action of muscles. The chief functions of the central nervous system, nerves and sensory organs.

Candidates will be expected to be able to make simple diagrams to show the arrangement or general features of the chief organs and structures in the animals enumerated in the syllabus.

A knowledge of minute structure requiring the use of the microscope will not, except in the case of Amoeba, Paramaecium, Obelia, and the blood, be required.

(b) *Physics* as in i (b)

(c) *Chemistry* as in i (c)

iii. (a) ANCIENT HISTORY, (b) MODERN HISTORY,

(c) LOGIC, (d) A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE,

(e) A SECOND CLASSICAL OR OTHER LANGUAGE

(a) *Ancient History*

(1) Greek History down to the death of Alexander the Great.

(2) Roman History down to the death of Augustus.

(b) *Modern History*

The History of Great Britain and Ireland, political and economic.

A knowledge of Geography shall be required from the candidates in both (a) and (b).

(c) *Logic*

Scope of Logic. Laws of Thought. Terms. Formal Division and Definition. Predicables. Propositions and their import. Forms of Immediate Inference.

Syllogism and other varieties of Deductive Reasoning. Trains of Reasoning. Functions of Syllogism. Inductive Inference. Postulate of Induction. Induction and Analogy. The relation of Deduction to Induction.

Theory of Scientific Method. Observation and Experiment. Hypothesis. Empirical and Causal Laws. Forms of Explanation. Elimination of Chance. Scientific Definition and Classification. Nomenclature and Terminology. Fallacies.

(*d*) *A Classical Language*

The first paper shall relate to the prescribed textbooks and to grammar, and shall consist partly of passages for translation from the textbooks, partly of questions on idiom and grammar, and partly of questions on the subject-matter of the textbooks. The second paper shall consist of a simple piece of English prose for translation into the selected language, and a passage or passages not contained in the textbooks for translation into English.

(*e*) *A Second Classical Language or other Language*

In the case of classical and foreign languages the papers shall be as in iii (*d*).

In the case of the Indian vernacular languages the first paper shall consist of questions on the textbooks and on the grammar and idiom of the language, and the second shall consist of translation from and into the Vernaculars.

184. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

PART I-A. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Poetry	90
	2—4	Prose	60
Second day	10—1	Subjects for Composition ..	90
	2 - 4	Composition	60

Part I-B. Composition in a Vernacular or Translation from a Classical or Foreign Language

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Composition or Translation (see Regulation).	100

Part II. Optional Groups

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	
		i. (*a*) *Mathematics*		
First day	10—12.30	First Paper	50	300
	2— 4.30	Second Paper	50	
		i. (*b*) *Physics*		
Second day	10—12	First Paper	50	
	2— 4	Second Paper	50	
		i. (*c*) *Chemistry*		
Third day	10—12	First Paper	50	
	2— 4	Second Paper	50	
		ii. (*a*) *Natural Science*		
First day	10—12.30	Botany	50	300
	2— 4.30	Zoology	50	
		ii. (*b*) *Physics*		
Second day	10—12	First Paper	50	
	2— 4	Second Paper	50	
		ii. (*c*) *Chemistry*		
Third day	10—12	First Paper	50	
	2— 4	Second Paper	50	
		iii. (*a*) *Ancient History*		
First day	10—12	History of Greece ..	50	300
	2— 4	History of Rome	50	
		iii. (*b*) *Modern History*		
Second day	10—12	History of Great Britain and	50	
	2 – 4	Ireland, Political & Economic.	50	
		iii. (*c*) *Logic*		
Third day	10—12	First Paper	50	
	2— 4	Second Paper	50	

III. OPTIONAL GROUPS—(*continued*)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
		iii. (*d*) *Classical Language*	
Fourth day	10—12	First Paper	50 } 100
	2— 4	Second Paper	50
		iii. (*e*) *Classical, or other Language*	
Fifth day	10—12	First Paper	50 } 100
	2— 4	Second Paper	50

185. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains not less than—

(1) forty per cent of the total marks in English under Part I-A;

(2) forty per cent of the marks in composition in a vernacular or translation under Part I-B;

(3) Thirty-five per cent in each of the divisions of the optional groups under Part II.

Candidates who obtain not less than fifty per cent of the total number of marks shall be placed in the first class in the order of proficiency, and candidates who obtain less than fifty per cent of the total number of marks shall be placed in the second class in alphabetical order:

Candidates who obtain sixty per cent in English or in any division of an optional group shall be noted as having gained distinction in that subject;

Provided that candidates who shall be declared to have passed the examination under Regulation 181-A shall be placed in a separate group in the second class in alphabetical order.

186. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate, setting forth the date or dates of the examination, the optional group in which he was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction.

Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

(III) COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

187. Undergraduates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts shall undergo a further course of study varying in length according as they intend to proceed to the Bachelor of Arts Degree Examination or to the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Degree Examination.

BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE

A. *Courses of Study*

188. For the B.A. degree the course shall extend over a period of two years and shall comprise instruction in—

Part I. English Language and Literature.

Part II. One of the following groups :—

(i) Mathematics.
(ii-A) Physical Science.
(ii-B) Physical Science.
(iii) Natural Science.
(iv) Psychology, Ethics, and Logic *or* a Language.
(v) History and Economics.
(vi) Languages other than English.

B. *Examinations*

189. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once a year in Madras. Candidates may also be examined at other centres appointed by the Syndicate. A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually in the preceding April. Part I shall commence on the first Monday and Part II on the second Monday in April, but Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day shall be *dies non*.

190. (*a*) No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until he has passed an examination

in English Language and Literature and in one of the optional groups contained in the courses of study.

(*b*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts in this University or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto. Each candidate must forward with his application his Intermediate or other accepted certificate and he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 20th March preceding the examination, certificates, in the forms hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college affiliated in Arts to this University, to the effect that he attended an affiliated college for a period of at least two years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts or other accepted examination, that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for the Part or Parts in which he proposes to appear, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

191. Cancelled.

192. A candidate for the B.A. Degree Examination may at his option present himself for the whole or for either Part at any one time.

193. Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not later than the 20th January preceding the examination.

194. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

195. Candidates shall be examined in—

I. English Language and Literature.

The course shall be (*a*) Composition on matter supplied by books set for perusal, (*b*) the study of English Literature and its history with special reference to set books studied in detail, (*c*) at the option of the candidates *either* the History of the Language or the Principles of Rhetoric and Style.

The books set under (*a*) may include works of fiction, literary criticism, biography, history, science or philosophy.

Books set under (*b*) shall ordinarily be prescribed for a period of four years, provided that books found unsuitable may, at any time, be withdrawn. They shall be arranged in the following groups :—

(1) Two plays of Shakespeare.

(2) Sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century verse.

(3) Sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century prose.

(4) Nineteenth century prose.

Not fewer than two sets of books shall be prescribed in each group, and one set in each group shall be offered.

For the History of the Language a work or portion of a work of Chaucer's shall be prescribed from year to year but need not necessarily be changed each year. A syllabus of the outlines of Historical English Grammar shall also be prescribed. A syllabus shall be prescribed in the Principles of Rhetoric and Style.

The paper on the books under (*a*) shall consist exclusively of subjects for short essays, and of these the paper shall contain a larger number than the candidate is permitted to attempt.

The papers on the set books under (*b*) shall incluae questions on the History of English Literature with special reference to those books.

II. One of the following groups at the option of tn candidate :—

(i) *Mathematics*

In addition to the subjects prescribed under (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics, in Group i for the Intermediate Examination, the course will comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Geometry, Elements of the Calculus, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Astronomy, Properties of Matter, and *one* of the following groups of subjects at the option of the candidate :

(1) Heat and Light, (2) Magnetism, Electricity, and Sound.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra.—Inequalities, Limits, Elementary theorems in convergence and divergence of series. The binomial theorem for a rational index. Exponential and Logarithmic series. Partial fractions, elementary methods for the summation of series. The elementary properties of continued fractions. Indeterminate equations of the first degree. Elementary properties of Determinants. Typical graphs :

$$y = ax^n,\ y = a/x^n,\ y = ax + b + c/x,\ y = ax + b + c/x^2.$$

Graphical solution of cubic and biquadratic equations

General properties of the equation of the *n*th degree and its roots and co-efficients. *Simple* transformations of equations. Reciprocal equations. Approximate solution of numerical equations.

Trigonometry.—Fuller treatment of the Intermediate Course. *Quadrilaterals inscribed in and circumscribed about circles. Regular polygons. Limits of* $\sin x/x$ *and* $\tan x/x$ *as* x *tends to zero.* DeMoivre's theorem and its *immediate* applications. Summation of elementary trigonometrical series.

Pure Geometry.—As in the Intermediate Course, and in addition : Harmonic ranges and pencils. Inversion.

Geometry of the line, plane, sphere, the right cylinder and the right cone.

The fundamental geometrical properties of the conic sections.

Analytical Geometry.—The Cartesian equations of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes, the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola referred to their principal axes, and the rectangular hypherbola referred to its asymptotes. The general equation of the second degree. The polar equations of the straight line, circle and the conic. Simple problems on the above.

The Calculus.—Standard forms and fundamental processes of differentiation and integration. Simple applications of the derivative to geometry, algebra, mechanics

and physics. Maxima and minima values of a function of one variable. Theorem of mean value (graphical proof). Approximations and small errors. Curvature, Cartesian formula for the radius of curvature. Integration by substitution. Integration by parts. Integration regarded as summation, with simple applications to areas, volumes and surfaces and to mechanics. Solution of the differential equation of simple harmonic motion. The standard expected will be that of *The Calculus for Beginners* by J. W. Mercer (Cambridge University Press).

Applied Mathematics.

Dynamics.—Resolution and composition of displacements, velocities, and accelerations. Curves of speed and velocity diagrams. Motion of a particle in one plane under constant accelerations. Simple harmonic motion; composition of simple harmonic motions. Angular velocity and angular acceleration: moment of velocity.

Absolute units of force. Resolution and composition of forces. Angular momentum: moments of inertia in simple cases; the pendulum; determination of g. Work, energy, conservation of energy; energy diagrams. Impact; the ballistic pendulum. Simple cases of the dynamics of strings. Dimensions of dynamical units.

Conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane. Moments, couples. Centre of mass. The theory of simple machines. Laws of friction. Graphical methods with simple applications.

Hydrostatics.—As in Group (ii-A).

Astronomy.—The apparent motion of the heavens. Circumpolar stars. The principal constellations and the most conspicuous stars.

The celestial sphere.—Points and lines on it:—Horizon, zenith, poles, meridian, etc.: the equinoxial points, etc.

Celestial co-ordinates; right ascension, declination, etc., latitude and longitude.

The transit circle, the equatorial, the clock. *The transit theodolite.* The sextant and chronometer.

Phenomena depending on change of latitude and longitude of the observer : Magnitude of the earth.

The apparent annual motion of the sun. The constellations of the zodiac. The ecliptic and its obliquity. The equinoxes and the solstics. *The earth's motion round the sun.* The seasons.

Sidereal time, apparent solar time, mean solar time. Equation of time. Standard time (India). Civil and astronomical reckoning. Conversion of time.

Explanation of astronomical refraction and parallax. Twilight.

Determination by observation of clock error and rate, of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, and of the latitude and longitude of a station.

The solar system, and tho motion of the planets. *Kepler's laws. Comets and meteors.*

The motion of the moon and her phases. The plane of her orbit. The nodes and their motion. The moon's sidereal and synodic periods. Her diameter and distance.

Distances and magnitudes of the sun, moon and planets.

Causes of the eclipses of the sun and moon. Ecliptic limits. *Number of eclipses in a year. The Calendar. The use of the Nautical Almanac.*

Properties of matter.—As in Group II-A.

Heat and Light.—As in Group II-A.

or

Magnetism and Electricity and Sound.—As in Group II-A.

(ii-A) *Physical Science*

Physics.—The course includes a more extended study of the matter included in the Intermediate course and in addition the following :—

Dynamics.—As in Group (i).

Properties of Matter.—Elasticity: Hooke's Law. Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressure) and liquids. Compressibility and rigidity of solids ; the

elastic limits. Strains due to simple longitudinal pull; Young's modulus and its expression in terms of k and n. Bending in one plane of bars of simple cross sectional area; flexural rigidity: application to girders. Simple twisting of wires of circular cross sectional area by couple in plane at right angles to length; torsional rigidity; applications to torsion balance, and shafts.

Diffusion of liquids and gases; analogy with conduction of heat. Osmosis, viscosity. Pressure of a gas and its explanation on the kinetic theory; Avogadro's hypothesis: van der Waal's equation.

Hydrostatics.—Thrust of fluid on plane and curved surfaces. Centre of pressure in simple cases. Floating bodies and conditions of stability. Properties of gases; determination of heights by barometer. Pumps, pressure gauges, and hydrostatic machines. Capillary phenomena and their explanation by surface tension; general theory of surface tension.

Heat.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapour pressures, critical temperature and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and absorption; laws of cooling. Theory of exchanges; methods of measuring radiation. Laws of thermodynamics; simple applications.

Light.—Velocity of light. Illumination; photometry. Achromatism in lens systems; direct vision spectroscope.

The wave theory; simple interference phenomena. Huygens' principle. Explanation of straight line propagation, reflexion, and refraction of light. Action of mirrors, lenses, etc., reviewed from this standpoint. Simple diffraction phenomena. Gratings and wave length determination. Spectrum analysis; Doppler's principle. Double refraction and polarization of light; rotatory polarization; simple applications.

Magnetism.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Determination of axes and moment of magnet. Magnetic potential, level surfaces. Interaction of two short magnets; determination of field strength. Magnetic shell; its potential energy in magnetic field. Total normal

induction, Gauss' theorem; number of lines of force. Magnetic induction in iron, etc. Theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the earth; the elements and their variations; the compass and its corrections.

Electricity.—Electric capacity; specific inductive capacity. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors; images. Value of electric force in simple cases of distribution. The mechanical force on charged conductors; energy of electrified systems. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents.

Wheatsone's bridge; specific resistance; resistance thermometers. Conductivity of electrolytes; ionization; migration phenomena; accumulators. Standard cells: the potentiometer system of measurement. Thermo-electricity; application of thermo-dynamics; thermo-electric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction; co-efficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; moving coil instruments. Lenz's law; illustration from dynamos and motors, etc. Determination of current resistance, E.M.F. in absolute measure. The discharge of a condenser; electric waves.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor and of the alternate current dynamo. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting, power transmission, telegraphy, etc.

Sound.—The transmission of energy through material media by wave motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Nature of musical sound; pitch, scales. Reflexion and refraction of sound; influence of wave length. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns; resonance. Interference and diffraction phenomena. Analysis of sound. Measurement of wave length, velocity and pitch.

A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's acquaintance with the phenomena and his ability to show them, as well as his ability to make physical measurements.

Chemistry.—The course is the same as that prescribed in General Theoretical and Physical Chemistry in (ii-B) excluding the chemistry of the carbon compounds, but the examination will be of a less advanced character than that for candidates taking (ii-B).

A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's ability to make experiments illustrating the subjects included in the course, identifying the more common metals and their compounds (containing not more than one acid and one base), and making simple volumetric analyses with standard solutions of acids, alkalis, potassium permanganate, and of iodine and sodium thiosulphate.

ii-B. *Physical Science*

Chemistry—General Theoretical Chemistry and Physical Chemistry.—The methods of determining equivalents, atomic and molecular weights; the atomic theory; valency, osmotic pressure; the kinetic theory of gases; the properties of solutions; electrolysis and theory of electrolytic dissociation; the relations of the physical properties of substances to their chemical nature, with special reference to the rotation of the plane of polarization, to refraction and dispersion, crystalline form, atomic and molecular volume, emission and absorption spectra.

The law of mass-action; the velocity of chemical change; and the relations of chemical energy to heat, and to electrical energy.

The elements (excluding the rare metals) and their compounds studied in detail.

Chemistry of the carbon compounds treated from an elementary standpoint :—

(1) Composition, purification and analysis of organic compounds.

(2) The hydrocarbons of the methane, ethylene and acetylene series and their derivatives.

(3) The alcohols, aldehydes, ketones and the derivatives.

(4) The allyl derivatives of the more important elements.

(5) The fatty acids and their derivatives.

(6) The hydroxy acids and their derivatives.

(7) The unsaturated acids and their derivatives.

(8) The more important members of the carbo-hydrate group.

(9) Benzene, naphthalene, anthracene and their more important derivatives and reactions.

The practical examination in Chemistry will include—

1. Qualitative analysis, including analysis of mixtures of mineral substances, and identification by chemical and physical tests of commonly occurring carbon compounds.

2. Quantitative analysis, including (*a*) the estimation of alkalis, alkaline carbonates, and acids by neutralization, (*b*) determinations involving the use of the permanganate, dichromate, iodine and thiosulphate processes, (*c*) the estimation of chlorides and cyanides by titration with silver nitrate, and also with thiocyanate, (*d*) gravimetric determinations of aluminium, iron, calcium, magnesium, copper, silver, lead, arsenic, potassium, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, silica.

Candidates will be required to be able to standardize the solutions for volumetric analysis.

3. The determination of molecular weights.

Physics: Properties of matter.—Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressure) and liquids. Diffusion of liquids and gases. Analogy with conduction of heat. Osmosis, viscosity, pressure of a gas, and its explanation on the kinetic theory; Avogadro's hypothesis, van der Waal's equation.

Hydrostatics.—As for candidates taking Group (ii-A).

Heat.—As for candidates taking Group (ii-A).

Light.—As for candidates taking Group (ii-A), but excluding Geometrical Optics.

Electricity.—As for candidates taking Group (ii-A), but excluding Statical Electricity.

The examination in these subjects will be of a less advanced character than that for candidates taking Group (ii-A). A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's knowledge of the subjects in this syllabus and his ability to make simple Physical measurements.

(iii) NATURAL SCIENCE

Candidates shall take any two of the following subjects, one of the two being a subsidiary subject :

A. Botany. B. Zoology. C. Geology.

In the parts covered by both syllabuses (of any one subject) the knowledge required for the examination in the subsidiary, shall be less detailed than that in the main subject.

The examination shall consist of—

1. In the main subject—

   Two papers of three hours each.

   Two practical examinations of three hours each.

2. In the subsidiary subject—

   Two papers of two hours each.

   One practical examination of three hours.

A. BOTANY. I.—as the main subject.

1. *External Morphology.*—The seed and modes of germination. The general external morphology of flowering and flowerless plants. Nature of tubers, bulbs,

thorns, tendrils, and other special modifications of the vegetative and reproductive parts, as exemplified in the principal natural orders of flowering plants occurring in Southern India.

2. *Systematic.*—The distinguishing characteristics of the principal natural orders of flowering plants occurring in Southern India, including the three sub-orders of the Leguminoseæ, and of the following flowerless plants—Ferns, Mosses, Liverworts, Characeæ, Algæ, Fungi, Bacteria.

The meaning of species and genera, as exemplified by some genus of the above natural orders, and the more common mechanism connected with pollination by insects as exemplified in the orders referred to.

3. *Physiology.*—The stability of the plant body. Turgidity and growth. The materials of plant food and how obtained. Parasitism. Movements of water and gases in plants. Respiration and assimilation. Work of root, stem and leaf. Nature and mode of storage of the different products of metabolism. Effects of light, heat, gravity. Modes of vegetative reproduction. The seed and modes of dissemination, alternation of generations.

4. *Histology.*—The structure and modes of division of the cell and cell nucleus, and nature of the cell-contents, nucleus, plastids, and cell sap. The formation of fibres and vessels, latex tubes, gum and resin canals, and tissues for the storage of water or food, or for assimilation or absorption.

The general structure and mode of growth and reproduction of the Angiosperms and of Cycas, and of the flowerless plants enumerated above.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

The general morphology of flowering plants, and in particular the inflorescence, flowers, and characters dis-

tinguishing the following natural orders (in addition to those named in the Intermediate syllabus) as given in the *Flora of British India* :—

Nymphæaceæ.	Combretaceæ.	Urticaceæ.
Capparideæ.	Cucurbitaceæ.	Orchideæ.
Guttiferæ.	Sapotaceæ.	Scitamineæ (and sub-orders).
Sterculiaceæ.	Apocynaceæ.	Aroidaceæ.
Rutaceæ.	Asclepiadaceæ.	Liliaceæ.
Meliaceæ.	Bignoniaceæ.	Gramineæ.
Tiliaceæ.	Verbenaceæ.	Cycadeæ.
Geraniaceæ.	Amarantaceæ.	
Sapindaceæ.	Piperaceæ.	

B. ZOOLOGY. I.—as the main subject.

The Scope of Zoology. The leading features in the structure, the most important points concerning the development, the affinities, and the general classification of the forms included in the following groups (except in rare cases, no knowledge of extinct forms will be required) :—

Protozoa. Porifera. Cœlenterata. Platyhelmia. Nemertini. Nematoda. Acanthocephala. Chætognatha. Rotifera. Brachiopoda. Annelida. Phoronidea. Polyzoa. Arthropoda. Mollusca. Echinodermata. Chordata.

A general acquaintance with the vertebrate fauna of South India.

The geographical distribution of the more interesting groups of the Chordata. Outlines of the theory of organic evolution. Evidences on which the theory is based.

Candidates will be required to examine, describe, identify, orotherwise deal with specimens and preparations illustrating points of zoological interest in connection with any of the preceding groups. They will, in addition, be expected to have a full practical knowledge of the structure, and will be required to make dissections and

simple microscopic preparations of any of the following types :—

Amœba Vorticella. Hydra. Earthworm. Leech, Prawn and Crab (external characters). Scorpion. Centipede (external characters). Cockroach. Fresh-water Mussel. Amphioxus (preparations and sections). Dog-fish (skeleton). Frog. Pigeon. Hare.

Candidates may also be examined by *viva voce* questions.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

The Scope of Zoology. The leading features in the structure, the most important points concerning the development, the affinities, and the general classification of the forms included in the following groups (except in rare cases, no knowledge of extinct forms will be required) :—

Protozoa. Porifera. Cœlenterata. Annelida. Arthropoda. Mollusca. Echinodermata. Chordata.

Particular attention will be devoted to external features and students will not be expected to be familiar with characters of groups of lower rank than orders.

Candidates will be expected to have a practical knowledge of the structure, and shall be required to make dissections and simple microscopic preparations of any of the following types :—

Amœba. Earthworm. Prawn (external characters). Scorpion. Cockroach. Fresh water Mussel (external characters). Frog. Pigeon. Rabbit.

Candidates may also be required to answer *viva voce* questions.

C. GEOLOGY. I.—as the main subject.

Mineralogy.—Symmetry. Lines, planes, and axes of symmetry ; Laws of Crystallography, the common crystal forms and combinations. Simple twins.

Cleavage, fracture, tenacity, hardness, elasticity, specific gravity, colour, lustre, transparency, optical properties of the chief rock-forming minerals, fusibility, taste, odour and feel.

Isomorphism, paramorphism, pseudomorphism and dimorphism.

The chief characteristics of the following:—varieties of silica, felspars, micas, amphiboles, pyroxenes, felspathoids, corundum, olivine, spinel group, calcite and arragonite groups, beryl, garnets, zircon, topaz, andalusite, cyanite, epidote, tourmaline, staurolite, zeolites, chlorites, serpentine, talc, kaolin, sphene, apatite, turquoise, borax, barytes group, gypsum, alum, amber, petroleum, asphalt, varieties of coal. Diamond, graphite, sulphur, halite, fluorite, pyrites, and the chief ores of iron, nickel, cobalt, manganese, chromium, zinc, lead, copper, tin, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, gold, mercury, silver, platinum, and aluminium. Mode of occurrence of the above and the leading micro-characters of the chief rock-forming minerals.

Preliminary blow-pipe tests for the more important minerals and ores.

Petrology.—The composition, origin, classification, and distribution of rocks. The macro and micro characters of the important types and their mode of occurrence.

Acid, intermediate, basic and ultrabasic rocks. Pyroclastic rocks, argillaceous, arenaceous, calcareous, carbonaceous, ferruginous and phosphatic rocks; quartzites, slates, marble, gneiss, schists, granulites.

Physical Geology.—Physiography treated fully and with special reference to Indian conditions.

Volcanoes, earthquakes, secular upheaval and depression, metamorphism. Stratified and unstratified rocks. Bosses, lacolites, sills, dykes, flows, volcanic necks stratification, bedding and lamination, ripple marks, suncracks, footprints, contemporaneous erosion, current bedding, concretions and secretions, strike, dip, joints, folds, faults, cleavage, foliation, outcrop, dipslope, and escarpments. Outlier, inlier, unconformity, overlap, structure of mineral veins.

Earth-sculpture. The action of rain and air on the constituents of rocks. Erosive power of grit-laden streams and the deposition of suspended matter, sandy and rocky river beds, alluvium and delta. Vertical and lateral erosion and the formation of gorges and shallow valleys. Filling up of lakes. Waterfalls. Underground streams. The effect of vegetation and importance of forest and grassland. Action of the sun's heat, rounded and steep sided hills. The nebular theory. Age of the earth, theories of the condition of its interior.

General Stratigraphy.—Fossils. Decay of soft and preservation of hard parts. Shells and skeletons. Casts and the replacement of parts by mineral substances; the main groups of animal and vegetable life and their distribution in time. The chief petrological and palæontological characters of the main geological divisions and their Indian representatives, and the probable physical conditions under which they were formed.

Palæontology.—The characters and distribution of the more important fossils, especially Indian. Causes for the imperfection of the geological record, its evidence in support of evolution.

The practical examination may include the interpretation and drawing of physical and geological maps and of representations of scenery, and the drawing of sections across them. Identification and description of hand specimens of minerals, rocks, fossils and models, and of micro-sections of rocks. Acquaintance with field work will also be necessary. *Viva voce* questions may be included, and simple problems on structural geology.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

1. The chief rock-forming minerals, quartz, felspar, mica, hornblende, augite, olivine, magnetite, hæmatite, pyrites, chlorite, calcite, serpentine and clay.

The chief types of igneous, aqueous and metamorphic rocks. Granite, syenite, diorite, gabbro, dolerite and

basalt. Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, limestone, gypsum, coal. Slate, marble, gneiss and schist.

2. Denudation. subaerial and submarine. Rain. Rivers. Sea. Lakes. Springs. Sedimentation. Stratification, cementation and consolidation. Volcanoes and formation of volcanic rocks.

3. Elementary knowledge of rock structure, stratification, dip, strike, outcrop, folds, faults, cleavage, joints.

The surface features as influenced by the nature and disposition of the rock. Water-supply. Permeable and non-permeable rocks.

4. Rocks as embodying the history of the earth; fossils, their mode of formation and value in Geology and also in the Biological Sciences; the order of superposition. The Geological Record, its general conclusions relating to former changes in the physical features of the earth and also in the character of the organic forms; the order of succession of Animal and Plant life on the surface of the globe. The theory of Evolution.

The Practical Examination may include the interpretation of maps and tectonic models and sections across them of representations of scenery, and also the identification and description of the minerals, rocks and fossils.

Candidates will be expected to show some acquaintance with field work.

(iv) *Psychology, Ethics, and Logic or a Language*

(1) Psychology, (2) Ethics, (3) A philosophical work to be prescribed annually in whole or in part, (4) Logic and the Theory of Knowledge *or* a Language.

Textbooks will be recommended from time to time as indicating the scope and standard of the examination, but the questions will not be confined to the books recommended.

The courses in the several languages shall be as follows :—

(1) Sanskrit. — Extracts from Indian Philosophical Literature.

(2) Persian *or* Arabic.—Extracts from the Philosophical Literature of those Languages.

(3) The Dravidian Languages, Uriya, Marathi, Urdu or Hebrew.

Books of the same standard of difficulty as those prescribed under Group (vi).

(4) Greek or Latin.—Portions of Plato or Aristotle *or* of the philosophical writings of Cicero, respectively.

(5) French or German.—Selections from French or German Philosophical Literature.

In each language there shall be one paper of three hours' duration which shall contain questions on the subject-matter of the set books, a critical knowledge of which will be required, and also passages from those books for translation into English and explanation, together with unseen passages for translation into English from the selected Classical or Foreign language, or original composition in the selected vernacular language.

(v) *History and Economics*

(1) General Indian History, (2) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland, (3) Outlines of European History, A.D. 476 to A.D. 1878, (4) Elements of Economics, (5) Political Science *or* a Language.

The courses in the several languages shall be as follows :—

(1) Sanskrit.—Extracts from the Vedic and Classical Literature illustrative of Indian History.

(2) Persian *or* Arabic.—Extracts from the Classical Literature illustrative of Muslim History.

(3) The Dravidian Languages, Uriya, Marathi, Urdu or Hebrew.

Books of the same standard of difficulty as those prescribed under Group (vi).

(4) Greek or Latin.—Prescribed portions of Greek or Roman Historians.

(5) French or German.—Prescribed portions of French or German Historians.

In each language there shall be one paper of three hours' duration which shall contain questions on the subject matter of the set books, a critical knowledge of which will be required, and also passages from those books for translation into English and explanation, together with unseen passages for translation into English from the selected Classical or Foreign language, or original composition in the selected vernacular language.

(vi) *Languages other than English*

Candidates may select any one of the following languages, which shall be taken in conjunction with the related subject or related language specified for each language in the following lists :—

Selected language	*Related subject*
Sanskrit.	Early Indian History.
Persian or Arabic.	Early Muslim History.
Urdu.	Indian History—Muslim Period.
Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Kanarese.	Early South Indian History.
Uriya.	Early History of Orissa.
Greek or Latin.	A special period of Greek or Roman History respectively.
Marathi.	History of the Marathas.
German or French.	A special period of Modern European History.
Hebrew.	History of the Jews.

Selected language	*Related language*
Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German or French.	None.
Dravidian Languages, Marathi or Uriya.	Sanskrit.
Urdu.	Arabic or Persian.

The courses of study in the several languages shall be as follows :—

(1) (*a*) *Sanskrit* (*main*)

Sanskrit Language and Literature. The course shall be :—

(*a*) Selections from the Early Period, including Vedic Mantras, Brāhmaṇas, Āranyakas and Upanisads and the Sūtra literature.

(*b*) Selections in prose and verse from the Later Period, including the Dharmaśāstras and the Itihāsa, Kāvya and Nataka literature.

A knowledge of Alaṃkāra-śāstra will be required sufficient for the correct understanding of native commentators.

(*c*) Sanskrit Grammar treated historically and comparatively in accordance with a syllabus.

(*d*) Translation from and into Sanskrit.

(*e*) General History of Sanskrit Literature.

(*f*) Early Indian History.

In the examination there shall be two papers, each of three hours' duration in subject (*b*) and one paper of three hours' duration in each of other subjects, except Translation which will form part of the papers set on (*a*) and (*b*) above.

(*b*) *Sanskrit (subsidiary).*

The course shall consist of the study of one drama of the classical period and portions of one Kāvya. In the examination there shall be one paper of three hours' duration which shall include pieces for translation from Sanskrit into the main language.

(2) *Urdu*

The course shall consist of :—

(*a*) Prose books from different periods, including at least one modern work.

(*b*) Poetry books from different periods, including at least one modern work.

(*c*) Translation from prose and poetry books other than the set books, translation from English into Urdu to be made in an approved modern style.

(*d*) History of Language and Literature.

(*e*) Indian History—Muslim Period, *or*, Arabic *or* Persian.

(3) (*a*) *Arabic or Persian* (*main*)

The course shall consist of :—

(*a*) Prose books selected from different periods.

(*b*) Poetry books selected from different periods.

(*c*) Translation from prose books other than the set books: translation from the set poetry books and from English into Arabic *or* Persian Prose.

(*d*) History of Language and Literature with special reference to the set books.

(*e*) A selected period of early Muslim History.

The periods of History for Persian or Arabic may be one or other of the following :—

1. The four first Khalifas and the Umayyad Khalifate, excluding Africa and Spain.

2. The Abbasid Khalifate, excluding Africa and Spain and the wars of the Crusades.

3. The Muslim conquest of Egypt and Northern Africa until the fall of the Abbasid Khalifate and excluding the wars of the Crusades.

4. The Arab conquest of and rule in Spain.

5. The wars of the Crusades.

(*b*) *Arabic or Persian* (*subsidiary*)

The course shall consist of the study of selected pieces from one poet of the classical period and selected portions from the works of one standard prose writer. There shall be one paper in the examination of three hours' duration which shall include pieces for translation from Arabic *or* Persian into the main language.

(4) *Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese or Malayalam*

The course shall be:—

(*a*) The study of selections representative of the several periods of the literature of the selected language including one or more inscriptions.

(*b*) The history of the literature with special reference to the set books.

(*c*) The elements of the Grammar, including the elements of the Prosody and Rhetoric of the language, and the history of the language as illustrated by the set books.

(*d*) The elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages.

(e) Composition.

(f) Early South Indian History or Sanskrit.

(5) *Uriya or Marathi*

The course shall be the same as for the Dravidian Languages, with the substitution of Gaudian Grammar for Dravidian Grammar, and of the Early History of Orissa or the History of the Marathas respectively for Early South Indian History.

(6) *Greek or Latin*

The course shall consist of :—

(a) Prescribed portions of the writings of the more important Greek or Latin authors.

(b) Grammar of the language with reference to Indo-Germanic Grammar.

(c) Greek or Latin Prose composition and translation of unprepared passages.

(d) A general knowledge of Greek History to the death of Alexander, or of Roman History to the death of Trajan, with a more minute knowledge of some prescribed period.

(e) A general knowledge of Greek or Roman Literature with a more minute knowledge of the authors of the prescribed books.

(7) *French or German*

The course shall consist of :—

(a) The study of set books representative of various periods of French or German literature.

(b) The history of French or German literature with special reference to the set books.

(c) The history of the French or German language.

(*d*) Translation from French or German into English, and of English into French or German.

(*e*) Composition.

(*f*) A period of European history with special reference to French or German history.

In the examination the subjects for composition shall be taken from the set books or shall relate to the periods of French or German literary or political history studied in the course. In the translation paper, the passages set for translation from French or German into English shall be specimens of modern French or German, not taken from the set books.

(8) *Hebrew*

The course shall consist of:—

(*a*) Set books.

(*b*) Grammar and translation from and into Hebrew.

(*c*) History of the Language and the Literature.

(*d*) A selected period or periods of the History of the Jews.

196. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

English Language and Literature

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—4.30	Composition .. Nineteenth Century Prose..	90 60
Second day	10—1 2—4.30	Shakespeare .. .. Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Prose.	70 60
Third day	10—12.30 2—4.30	History of the Language—Rhetoric .. Modern Poetry ..	60 60
		Total ..	400

Optional Groups

(i) MATHEMATICS

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10— 1 2— 5	Dynamics .. .. Hydrostatics and Properties of Matter ..	50 50
Second day	10— 1 2— 5	Heat and Light .. or Magnetism, Electricity and Sound ..	60
Third day	10--12.30 2— 5	Algebra .. Trigonometry and Pure Geometry.	50 60
Fourth day	10—12 2--4.30	Analytical Geometry .. Elementary Calculus ...	40 50
Fifth day ..	10—12	Astronomy ..	40
		Total ..	400

(ii-A) PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Dynamics .. Hydrostatics and Properties of Matter ..	50 50
Second day ..	10—1 2—5	Heat and Light .. Magnetism, Electricity and Sound ..	60 60
Third day ..	10—1	Chemistry ..	40
Fourth day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Physics ..	100
Fifth day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Chemistry ..	40
		Total ..	400

(ii-B) PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	General Chemistry .. Inorganic Chemistry ..	50 50
Second day ..	10—1 2—5	Chemistry of Carbon Compounds .. Physics ..	60 40
Third day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Physics ..	40
Fourth day ..	10—4	Practical Examination in Chemistry ..	160
		Total ..	400

(iii) NATURAL SCIENCE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Written Examination in Main Subject ..	75
	2—4	Do. Subsidiary Subject.	50
Second day ..	10—1	Written Examination in Main Subject ..	75
	2—4	Do. Subsidiary Subject.	50
Third day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Main Subject ..	50
Fourth day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Main Subject ..	50
Fifth day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Subsidiary Subject ..	50
		Total ..	400

(iv) PSYCHOLOGY, ETHICS, AND LOGIC OR A LANGUAGE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Logic and Theory of Knowledge *or* a Language ..	80
	2—5	Special Subject ..	80
Second day ..	10—12	Psychology ..	60
	2— 4	Do. ..	60
Third day ..	10—12	Ethics ..	60
	2— 4	Do. ..	60
		Total ..	400

(v) HISTORY AND ECONOMICS

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Political Science or a Language General Indian History ..	80 80
Second day ..	10—1 2—5	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland .. Outlines of European History ..	80 80
Third day ..	10—1	Elements of Economics ..	80
		Total ..	400

(vi) LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

(1) *Sanskrit and Early Indian History*

First day ..	10—1 2—5	Books of the Early Period .. Books of the Later Period ..	80 60
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Books of the Later Period .. Grammar	60 60
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	History of Sanskrit Literature. Early Indian History ..	60 80
		Total ..	400

(2) *Urdu and Indian History—Muslim Period, or Arabic or Persian*

First day ..	10—1 2—5	Prose books .. .. Poetry	80 60
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Translation .. .. Grammar, including Rhetoric and Prosody	60 60
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	History of Language and History of Literature .. Indian History—Muslim Period *or* Arabic *or* Persian ..	60 80
		Total ..	400

(3) *Arabic or Persian, and Early Muslim History*

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10–1 2–5	Prose books .. .. Poetry	80 60
Second day ..	10–1 2–5	Translation .. .. Grammar, including Rhetoric and Prosody	60 60
Third day ..	10–1 2–5	History of Arabic *or* Persian Language and Literature .. Early Muslim History ..	60 80
		Total ..	400

(4) *A Dravidian Language or Uriya or Marathi, and a Related Subject or Sanskrit*

First day ..	10–1 2–5	Set books and History of Literature .. .. Do. do. ..	70 70
Second day ..	10–1 2–5	History of Language and Grammar .. .. Comparative Grammar—Dravidian or Gaudian ..	60 60
Third day ..	10–1 2–5	Composition .. .. Related Subject or Sanskrit ..	60 80
		Total ..	400

(5) *Greek or Latin*

First day ..	10–1 2–5	Set books and History of Literature .. .. Do. do. ..	70 70
Second day ..	10–1 2–5	Prose Composition .. Translation of unprepared passages	60 60
Third day ..	10–1 2–5	Grammar .. .. Greek or Roman History ..	60 80
		Total ..	400

(6) *French or German*

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Set books and History of Literature	60
	2—5	Do. do. ..	60
Second day ..	10—1	History of the Language ..	70
	2—5	Composition	70
Third day ..	10—1	Translation	60
	2—5	European History ..	80
		Total ..	400

(7) *Hebrew and History of the Jews*

First day ..	10—1	Set books	70
	2—5	Do.	70
Second day ..	10—1	Translation	60
	2—5	Grammar	60
Third day ..	10—1	History of Language and Literature	60
	2—5	History of the Jews ..	80
		Total ..	400

197. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination in English unless he obtains not less than forty per cent of the total number of marks. No candidate shall be declared to have passed in an optional group unless he obtains not less than forty per cent of the total marks, and not less than thirty per cent in each division of the examination. The divisions shall be as follows :—

Group (i) (*a*) Pure Mathematics, (*b*) Applied Mathematics.

,, (ii) (*a*) The written examination in the main subject, (*b*) The practical examination

in the main subject, (*c*) The subsidiary subject.

Group (iii) (*a*) The written examination in the main subject, (*b*) The practical examination in the main subject, (*c*) The subsidiary subject.

,, (iv) (*a*) Psychology and special subjects, (*b*) Ethics and Logic *or* a Language.

,, (v) (*a*) Indian, European, and Constitutional History, (*b*) Economics and Political Science *or* a Language.

,, (vi) (*a*) Selected language, (*b*) Related subject or Language.

There shall be separate lists for the English language part and for each of the optional groups. Candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent of the total marks in English or in an optional group shall be ranked in the first class in order of proficiency. Successful candidates obtaining less than sixty per cent and not less than forty per cent shall be ranked in the second class in alphabetical order.

IV. COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)

A. Courses of Study

198. For the B.A. (Honours) degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years and shall comprise instruction in :

I. English.

II. One of the following branches of knowledge :—

i. Mathematics.

ii. Physical Science—either ii-A or ii-B.

iii. Natural Science.

iv. Mental and Moral Science.

v. History, Economics and Politics.

vi. Two languages, one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate course.
vii. English Language and Literature.
viii. Sanskrit Language and Literature.
ix. Arabic Language and Literature.

B. Examinations

199. The examination for the B.A. (Honours) degree shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the first Monday in April, but the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day shall be *dies non.* Candidates may also be examined at other centres appointed by the Syndicate. A list of places at which the examination will be held shall be published annually in the preceding April.

200. (*a*) No candidate shall be eligible for the B.A. (Honours) degree until he has passed an examination in one of the branches of knowledge contained in the courses of study.

(*b*) No candidate, other than those hereafter exempted, shall be admitted to the final examination in Honours unless he has passed a preliminary examination.

This preliminary examination shall be, in the case of candidates other than those who have selected Branch vii of the Honours course, the examination in English for the B.A. degree in (1) Composition, (2) Nineteenth Century Prose. In the case of candidates who have selected Branch vii the preliminary examination shall be in (1) Composition as above, (2) The History of England treated in relation to the History of English Language and Literature.

There shall be one paper in English History which shall consist exclusively of subjects for short essays, and of these the paper shall contain a larger number than the candidate is permitted to attempt.

No candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination unless he obtains forty per cent o the total marks in the two papers. Candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

(*c*) No candidate shall be admitted to the preliminary examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts in this University or an examination in some other University recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto. Each candidate must forward with his application his Intermediate or other accepted certificate.

(*d*) A candidate applying for the preliminary examination shall forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 20th March preceding the examination, a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of an affiliated college to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least one year after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts or other accepted examination, that he has completed the prescribed course of instruction, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*e*) A candidate applying for the final examination in Honours shall forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 20th March preceding the examination, certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of an affiliated college to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least three years after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts or other accepted examination, that he has completed the course of instruction in the subjects in which he proposes to appear, and in that alternative subject—Ethics or Psychology—in which he does not propose to appear if a candidate in Branch iv, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

201. A candidate for the B.A. (Honours) degree who has passed the B.A. Degree Examination shall be permitted to appear for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination after a two years' course, provided he has passed the B.A. Degree Examination in the subjects for which he desires to appear. Each such candidate shall forward so as to reach the Registrar before the 20th March preceding the examination, certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of an affiliated college to the effect that he has attended an affiliated college for a period of at least two years after passing the B.A. Degree

Examination, that he has completed the course of instruction in the subjects in which he proposes to appear and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory. He shall be exempted from passing the preliminary examination, and if he appears for the examination in Branch ii, he shall be exempted from examination in the subsidiary subject, and shall be credited with the percentage of marks which he obtained in that subject in the B.A. Degree Examination.

202. A candidate for the B.A. (Honours) degree shall appear for the final examination in Honours not later than the end of the fourth year after he has passed the Intermediate Examination.

203. No candidate shall be permitted to undergo the complete final examination in Honours more than once.

204. In the event of a candidate for the B.A.(Honours) degree failing to satisfy the Examiners he may be recommended by them for the B.A. degree, provided that he obtains not less than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total marks and not less than twenty-five per cent in each division of examination.

205. A candidate not already eligible for the B.A. degree, who, having failed completely in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, desires to appear for the B.A. Degree Examination, shall be allowed to do so without the production of a further certificate of attendance in an affiliated college.

206. Applications for admission to the preliminary examination in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th January preceding the examination, and applications for admission to the final examination in Honours in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding the examination.

No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered for the preliminary examination until he has paid a fee of ten rupees, and for the final examination in Honours until he has paid a fee of fifty rupees.

i. *Mathematics*

207. A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of—

(*a*) Pure Mathematics:

1. Pure Geometry including Projective Geometry.
2. Algebra and Theory of Equations.
3. Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus including Fourier's series.
5. Elementary Differential Equations.
6. Co-ordinate Geometry of two dimensions.
7. Solid Geometry—the line, plane, sphere and surfaces of the second degree.

(*b*) Applied Mathematics:—

1. Statics excluding the theory of potentials.
2. Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Dynamics of a Rigid Body—motion in two dimensions.
4. Hydrostatics.
5. Astronomy.

(*c*) Any two of the following subjects at the option of the student:—

1. Bessel's Functions and Spherical Harmonics.
2. Theory of Functions of Complex variables.
3. Elementary Elliptic Functions.
4. Differential Equations.
5. Theory of Curves and Surfaces.
6. Hydrodynamics — irrotational motion and liquid wave motion in two dimensions.
7. Thermodynamics.
8. Theory of Light.
9. Advanced Dynamics.
10. Attraction and the Theory of Potentials.
11. Theory of Heat Conduction.
12. Theory of Statistics.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination of the particular subjects he proposes to take.

Three papers shall be set in Pure Mathematics, three in Applied, and one in each of the optional subjects selected. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration and shall contain questions on the principles developed in the ordinary treatment of the subject as well as exercises of moderate difficulty arising therefrom.

ii-A. *Physical Science*

Physics.—A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of the experimental side of the following subjects, and also such knowledge of the theoretical side of each as may be obtained by the applications of the calculus, and simple differential equations :—

Properties of Matter.
Heat.
Geometrical and Physical Optics.
Sound.
Magnetism and Electricity.

A candidate shall also be required to have a special knowledge, experimental and theoretical, of one of the following subjects, the choice of subject being left to the option of the candidate :—

Thermodynamics.
Theory of Heat Conduction.
Kinetic Theory of Gases and its applications.
Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
Radio-activity.
Theory of Sound and Wave Theory of Light.
Radiation : Electromagnetic and other theories.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subject he proposes to take.

The knowledge of the candidate shall be tested by a practical examination, in which he will be expected to make physical measurements and observations of the more advanced kind.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed

during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted on the first day of the practical examination to the examiners engaged in conducting the examination.

Chemistry.—The course shall be the same as that prescribed for students taking the course in (ii-A) for the B.A. degree.

ii-B. *Physical Science*

Chemistry.—A candidate shall be required to show that he has made a more comprehensive study than for the B.A. degree, of the four main divisions of the subject :—

1. General theoretical Chemistry, including its historical development.
2. Chemistry of the non-metals and metals.
3. Chemistry of the carbon compounds.
4. Physical Chemistry.

A candidate shall also be required to have a special knowledge, experimental and theoretical, of *one* of the following subjects, the choice of subject being left to the option of the candidate:—

(*a*) Electro-Chemistry.
(*b*) Mineralogy and Elementary Crystallography.
(*c*) Elementary Crystallography and Stereochemistry.
(*d*) Metallurgical Chemistry.
(*e*) Tinctorial Chemistry.
(*f*) Bio-Chemistry.
(*g*) Chemistry of the rare earths and radio-elements.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subject he proposes to take

The candidate shall be required to be practically familiar with the ordinary methods of experiment, and of the methods of analysis in common use, including the manipulation of gases. The examination shall also include

the estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and the halogens in organic compounds; and the determination of molecular weights by the freezing and boiling point methods, and by vapour density.

The candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted on the first day of the practical examination to the examiners engaged in conducting the examination.

Physics.—The course shall be the same as that prescribed for students taking the course in (ii-B) for the B.A. degree.

iii. *Natural Science*

A candidate shall take as a main subject one of the following:—

A. Botany, B. Zoology, C. Geology, D. Physiology and also one other of these as a subsidiary subject. The syllabus of examination for the latter shall be the same as that for the subsidiary subject in the B.A. degree, but the standard shall be higher.

In the main subject every candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the drawings or other record relating to all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked and shall be certified to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted on the first day of the practical examination to the examiners engaged in conducting the examination.

The examination shall consist of—

1. In the main subject—

    Four papers of three hours each.

    Three practical examinations of three hours each.

    Laboratory note-books.

2. In the subsidiary subject—

Two papers of three hours each.

A practical examination of three hours.

A. BOTANY.—The general Morphology and Physiology of plants, and the peculiarities of form or structure depending on habit or habitat.

2. The systematic position and relationships of the chief flowering plants and ferns of India and in general of flowerless plants more especially those of economic importance.

3. General Palæobotany especially with reference to the relationships of modern plants.

4. Methods of pollination and seed dispersal, and their connexion with members of the animal kingdom. Phenomena of heredity, and of selection, natural and artificial.

The practical examination may include—

1. The identification of Indian plants with the help of a FLORA or of any other books that may be available.

2. The preparation and correct interpretation of microscope sections of plants.

3. The examination of any diseased or abnormal plant.

4. Practical Physiology and *viva voce* examination.

B. ZOOLOGY.—The course shall be more complete than that for the B.A. degree. Candidates will, in addition to the scheme already outlined, be expected to have a knowledge of minor groups like the Mesozoa, the more important groups of extinct animals, the early development of the chick and the outlines of Vertebrate embryology and to go into the classification more fully. The practical work will not be confined to the types enumerated. The candidates may be required to dissect any of the more common types of animals included in the classes they study, to identify specimens with the aid of manuals, to report upon zoological collections, to make microscopical preparations, to cut sections with the microtome, and to show their practical acquaintance with the methods employed in studying the embryology of the chick.

C. GEOLOGY—*Mineralogy.*—The syllabus of the B.A. degree course treated more fully and the following:—the thirty-two types of crystal symmetry, systems of crystal notation, zonal characters, crystal projection and drawing. Twin crystals, grouping and irregularities of crystals, parting-planes, percussion-figures, etching figures, etc. Use of the goniometer; general behaviour of mineral sections in polarized light; determination of minerals by chemical, physical and optical tests. The common metallic ores and their occurrence with special reference to India.

Petrology.—The syllabus of the B.A. degree course treated more fully and the following:—the chief Indian rocks and their distribution and economic value if any; mechanical analysis of rocks. Description and determination of rocks and rock-structures.

Physical Geology.—The B.A. degree course treated more fully and also the following:—rock-weathering and formation of soils, the composition and structure of rock masses as influencing scenery; circulation of underground water and its effects.

Stratigraphy and Palæontology.—General distribution of existing faunas and floras and their relation to those of former geological periods; morphological characters of the more important genera and the larger groups of fossils; conditions of their distribution in present and past times; characteristic fossils of the successive geological systems; principles of correlation. Homotaxis.

Indian Geology.—Geology of India brought up to date.

Practical Examination.—Drawing and interpretation of geological maps and sections; identification and description of minerals, rocks, fossils and models. Use of the petrological microscope, goniometer, heavy liquids, etc. Problems on structural and field-geology. Principles and methods of geological surveying.

Candidates will be expected to have had practice in field work.

D. PHYSIOLOGY.—Definition and Scope of Physiology. Problem of Physiology. Living and dead matter. The cell. Protoplasm and its properties. Histology of the

principal tissues and organs of the body. Chemical composition of the body. Muscle. Irritability. Contractility. Muscle-nerve preparation. Muscular contraction. Changes during contraction. Nature of muscular and nervous action. Electrotonus. Circulatory system and circulation. Regulation of the vascular mechanism. Vasomotor action. Inflammation. Composition of blood. Coagulation of the blood. Lymphatic system. Nature and movements of lymph. Secreting glands. Foodstuffs. Nature, properties and secretion of saliva, gastric juice, bile, pancreatic juice, and succus entericus. Mechanism of digestion. Changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal. Absorption. Liver and its work. The ductless glands and what is known about their functions. Respiration. Respiratory mechanism. Nervous mechanism of respiration. Changes of the air during respiration. Changes in the blood. Respiration of the tissues. Asphyxia. Effect of respiration on the circulation. Special respiratory movements. Cutaneous respiration. Composition, character and secretion of urine. Urinary apparatus. Micturition. Nature and composition of sweat. Mechanism of the secretion of sweat. General metabolism. Statistics of nutrition. Diet. Energy of the body. Temperature of the body. Production and regulation of animal heat. Nerves and nerve-functions. Trophic nerves. Columns and tracts of the spinal cord; evidence for their existence. Functions of the cord. Reflex action. Structure of the brain. Disposition and connexions of the grey and white matter of the brain. Functions of the brain. Removal of the cerebrum. Localization of cerebral functions. Cerebellum. Machinery of co-ordinated movements. Sensations. Structure of the eye. The eye as an optical instrument. Accommodation. Imperfections in the visual apparatus. Features of visual sensation. Colour sensation. Binocular vision. Visual judgments. Structure of the ear. Auditory sensation. Taste and smell. Cutaneous sensations. Muscular sense. Mechanism of locomotion, voice and speech. Impregnation. Outlines of the development of the embryo and its envelopes. Nutrition of the embryo. Birth. Lactation. Phases of life. Death.

Practical Examination.—Candidates must be prepared to answer *viva voce* questions, to examine, stain, mount and describe sections, and to identify microscopic preparations. They must show their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumin and its allies, milk, glycogen, the digestive juices (and their action on food), blood and urine. They will be expected to be familiar with the use of the most important apparatus employed in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems and the organs of sense.

Taken as a subsidiary subject, Physiology shall include a knowledge of the essential facts of the structure and functions of the body as indicated below.

Food, digestion and absorption. Nature, composition and functions of the blood. Circulation. Vasomotor action. Lymph. Respiration and the respiratory mechanism. Secretion. Work of the liver. Sweat and its formation. Work of the kidneys. Temperature of the body and its maintenance. Various modes in which muscles give rise to movement. Functions of the principal parts of the central nervous system. Functions of nerves. Reflex action. General account of the sensory organs.

In the practical examination candidates will be expected to answer *viva voce* questions, and to identify microscopical preparations. They must show their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumin, milk, and urine, and with the action of the digestive ferments on food. They may be required to take tracings of a simple muscular contraction, and of a contracting heart.

iv. *Mental and Moral Science*

A candidate shall be examined in—

(1) Logic and Theory of knowledge, according to a syllabus.

(2) Either Psychology or Ethics, as the candidate may select, according to a syllabus *provided* that a candidate selecting Psychology must have attended, and made satisfactory progress under, a course of instruction in Ethics equivalent to that required of candidates for the B.A. degree, and that a candidate selecting Ethics must have attended, and made

satisfactory progress under, a course of instruction in Psychology equivalent to that required of candidates for the B.A. Degree.

(3) Outlines of European Philosophy according to a syllabus.

(4) Outlines of Indian Philosophy according to a syllabus.

(5) A prescribed modern work dealing constructively with the general problems of Philosophy.

(6) One of the following, according to the candidate's option:—

(*a*) A prescribed school of Indian Philosophy, to be studied historically and critically.

(*b*) A prescribed period of Ancient European Philosophy.

(*c*) A prescribed period of Modern European Philosophy.

(*d*) Political Philosophy.

(*e*) The Philosophy of Religion.

(*f*) Experimental Psychology.

The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers and an essay, with the addition, in the case of Experimental Psychology, of a practical examination.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subjects he proposes to take.

v. *History, Economics and Politics*

A candidate shall offer himself for examination in—

(A) Each of the following subjects :—

(1) The History of India.

(2) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.

(3) Politics.

(4) Economics.

(B) Two of the following subjects ;—

(1) Economic History—a special subject.

(2) Politics—a special subject.

(3) History—a special subject.
(4) History—a special subject.
(5) Indian History—a special subject.
(6) Economics—a special subject.

(C) He shall further be required to write an essay.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular papers he proposes to take.

vi. *Two Languages other than English*

The course in each language, the textbooks prescribed and the examination therein shall be identical with those prescribed for the same language when offered as the selected language in Group (vi) of the B.A. Pass Course, the related subjects and languages being excluded; provided that in the examination in each language in Branch vi (Honours) there shall be an additional paper of three hours' duration in Composition, and provided that a candidate for the B.A. (Honours) Degree in Branch vi who has passed the B.A. Degree Examination in Group (vi) shall be exempted from examination, except in composition in his selected language of the B.A. Degree Examination, and he shall be credited with the percentage of marks which he obtained in that language in the B.A. Degree Examination.

In cases where there is already provision for a paper in Composition under Group (vi) of the B.A. Pass Course, the additional paper in Composition under Branch vi (Honours) shall have special reference to certain set books of an advanced character that may be prescribed from time to time by the respective Boards of Studies concerned.

A candidate shall give notice through his college at least a year before the date of the examination of the languages in which he proposes to appear.

vii. *English Language and Literature*

There shall be both a written and a *viva voce* examination. The written examination shall consist of three divisions. There shall be four papers in each of the divisions (*a*) and (*b*), and two papers in division (*c*).

(*a*) The history of the English Language; Gothic; Old and Middle English.

The history of the English language shall include phonology, accidence, and syntax, also Germanic philology so far as it bears on the English language. Gothic shall include phonology and accidence and select extracts of the literary remains of the language. In Old and Middle English there shall be prescribed certain select texts including some portion of Beowulf and of the works of Chaucer. Ability to translate passages from Old and Middle English texts not prescribed shall be tested.

(*b*) The History of English Literature; Shakespeare; Modern English.

A candidate shall be required to show a knowledge of the whole course of the history of English literature. In Shakespeare a candidate shall offer for examination certain plays from among those prescribed, of which a detailed study shall be required. A candidate shall in addition be required to show a general knowledge of Shakespeare's works and of Shakespearean criticism. In Modern English there shall be a number of set books in prose and poetry of the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. A candidate shall be required to offer certain of them for examination.

(*c*) Special Period or Subject.

A candidate shall be required to offer for examination a Special Period or subject selected by him from the following list:—

(1) Elizabethan Literature (i.e. 1558-1637).
(2) The Age of Milton and Dryden.
(3) The Age of Pope and Johnson.
(4) Wordsworth and his contemporaries.
(5) Tennyson and his contemporaries.

A candidate shall be required to show a knowledge of the writings of the chief authors of the period selected. He shall also be examined on certain set books of the period selected.

(6) Indo-Germanic Philology with special reference to Sanskrit.

A candidate selecting (6) shall be examined in certain set books in Sanskrit.

Books or groups of books set shall ordinarily continue the same for not less than five years. A candidate shall give notice through his college at least a year before the date of the examination of the books or groups of books which he proposes to offer.

The *viva voce* examination shall be held as soon as possible after the examiners have read the written answer of the candidates. No fixed proportion of marks shall be assigned to it: its purpose is to assist the examiners in placing the candidates.

viii. *Sanskrit Language and Literature*

Courses of study—

1. Every candidate, who presents himself for this branch of the Honours B.A. Examination, shall be required to possess a sound knowledge of the principles of comparative philology and of the elements of comparative grammar with special reference to the important Indo-Germanic languages.

2. The course of studies shall further consist of one part fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, and also of another part fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of any specified branch or branches of that literature as prescribed from time to time.

3. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(1) The history of the language;

(2) The history of the literature in the language;

(3) Grammar, prosody and poetics;

(4) Prescribed textbooks in poetry and prose, the selections being fairly representative of the various stages in the life of the Sanskrit language and literature;

(5) Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit.

4. The course in the special part shall comprise—

(1) Prescribed textbooks selected from any specified branch or branches of Sanskrit literature;

(2) A critical and comparative enquiry into the contents and value of the specified branch or branches of the literature taken up for study by the candidate.

Examination—

1. There shall be a paper on the principles of comparative philology and the elements of Indo-Germanic comparative grammar.

2. In addition to this there shall be in the general part—

(1) One paper on the history of the Sanskrit language and literature;

(2) One paper on grammar, prosody and poetics;

(3) One paper on the prescribed textbooks, in which also there shall be questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language;

(4) One paper on translation from as well as into Sanskrit, the passages given for translation not being taken from any of the prescribed textbooks:

and in the special part there shall be—

(1) Three papers on the prescribed textbooks;

(2) An essay in English on a subject intimately related to the specified branch or branches of Sanskrit literature from which the textbooks of the special part are prescribed.

ix. *Arabic Language and Literature*

Courses of study—

1. Every candidate, who presents himself for this branch of the Honours B.A. Examination, shall be required to possess a sound knowledge of the principles

of comparative philology and of the elements of comparative grammar with special reference to the important Semitic languages.

2. The course of studies shall further consist of one part fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the Arabic language and literature, and also of another part fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of any specified branch or branches of that literature as prescribed from time to time.

3. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(1) The history of the language;

(2) The history of the literature in the language;

(3) Grammar, prosody and poetics;

(4) Prescribed textbooks in poetry and prose, the selections being fairly representative of the various stages in the life of the Arabic language and literature;

(5) Translation from Arabic into English, and from English into Arabic.

4. The course in the special part shall comprise—

(1) Prescribed textbooks selected from any specified branch or branches of Arabic literature;

(2) A critical and comparative inquiry into the contents and value of the specified branch or branches of the literature taken up for study by the candidate.

Examination—

1. There shall be a paper on the principles of comparative philology and the elements of Semitic comparative grammar.

2. In addition to this there shall be in the general part—

(1) One paper on the history of the Arabic language and literature;

(2) One paper on grammar, prosody and poetics;

(3) One paper on the prescribed textbooks in which also there shall be questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language;

(4) One paper on translation from as well as into Arabic, the passages given for translation not being taken from any of the prescribed textbooks:

and in the special part there shall be—

(1) Three papers on the prescribed textbooks;

(2) An essay in English on a subject intimately related to the specified branch or branches of Arabic literature from which the textbooks of the special part are prescribed.

208. The examination for the Honours degree shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified. In the event, however, of no candidate appearing for any paper, these time-tables may be altered by the Syndicate, but the order of the papers shall so far as possible be maintained.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Day	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day of the B.A. Degree Examination.	10—1	Composition .. Nineteenth Century Prose	90
	2—4.30	English History ..	60
		Total ..	150

Branch i

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Pure Mathematics .. Applied Mathematics ..	150 150
Second day ..	10—1	Pure Mathematics ..	150
Third day ..	10—1	Applied Mathematics ..	150
Fourth day	10—1 2—5	Pure Mathematics .. Applied Mathematics ..	150 150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Optional Subject ..	300
Sixth day ..	10—1	Optional Subject ..	300
		Total ..	1,500

Branch ii-A

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Properties of Matter .. Heat and Sound ..	100 100
Second day	10—1 2—5	Sound and Light .. Magnetism and Electricity..	100 100
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Optional Subject .. Chemistry	200 100

Branch ii-A—contd.

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
Fourth day ..	10—4	Practical Examination in Chemistry	100
ifth and Sixth days	10—4	Practical Examination in Physics .. .. Laboratory note-books in Physics	400 200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch ii-B

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Chemistry .. .. Do.	125 125
Second day	10—1 2—5	Chemistry .. .. Do.	125 125
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Optional Subject .. Physics	100 100
Fourth day ..	10—4	Practical Examination in Physics	100
Fifth, Sixth and Seventh days	10—4	Practical Examination in Chemistry .. .. Laboratory note-books in Chemistry	400 200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch iii

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Written Examination in Main Subject	150
	2—5	Do. do. do. ..	150
Second day	10—1	Written Examination in Main Subject	150
	2—5	Do. do. do. ..	150
Third day..	10—1	Practical Examination in Main Subject	100
	2—5	Written Examination in Subsidiary Subject ..	150
Fourth day	10—1	Practical Examination in Main Subject	100
	2—5	Written Examination in Subsidiary Subject ..	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Main Subject	100
Sixth day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Subsidiary Subject ..	100
		Laboratory note-books in the Main Subject ..	100
		Total ..	1,400

Branch iv

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Logic and Theory of Knowledge	200
	2—5	Psychology or Ethics ..	200
Second day ..	10—1	Outlines of European Philosophy ...	250
Third day	10—1	Outlines of Indian Philosophy.	150
	2—5	Optional Subject ..	200
Fourth day ..	10—1	Essay	200
Fifth day ..	10—1	General Philosophy ..	200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch v

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Essay .. .. Indian History—General ..	200 200
Second day	10—1 2—5	Indian History–Special subject Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland..	200 200
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	History—Special Subject .. Politics—General ..	200 200
Fourth day	10—1 2—5	History—Special subject .. Economics—General ..	200 200
Fifth day ..	10—1 2—5	Politics—Special Subject .. Economic History—Special subject	200 200
Sixth day ..	10—1	Economics—Special Subject	200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch vi

The time-tables for the examinations in languages will be identical with the time-tables detailed in Regulation 196, under Group (vi) of the B.A. Degree Courses, with the word 'Composition' substituted in the place of the Related Subject or Language detailed under Third Day, 2—5. Candidates for Honours will each be required to answer the papers set for the B.A. Degree Examination in the languages selected for Honours. The examination in Part II of Group (vi) and Branch vi shall commence on or after the second Monday in April, as will be annually determined by the Syndicate and notified in the Gazette in the preceding February. The Syndicate shall so fix the dates of the examinations in Group (vi) and Branch vi as to avoid, as far as may be practicable, the setting of duplicate sets of question papers in the same subject.

Branch vii

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	History of the English Language	125
	2—5	Gothic	125
Second day ..	10—1	Beowulf and other Old English Texts	125
	2—5	Chaucer and other Middle English Texts ..	125
Third day ..	10—1	Shakespeare	200
Fourth day ..	10—1	Modern English Literature (*a*) Set Books ..	150
	2—5	Modern English Literature (*b*) Set Books ..	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Essay ..	150
	2—5	Special Period or Subject ..	175
Sixth day ..	10—1	Special Period or Subject ..	175
		Total ..	1,500

Branch viii

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar.	200
	2—5	History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature.	150
Second day..	10—1	Prescribed Textbooks: General	150
	2—5	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics	150
Third Day	10—1	Translation ..	150
	2—5	Prescribed Textbooks Special (i)	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Prescribed Textbooks: Special(ii)	150
	2—5	Do. do. do. (iii)	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Essay ..	150
		Total ..	1,400

Branch ix

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar ..	200
	2—5	History of the Arabic Language and Literature	150
Second day	10—1	Prescribed Textbooks : General ..	150
	2—5	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics ..	150
Third day	10—1	Translation	150
	2—5	Prescribed Textbooks : Special (i) ..	150
Fourth day	10—1	Prescribed Textbooks : Special (ii) ..	150
	2—5	Do. do. Special (iii) ..	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Essay	150
		Total ..	1,400

209. No candidate shall be declared to have taken honours in one of the branches of knowledge for the B.A. (Honours) degree unless he obtains not less than forty per cent of the total marks and not less than thirty per cent in each division of the examination. The divisions shall be as follows :—

Branch i. (*a*) Pure Mathematics, (*b*) Applied Mathematics, (*c*) Optional Subject.

Branch ii. (*a*) Written examination in the Main Subject. (*b*) Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject, (*c*) Subsidiary Subject.

Branch iii. (*a*) Written examination in the Main Subject, (*b*) Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject, (*c*) Subsidiary Subject.

Branch iv. (*a*) Logic, and Psychology or Ethics, (*b*) General Philosophy, Outlines of European Philosophy

and Outlines of Indian Philosophy, (*c*) Optional subject and Essay.

Branch v. (*a*) History, Economics and Politics—General, (*b*) History, Economics and Politics—Special, (*c*) Essay.

Branch vi. (*a*) First language, (*b*) Second language.

Branch vii. (*a*) English language, (*b*) English literature, (*c*) Special period or Subject.

Branches viii and ix. (*a*) Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar, (*b*) General part, (*c*) Special part.

Candidates obtaining honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The *first*, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent; the *second*, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent; and the *third*, of those who obtain not less than forty per cent of the total marks.

(V) DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS

A. With Honours

210. Upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25 a graduate in Honours may, without further examination, proceed to the degree of M.A. (Honours) after the lapse of two years from the date of his having passed the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

B. Without Honours

1. Graduates in Arts of this University who desire to qualify for the M.A. degree shall be required to pass the final examination as conducted in any year in accordance with the regulations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours). The regulations for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, other than Regulations 202 and 203, shall apply in all respects as if these graduates were candidates for the B.A. (Honours) degree who had passed the B.A. Degree Examination except that graduates who have at any time earned the certificates of having undergone a complete course of study under the regulations for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination

in any subject may appear for that examination as candidates for the M.A. degree without Honours in the same subject without the necessity of producing further certificates.

Candidates for the M.A. degree under this regulation shall not be eligible for the University prizes that are awarded on the results of the B.A. (Honours) Examinations.

2. Graduates who have qualified for the M.A. degree under the foregoing regulation may, after a lapse of two years, proceed without further examination to the degree of Master of Arts, on payment of a fee of Rs. 25.

(VI) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN TEACHING

211. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching shall be required to pass an examination which shall be held in Madras and at such other places as the Syndicate may appoint commencing on the second Monday in April.

212. Candidates for this degree shall have taken, or have qualified for, a degree in this University or have taken a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding. Each candidate shall forward with his application his graduate's diploma or other satisfactory evidence of having qualied for a degree, and before the 20th March a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed from the head of a Training College affiliated to the University to the effect that he has attended the college for a period of at least one year after taking his degree, or after passing the examinations qualifying for a degree in this or some other accepted University, that he has completed the course prescribed and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

213. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has previously paid a fee of fifteen rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to a subsequent examination on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees.

214. The examination shall be a written examination conducted by means of printed papers.

215. Candidates shall undergo a course in:—

(i) The Theory and Practice of Education—

(*A*) The elements of Human Physiology with special reference to the nervous system and the organs of sense and to Physiological stages of development during childhood and youth. School hygiene including lighting and ventilation of school-rooms, school furniture and its arrangement, detection of physical imperfection and of ill-health and measures to be taken by the teacher in typical cases. Fatigue: signs of and means of avoiding over-fatigue. Physical training, gymnastics, drill and out-door games: how far these are a remedy for mental fatigue.

(*B*) The elements of Psychology with special attention to the stages of mental development. The training of the senses, the nature and conditions of attention and interest, the use of memory and imagination in education, the theory of apperception, 'the five steps' in teaching method. The cultivation of the feelings, the will and the moral intelligence. Theories of punishment. School discipline, its aims and methods. Analysis of habit and character. Development of *esprit de corps*. The cultivation of such habits as diligence, accuracy, truthfulness, and politeness.

(*C*) The nature of knowledge; knowledge and language. The nature of judgment and types of judgment. The modes of reasoning, deductive and inductive. Definition, classification and explanation. Specific teaching methods, e.g. expository, catechetical teaching, experiment. Classification of subjects usually taught in schools with reference to their educational and practical value, the drawing up of curricula and of time-tables. Correlation of studies. Planning of courses of lessons and of individual lessons and sections of lessons. Notes of lessons. Classification of pupils according to general progress or progress in separate subjects. Examinations.

(*D*) Methods appropriate to the teaching of (1) English, and (2) one of the following groups of subjects:—(*a*) all subjects to young children, (*b*) Mathematics, (*c*) Physical Science, (*d*) Natural Science, (*e*) History and Geography, (*f*) one language other than English.

Syllabuses under (*D*) may be prescribed by the Syndicate as necessity arises.

(ii) Practical training including instruction in school management and practice in teaching.

216. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
Monday ..	10—1	Theory and Practice of Education A.B.C. I. ..	100
	2—5	Theory and Practice of Education A.B.C. II ..	100
Tuesday ..	10—1	Theory and Practice of Education D^1 III ..	100
	2—5	Theory and Practice of Education D^2 IV ..	100

217. Candidates who obtain not less than thirty-five per cent of the marks in both of the first day's papers taken together, and not less than thirty-five per cent in each of the second day's papers nor less than forty per cent in these second day's papers taken together shall be eligible to receive the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching. Of such candidates those who obtain not less than sixty per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class and those who obtain not less than fifty per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the second class. The remaining successful candidates shall be placed in the third class.

Candidates who obtain not less than sixty per cent of the marks in the paper relating to D^1 or the paper relating to D^2 shall be declared to have obtained distinc-

tion in that subject, and this fact shall be recorded in the diploma awarded to them.

(VII) EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS*

218. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Laws unless he has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University or a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and has also passed the two Examinations in Law.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

219. The first examination shall be held twice a year in Madras and at such other centres as the Syndicate may appoint, and shall commence on the third Monday in April, and on the first Monday in October.

220. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February or 15th July next preceding.

221. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

222. Each candidate must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken or of having qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of having taken some other accepted degree and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward at least seven days before the first day of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a Law College affiliated to the University, that the candidate has attended an affiliated college for an academical year subsequent to passing the examination for the Bachelor of Arts or other accepted degree, that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory provided

* For the old regulations which will be in force for the B.L. Degree Examination until the year 1918, *see* Appendix XI.

that candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the First Examination in Law in May, 1902, according to the by-laws in force in May, 1902, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent First Examination in Law. Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificates must be forwarded on or before the 15th January in any year.

223. Candidates for the First Examination in Law shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(i) Jurisprudence.
(ii) Roman Law.
(iii) The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments and Specific Relief.
(iv) The Law of Torts.
(v) Indian Constitutional Law.

224. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10— 1	Jurisprudence	100
	2— 5	Roman Law	100
Second day ..	10— 1	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments and Specific Relief I.	100
	2— 5	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments and Specific Relief II	100
Third day ..	10— 1	The Law of Torts	100
	2— 4	Indian Constitutional Law ..	70
		Total ..	570

225. The candidates shall be ranked in the order by proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes.

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than forty per cent of the total marks.

To qualify for a pass candidates shall obtain one-third of the marks in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and Indian Constitutional Law taken together, one-third of the marks in Contracts, and the Law of Torts taken together, and forty per cent of the total marks.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

226. The B.L. Degree Examination shall be held twice a year, in Madras and at such other centres as the Syndicate may appoint, and shall commence on the third Monday in April, and on the first Monday in October.

227. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February or on the 15th July next preceding.

228. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

229. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Law, and unless specially exempted from so doing he must also forward at least seven days before the first day of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a Law College affiliated to the University that, after completing and receiving the certificate for the course prescribed for the First Examination in Law, the candidate has attended an affiliated college for an academical year, that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the examination, for an academical year, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, provided that

candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the B.L. Degree Examination in January, 1903, according to the by-laws in force in January, 1903, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent B.L. Degree Examination. Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificates must be forwarded not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

230. Candidates for the B.L. Degree Examination shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(i) The Law of Property, with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Trusts Act and the Indian Easements Act (2 papers).

Questions shall ordinarily be set only on such points of the English Law of Property as deal with the general principles of the Law of Property and are calculated to enable students to appreciate the Indian Law of Property.

(ii) Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

(iii) The Principles of Land Tenure in the Madras Presidency.

(iv) The Law of Evidence.

(v) Criminal Law (Indian Penal Code).

231. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each paper shall be as therein specified :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Law of Property I	100
	2—5	Do. II	100
Second day ..	10—1	Hindu Law	120
	2—4	Muhammadan Law	75
Third day ..	10—12	Madras Land Tenures	70
	2—4	Law of Evidence	80
Fourth day ..	10—1	Criminal Law	100
		Total ..	645

232. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than forty per cent of the total marks.

To qualify for a pass candidates shall obtain one-third of the marks in the Law of Property and Madras Land Tenures taken together, one-third of the marks in Hindu and Muhammadan Law, taken together, one-third of the marks in Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence taken together, and forty per cent of the total marks.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

(VIII) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS

233. An examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in April.

234. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Laws unless he has passed not less than two years previously the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University or a degree examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

235. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th September preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws or other accepted degree.

236. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

237. The examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be conducted by printed or written papers.

238. Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws shall be examined in one of the following branches :—

Branch I

(i) Jurisprudence.
Legislation.

(ii) Roman Law—General.
Do. do.
Selections from the translated portions of the Digest.

(iii) International Law—Public.
Do. Private.

(iv) Constitutional Law and History.
Legal History.

Branch II

(i) Real Property—General. Including the law of mines, quarries, and minerals. Highways, main roads, and bridges. The foreshore and seashore.

(ii) Real Property—Transfer. Including the principles of conveyancing and the interpretation of deeds. Law of Vendors and Purchasers, Mortgage, and Landlord and Tenant.

(iii) The Law of Trusts, Public and Private, and Powers.
The Law of Wills, Succession and Bankruptcy.

(iv) History of the English and Indian Land Laws.
The Law of Easements and Profits.

Branch III

(i) Law of Contracts (in general) and the remedies by specific performance, injunction and damages.

Bailments, Carriers, suretyship and guarantee.

(ii) Agency, Partnership and Companies.

Domestic relations. Parent and child, husband and wife, master and servant.

(iii) Law of Torts (in general) and remedies by damages and injunction.

Negligence, Nuisance, Libel and Slander.

(iv) Mercantile Law. Including negotiable securities, trade marks, and insurance.

Maritime Law. Including charter-parties and bills of lading, and the law of Marine insurance.

Branch IV

(i) Hindu Law. Family Law, Law of Inheritance and of Endowments.

(ii) Muhammadan Law. Family Law, Law of Inheritance and of Endowments.

(iii) Statute Law relating to constitutional matters. Law of Marriage and of Succession in India.

(iv) Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

239. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and the subjects set forth in the following table and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

BRANCH I

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day..	10—1	Jurisprudence ..	150
	2—5	Legislation ..	150
Second day	10—1	Roman Law—General ..	150
	2—5	Do. Digest ..	150
Third day	10—1	International Law—Public ..	150
	2—5	Do. Private ..	150
Fourth day	10—1	Constitutional Law & History	150
	2—5	Legal History	150
		Total ..	1,200

BRANCH II

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Real Property—General ..	150
	2—5	Do. do. ..	150
Second day	10—1	Real Property—Transfer ..	150
	2—5	Do. do. ..	150
Third day	10—1	The Law of Trusts, etc. ..	150
	2—5	Do. Wills, etc. ..	150
Fourth day	10—1	History of the English and Indian Land Laws ..	150
	2—5	The Law of Easements and Profits	150
		Total ..	1,200

BRANCH III

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day..	10—1	Law of Contracts (in general)..	150
	2—5	Bailments, Carriers, etc. ..	150
Second day	10—1	Agency, Partnership and Companies	150
	2—5	Domestic relations ..	150
Third day	10—1	Law of Torts (in general), etc.	150
	2—5	Negligence, nuisance, etc. ..	150
Fourth day	10—1	Mercantile Law, etc. ..	150
	2—5	Maritime Law, etc. ..	150
		Total ..	1,200

BRANCH IV

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day..	10—1	Hindu Law, etc.	150
	2—5	Do. ..	150
Second day	10—1	Muhammadan Law ..	150
	2—5	Do. ..	150
Third day	10—1	Statute Law relating to constitutional matters, etc. ..	150
	2—5	Do. do. ..	150
Fourth day	10—1	Customary and Statute Law, etc.	150
	2—5	Do. do. ..	150
		Total ..	1,200

240. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

Th first, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total marks.

The third of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each sub-division, or 40 per cent on the whole, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

(IX) THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

241. Any Master of Laws of the University of Madras may offer himself as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Laws, provided one year has elapsed from the time when he passed the examination for the Degree of Master.

242. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the regulations for the degree of Master of Laws, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or type-written, of a thesis that he has composed upon some branch of law, or of the history or philosophy of law. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others and the portions of thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance the study of law.

243. Every candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the science or study of law whether published conjointly or independently, upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

244. No application shall be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws shall have testified, to the satisfication of the Syndicate that since graduating as Bachelor of Laws, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for five years and that, in habits and character, he is a fit and porper person for the Degree of Doctor.

245. Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of one hundred rupees. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

246. The thesis mentioned in Regulation 242 and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in Regulation 243, shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board consisting of the President of the Faculty of Law and two other persons.

247. If the thesis is approved by the Board, he shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and, of the oral examination, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, considers the candidate worthy of the degree of Doctor of Laws, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of the science or study of law.

248. A diploma under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor shall be delivered at the next Convocation, for conferring degrees, to each candidate who has qualified for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

249. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis, and the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription, 'Thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of Madras.'

(X) EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OR LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

250. Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required :—

(1) to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or one of the examinations which are recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, as a sufficient test of preliminary education.

(2) to have been subsequently engaged not less than five years in their professional studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University.

251. Candidates shall be required to pass four examinations, each held twice a year in April and October, provided that graduates in Arts or candidates who have passed in the Physical Science or Natural Science group of Part II for the Degree in Arts of this University shall not be required to pass in any of the subjects laid down for the first examination in which they may have already passed at the examination for their degree.

252. Candidates who fail to pass any examination shall be referred to their studies, on the recommendation of the examiners, for a period of either six months or one year.

253. In the case of the examinations other than the Final, candidates referred at the April examination for six months may on the first occasion on which they are so referred proceed with their studies and enter upon the courses prescribed for the next ensuing higher examination, provided that, if any such student should fail to pass the next succeeding October examination, no period of study so spent in the courses for the next higher examination shall be allowed to count for the grant of the certificates prescribed therefor.

254. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery will be required to pass each of the four examinations for that degree, provided that any such candidate who fails to pass any examination for the M.B. & B.S. degree but satisfies the regulations in that examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may elect to proceed to the latter degree.

255. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery who fail to pass any of the examinations for that degree and have been referred to their studies for a period of one year may, on the recommendation of the examiners, be granted the option of being referred to their studies for six months only, and of proceeding to the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, in which case they may continue their studies in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 253.

FIRST M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

256. The First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination shall be held in Madras twice a year, commencing on the last Monday in March, and on the first Monday in October.

257. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February or 15th August next preceding.

258. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. degree shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty-five rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he applies for examination.

A referred candidate appearing for one subject only in accordance with Regulation 266A shall be registered on payment of a fee of ten rupees.

259. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination on the first occasion on which he presents himself unless he has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

(1) Of having completed his eighteenth year.

(2) Of having passed before entering on his medical studies the Intermediate Examination in Arts of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or one of the other examinations prescribed in Regulation 250.

(3) Of having attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

(*a*) Inorganic Chemistry, one course.

(*b*) Experimental Physics, including Practical Physics, one course.

(*c*) General Biology, Theoretical and Practical, one course.

(*d*) Practical Chemistry, one course.

(*e*) Practical Anatomy, one course.

260. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

261. Candidates who have been referred to their studies for one year shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a second set of the certificates required by Regulation 259.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for six months under Regulation 252 shall on the first occasion on which they are so referred be admitted to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for six months and who did not appear or who failed at the next succeeding examination shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for the period of six months immediately preceding.

Candidates who, not having previously failed at the examination and having obtained their certificates in accordance with Regulation 259, did not appear for the April examination shall be treated for purposes of these regulations as if they had failed at that examination and had been referred to their studies for a period of six months.

262. The examination in Chemistry shall comprise the following :—

Chemical action, the laws governing it, the conditions which modify it and the modes of Chemical action.

Chemical nomenclature and notation ; Chemical equations and calculations.

Atomic theory ; the determination of equivalents, atomic weights, molecular weights.

Laws of chemical combination by weight,—of gaseous volumes,—Avogadro's Law.

Calculations relating to weight and volume ; and calculation of formulæ from percentage composition.

Valency, structural formulæ, compound radicals.

Classification of the elements, including the Periodic system.

The properties of solutions ; osmotic pressure.

The character of chemical changes, including the study of combustion, simple endothermic and exothermic reactions, thermal dissociation, and electrolysis,—the conditions which determine and influence such changes and the attendant phenomena.

The occurrence in nature, the sources, and production of the more important and typical elements and of their most familiar compounds ; special attention being given to the properties and the reactions and the methods of detection of those compounds which are of medicinal and medico-legal importance.

The above to be treated in an elementary manner and to be illustrated by a detailed study of the following :—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen.—Oxides ; acids, bases and salts ; ozone, allotropy ; water, its composition by synthesis and analysis ; hard and soft water. principles

and methods of softening hard waters, mineral water; peroxide of hydrogen; the atmosphere and its composition; oxides and oxyacids of nitrogen; ammonia and ammonium salts, compound ammonias, hydroxylamine.

Carbon.—Its oxides, carbonates and their properties; carbonyl chloride, carbonic acid, urea; carbon disulphide; ethylene and marsh gas, common alcohol, aldehyde, ether, and acetic acid; isomerism, metamerism, polymerism; coal and coal gas; nature of flame; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid and the common metallic cyanides.

Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine.—Their hydrides, oxides, oxyacids and salts.

Sulphur and Phosphorus.—Their varieties, oxides, oxyacids and salts; their hydrides; chlorides of phosphorus.

Boron and Silicon.—Their oxides, oxyacids; borax; silicates; glass; hydride and fluoride of silicon; silicofluoric acid.

The following metals and their principal compounds.—Lithium, sodium, potassium, copper, silver, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, zinc, cadmium, mercury, aluminium, tin, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, chromium, manganese, iron.

Practical Examination in Chemistry.—Candidates will be expected—

(1) to be familiar with the use of the usual materials and apparatus which are employed for laboratory operations, such as solution, filtration, distillation, drying, weighing, etc.

(2) to crystallize and to determine the water of crystallization in a hydrated salt.

(3) to prepare and demonstrate the chief properties of oxygen, nitric acid, ammonia, carbon dioxide, sulphuretted hydrogen.

(4) to perform a qualitative analysis of an inorganic substance containing not more than one base and one acid.

(5) to perform the quantitative estimation of alkalis and acids by neutralization (standard solutions being provided).

(6) to write out a clear account of their practical work, accurately describing the processes employed and the steps by which the results have been arrived at.

263. The examination in Physics shall comprise the following:—

States of matter; and the general properties of solids, liquids, and gases. Units of length, area, volume. Units of time, relation to period of earth's rotation. Methods of measuring small intervals of time, and of transmitting and registering movement; the graphic method as applied in physiology and medicine. Uniform linear velocity and acceleration; their measurement. Mass, force, work, energy; and their units. General ideas of the conservation of energy. Circular motion,—simple harmonic motion—the simple pendulum. Elementary ideas of wave motion. Simple methods of physical measurement of area, volume, and mass; the construction and use of the diagonal scale, verniers, callipers, micrometer screw gauge, sphérometer, the chemical balance.

Laws of pressure of liquids. Principle of Archimedes; floating bodies; hydrometers, urinometer, lactometer, simple methods of determining relative densities of solids and liquids. Capillarity, diffusion of liquids, their laws; osmosis; dialysis. The movement of liquids through rigid, and through elastic tubes; manometers; the kymographion; the sphygmograph. Atmospheric pressure; barometers; air pumps; water pumps; pipettes; syphons; aspirators; cupping instruments.

Diffusion, liquefaction, and solidification of gases. Absorption of gases by liquids. Relation of volume of gases to temperature and pressure; Charles' Law and Boyle's Law. General ideas of the kinetic theory.

Heat.—Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. Measurement of temperature; construction and graduation of the mercurial thermometer; the common errors of the thermometer, and the conditions of its delicacy; clinical thermometers; maximum and minimum thermometers. The differential thermometer. Latent heat; specific heat; the unit of heat; the methods of calori-

metry. Reflection, absorption, and radiation of heat and the conditions which modify them. Conduction and convection. The laws of fusion, vaporization, ebullition. Vapour pressure; dew point; hygrometers.

Sound.—The production and propagation of sound. Loudness and pitch. Velocity of sound in air; effect of temperature on velocity. Reflection of sound; echoes. Frequency of vibration and determination of pitch. Experimental investigation of the vibrations of strings by means of the sonometer, and of vibrations of air columns by resonance to tuning forks; organ pipes. Reed and mouth instruments. The production of the voice. Transmission of sound by tubes; the speaking trumpet; the stethoscope; the ear.

Light.—Laws of propagation, reflection and refraction of light; Photometry. Direct reflection at plane and spherical surfaces, and the formation of images. Direct refraction at plane surfaces; chromatic dispersion; the spectroscope. Formation of images by single lenses; the combination of two lenses to form a simple telescope or microscope. The photographic camera; the eye; mechanism of vision; long and short sight and their correction by lenses. The laryngoscope; the ophthalmoscope; the endoscope. Outlines of the wave theory and of polarization of light; the polariscope; the saccharimeter.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of magnets; simple phenomena of magnetism and of magnetic induction; the magnetic field; the earth as a magnet; the mariner's compass; methods of magnetization. Simple phenomena of electrified bodies; laws of electrical attraction and repulsion; conductors and insulators; electrical induction; electroscopes; electrostatic machines; condensers; the Leyden jar. Electric current; the common forms of voltaic cells; batteries; electromotive force; difference of potential resistance; Ohm's law; volt, ohm, ampere; heating and chemical effects of currents; thermo-electricity; electro-magnets; induced currents; Ruhmkorff's coil; mutual action between currents and magnets, and between currents and currents; galvanometers; the capillary electrometer; phenomena accompanying the passage of currents through vacuum tubes; Röntgen rays.

Practical Physics.—Length measurements by millimetre rule; the use of the diagonal scale, the vernier, the spherometer, the micrometer screw gauge.

Determination of the specific gravity of solids and of liquids by the balance and by hydrometers.

Verification of Boyle's Law.

Reading the mercurial barometer.

Use of the sonometer to investigate the vibrations of strings.

Determination of velocity of sound by a resonance tube and a tuning fork.

Determination of the fixed points of a thermometer, and comparison of thermometers whose errors have been determined.

Determination of the temperature of a mixture of known quantities of hot and cold water.

Determination of the dew point by Daniell's hygrometer, and by the dry and wet bulb thermometers.

Experimental verification of the position of an image due to reflection at a plane mirror.

Approximate determination of the focal lengths of convex lenses.

The use of the direct vision spectroscope.

Modes of setting-up and joining-up common voltaic cells, and of determining the signs of the terminals.

Use of simple galvanometers.

Measurement of Resistance by the Wheatstone bridge.

264. The examination in *Biology* shall comprise the subjects included in the following syllabus, which is intended only to indicate its general scope and character:—

General Biology

A. The distinctive properties of living and non-living matter.

The properties of protoplasm.

The cell. Cell division.

Tissues and organs. Division of physiological labour and differentiation of structure.

The differences between animals and plants.

B. *Botany*.

The structure, life-history, and physiology of yeast, Bacteria, Penicillium or other mould, Spirogyra, Chara, fern.

The elements of the morphology and physiology of the Angiosperms embracing (*a*) the structure (macroscopic and microscopic) of the root, stem and leaf; (*b*) the structure of a typical flower and modifications of the type; (*c*) the inflorescence, and the principal types of branching; (*d*) the structure and development of the seeds and embryo; (*e*) the principal types of fruits; (*f*) the dispersal of seeds and fruits; (*g*) the main facts in relation to nutrition, growth and reaction to environment.

The reproduction and life-history of Angiosperms.

C. *Zoology*.

The structure, life-history, and physiology of Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra, earthworm, cockroach, frog, rabbit (only an elementary knowledge of the muscular system of the frog and of the muscular and nervous systems of the rabbit will be required).

An elementary knowledge of the more important types of animal parasites. The general characters of the animal tissues. The leading types of reproduction in animals. The segmentation of the ovum in Amphioxus, frog, fowl, and rabbit.

D. Variation, heredity, natural selection and evolution treated in an elementary manner.

Practical Examination.

Each candidate must be prepared to examine microscopically, to dissect, and to describe specimens or parts of the animals and plants enumerated in the foregoing syllabus, with the exception that for the skull of the rabbit will be substituted that of the dog.

265. The written portion of the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the practical and oral examinations shall follow them :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Chemistry (Written) ..	100
	2—5	Physics (do.) ..	100
Second day..	10—1	General Biology (Written) ..	100
Days and hours will be duly notified.		Chemistry (Practical) ..	50
		Physics (do) ..	50
		General Biology (Practical) ..	50
		Chemistry (Oral) ..	50
		Physics (Oral) ..	50
		General Biology (Oral) ..	50

266. No candidate for the M.B. & B.S. degree shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in the written and one-third of the marks in the practical and oral taken together in each subject, and one-half of the aggregate number of marks. No candidate for the L.M. & S. degree shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in the written and one-third of the marks in the practical and oral taken together in each subject. Candidates who obtain partial exemption under Regulation 251 may be declared to have passed this examination—

(*a*) in the case of a candidate for the M.B. & B.S. degree who is exempted in two out of the three subjects, if he obtains one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to the third subject; in the case of a candidate so exempted for the L.M. & S. degree, one-third of the maximum number of marks.

(*b*) in the case of a candidate for the M.B. & B.S. degree, who is exempted in only one out of the three subjects, if he obtains one-third of the maximum marks in each of the remaining two subjects and half of the total maximum marks for both; in the case of a candidate so exempted for the L.M. & S. degree, one-third of the marks in each subject.

266A. Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. Degree who fail in not more than one subject and who obtain not less than one-half or one-third respectively of the aggregate number of marks in the whole examination, may, at the option of the candidates, be exempted, on the next occasion on which the examination is held, from re-examination in the subjects in which they passed.

267. Successful candidates for the M.B. & B.S. degree who pass the whole examination at one time shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who pass in the first class and who obtain not less than seventy-five per cent of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject.

All candidates who pass the examination in two parts shall be ranked in the second class.

268. A certificate of having passed the examination signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each successful candidate, setting forth the date of the examination and, in the case of candidates for the M.B. & B.S. degree, the class in which he was placed, and the subject or subjects in which he obtained distinction.

SECOND M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

269. The Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination shall be held in Madras twice a year, commencing on the last Monday in March, and on the first Monday in October.

270. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February or 15th August next preceding.

271. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. degree shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty-five rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he applies for examination.

A referred candidate appearing for one or two subjects only in accordance with Regulation 276A shall be registered on payment of a fee of ten rupees for each subject.

272. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination on the first occasion on which he presents himself unless he has passed the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed:—

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than two years.

(2) Of having, subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University:—

(*a*) Anatomy, one course.
(*b*) Physiology, one course.
(*c*) Physiology, practical, including Histology, one course.
(*d*) Physiology, Chemical, one course.
(*e*) Organic Chemistry, one course.
(*f*) Organic Chemistry, practical, one course.
(*g*) Materia Medica, one course.
(*h*) Practical Pharmacy, one course.

(3) Of having, subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, dissected at a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than twelve months during the regular sessions and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

273. Candidates who have been referred to their studies for one year shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a second set of the certificates required by the foregoing regulation.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for six months under Regulation 252 shall on the first occasion on which they are so referred be admitted to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for six months and who did not appear or who failed at the next succeeding examination shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for the period of six months immediately preceding.

Candidates who, not having previously failed at the examination and having obtained their certificates in accordance with Regulation 272, did not appear for the April examination shall be treated for purposes of these regulations as if they had failed at that examination and had been referred to their studies for a period of six months.

274. The examination in Organic Chemistry shall comprise the following:—

Ultimate analysis of organic compounds; estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and halogens.

Empirical and molecular formulæ: determination of molecular weights.

The general methods of preparation and the properties of the following groups of compounds, illustrated in each case by reference to a few of its more important members:—

Aliphatic Series.—Paraffins (especially methane and ethane).

Unsaturated hydrocarbons (especially ethylene and acetylene).

The different classes of alcohols and their derivatives (with special reference to methyl and ethyl alcohols, glycerol, and mannitol).

Halogen derivatives—especially chloroform and iodoform.

Aldehydes (with special reference to formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and chloral hydrate).

Ketones (with special reference to acetone).

Acids (with special reference to formic, acetic, lactic, oxalic, succinic, malic, tartaric and citric acids).

Sulphonic acids (with special reference to ethyl sulphonic acid).

Simple ethers (with special reference to ethyl ether).

Esters (with special reference to ethyl nitrate, ethyl nitrite, ethyl acetate), and saponification.

Nitro derivatives (with special reference to nitro ethane).

Amines, Phospines, Arsines.

Amido-acids; Glycocoll.

Carbohydrates; Sugars (more especially glucose, lactose, maltose, and cane sugar); Starches; Glucosides.

Amides, Nitriles, Cyanides, Urea, Uric acid.

Aromatic Series.—Benzene, Toluene, and their simple derivatives.

Phenols with special reference to phenol, pyrocatechol, resorcinol and hydroquinol; pyrogallol.

Benzyl alcohol, Benzaldehyde, Benzoic acid, Salicylic acid, Gallic and Tannic acids; Phthalic acids, phenolphthalein.

Vegetable alkaloids with special reference to those of Opium, Cinchona, Strychnos, Coca.

Practical Examination.—Candidates will be required (*a*) to show that they are able to perform the tests and to carry out the processes mentioned below; (*b*) to write out a clear account of the work performed and of the nature of the processes employed. They will be required to submit to the Examiners their Laboratory notebooks duly certified by the Professor, and these

notebooks will be taken into account in valuing the practical work of the candidates.

1. Qualitative detection of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and chlorine in organic compounds.

2. Determination of melting point and boiling point.

3. Preparation of chloroform and of iodoform from ethyl alcohol, and preparation of an ester (e.g. ethyl acetate), and its hydrolysis.

4. Tests for and reactions of methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, glucose, cane sugar, phenol, salicylic acid, formates, acetates, oxalates, cyanides, tartrates, citrates, morphine, strychnine, quinine, cinchonine, urea.

5. Simple volumetric analyses with standard solutions of acids and alkalis, silver nitrate, potassium permanganate, and iodine and sodium thiosulphate. (Standard solutions will be provided.)

275. The written portion of the Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the practical and oral examinations shall follow them :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Anatomy (Written) ..	100
	2—5	Physiology (do.) ..	100
Second day	10—1	Organic Chemistry (Written) ..	50
	2—5	Materia Medica (do) ..	50
Days and hours will be duly notified		Anatomy (Dissections) ..	50
		Physiology, including Histology and Chemical Physiology (Practical and Oral) ..	100
		Anatomy (Oral) ..	50
		Organic Chemistry (Practical) ..	25
		Do. (Oral) ..	25
		Materia Medica (Oral) ..	25
		Practical Pharmacy ..	25

276. No candidate for the M.B. & B.S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-half of the marks in Anatomy (written) and Physiology (written) respectively, one-half of the marks in the Practical and oral taken together in Anatomy and Physiology respectively, one-third of the marks in each of the other subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

276A. Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M & S. Degree who fail in not more than two subjects and who obtain not less than one-half or forty per cent respectively of the aggregate number of marks in the whole examination, may, at the option of the candidates, be exempted on the next occasion on which the examination is held from re-examination in the subjects in which they passed.

277. Successful candidates for the M.B. & B.S. Degree who pass the whole examination at one time shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who pass in the first class and who obtain not less than seventy-five per cent of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject.

All candidates who pass the examination in two parts shall be ranked in the second class.

278. No candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain forty per cent of the marks in Anatomy (written) and Physiology (written) respectively and forty per cent in the Practical and Oral taken together in Anatomy and Physiology respectively, one-third of the marks in each of the other subjects, and forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

279. A certificate, of having passed the examination signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each successful candidate, setting forth the date on which the examination was held and, in the case of candidates for the M.B. & B.S Degree, the class in which he was placed and the subject or subjects in which he obtained distinction.

THIRD M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

280. The Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination shall be held in Madras twice a year, commencing on the first Monday in April, and on the second Monday in October.

281. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February or 15th August next preceding.

282. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree shall be registered until he has paid a fee of forty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he applies for the examination.

283. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination on the first occasion on which he presents himself unless he has passed the Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :

(1) Of having been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than one year after passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination in this University.

(2) Of having, subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

(*a*) Pathology, general, one course.

(*b*) Pathology, practical, including Bacteriology, one course.

(*c*) Hygiene, one course.

(*d*) Hygiene, practical, one course.

(*e*) Minor Surgery, one course.

(3) Of having attended the medical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for a period of three months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

(4) Of having attended the surgical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for a period of three months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.

(5) Of having worked in the out-patient department of an approved hospital for a period of three months.

(6) Of having been engaged in post-mortem-room-clerking for a period of one month.

284. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examination begins.

285. Candidates who have been referred to their studies for one year shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a second set of the certificates required by Regulation 283.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for six months under Regulation 252 shall on the first occasion on which they are so referred be admitted to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for six months and who did not appear or who failed at the next succeeding examination shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for the period of six months immediately preceding.

Candidates who, not having previously failed at the examination and having obtained their certificates in accordance with Regulation 283, did not appear for the

April examination shall be treated for purposes of these regulations as if they had failed at that examination and had been referred to their studies for a period of six months.

286. The written portion of the Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the practical and oral examinations shall follow them :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day..	10—1	General Pathology (Written) ..	100
	2—5	Hygiene (do.) ..	100
Days and hours will be duly notified		General Pathology (Practical) ..	50
		Do. do (Oral) ..	50
		Hygiene (Practical and Oral) ..	50

287. No candidate for the M.B. & B.S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-half of the marks in the written part of each subject, and one-half of the marks in the practical and oral taken together in each subject.

288. Successful candidates for the M.B. & B.S. Degree shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who pass in the first class and who obtain not less than seventy-five per cent of the marks in either subject shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject.

289. No candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in the written part of each subject, one-third of the marks in the practical and oral taken together in each subject, and forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

290. A certificate, of having passed the examination signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of examination and, in the case of candidates for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, the class in which he was placed and the subject or subjects in which he obtained distinction.

FINAL M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

291. The Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination shall be held in Madras twice a year, commencing on the first Monday in April, and on the second Monday in October.

292. Applications for admission to the examination, in the form prescribed, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February or 15th August next preceding.

Candidates may present themselves for the whole examination at one time or may take the examination in two parts, viz. Part I comprising Ophthalmology and Medical Jurisprudence, Part II comprising Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, etc.

293. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree shall be registered until he has paid a fee of fifty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he applies for the examination.

A referred candidate reappearing for separate subjects only shall be registered afresh on payment of a fee of ten rupees for each of the subjects—Midwifery, etc., Ophthalmology, and Jurisprudence, and a fee of fifteen rupees for each of the subjects—Medicine, and Surgery.

294. No candidate shall be admitted to Part I of the examination unless he has passed the Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :

Of having, subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination—

(1) been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for not less than one year;

(2) attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University :—

(*a*) Medicine, including Therapeutics, one course.

(*b*) Surgery, one course.

(*c*) Midwifery and diseases special to women and the new-born child, one course.

(*d*) Medical Jurisprudence, one course.

(*e*) Ophthalmology, one course.

(3) attended the medical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for three months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance;

(4) attended the surgical practice of an approved clinical hospital or hospitals for three months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance;

(5) attended the practice of an approved midwifery hospital for three months, and of being competent to attend cases of labour;

(6) attended the practice of an approved Ophthalmic hospital for three months;

(7) been engaged in post-mortem-room-clerking for a period of two months.

294A. No candidate shall be admitted to Part II of the examination unless he has complied with all the provisions of Regulation 294 and has produced further certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :

Of having

(1) been engaged in medical studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University for an additional year;

(2) attended the following courses in a college of medicine affiliated to the University

(*a*) Operative Surgery, one course,

(*b*) Mental Diseases, one course ;

(3) attended a series of eight clinical demonstrations in Mental Diseases at an approved lunatic asylum of not less than fifty beds ;

(4) become qualified to perform vaccination.

This certificate shall be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination ;

(5) attended a course of practical instruction in the administration of anæsthetics and having personally administered a general anæsthetic in at least six cases ;

(6) attended the Medical and Surgical practice of an approved General Hospital during the fifth year of the course for a period of six months in addition to the periods prescribed in sections 3 and 4 of Regulation 294 ;

(7) worked in the out-patient department of an approved clinical hospital for a period of three months.

294B. No candidate shall be admitted to the whole examination unless he has complied with all the provisions of Regulations 294 and 294A.

295. These certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar at least seven days before the examinations begin.

296. Candidates who have been referred to their studies for one year shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for a period of one year.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for six months under Regulation 252 shall on the first occasion on which they are so referred be admitted to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for six months and who did not appear or who failed at the next succeeding examination shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for the period of six months immediately preceding.

Candidates who, not having previously failed at the examination and having obtained their certificates in accordance with Regulations 294 and 294A, did not appear for the April examination shall be treated for purposes of these Regulations as if they had failed at that examination and had been referred to their studies for a period of six months.

297. The course of Mental Diseases shall comprise instruction in the following types of Disorder:—

(i) Failure of Mental Development—
Idiocy; Imbecility; Weak-mindedness.

(ii) Mania-Depressive Insanity—
Mania; Melancholia; Stupor; Alternating and Circular conditions.

(iii) Delusional Insanity and Paranoia.

(iv) Dementia—
Primary or Adolescent (D. Praecox); Consecutive or Terminal; Organic; Para-Syphilitic (G.P.I.); Senile.

(v) Insanity due to drugs—
Alcohol; Indian Hemp; Opium and its derivatives; Cocaine; Lead.

(vi) Epileptic Insanity.

(vii) Hysteria and Psychasthenia.

(viii) Exhaustion Psychoses—
Post Febrile Insanity; Acute Delirium; Neurasthenia.

(ix) Epochal Insanities—
Insanity of Puberty and Adolescence; Insanity of the child bearing period; Insanity of Climacteric; Insanity of old age.

(x) Mental disorder, associated with Physical diseases—

Diseases of the Thyroid Gland; Polio-encephalitis; Syphilis; Tubercle, Nephritis, Diabetes and Gout.

(xi) The Medico-Legal and Social relationships of Insanity.

(xii) General Treatment.

298. The written portions of the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the clinical, the practical, and the oral examinations shall follow them :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Medicine including Therapeutics and Mental Diseases. (Written Examination) ..	100
	2—5	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written Examination) ..	100
Second day	10—1	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and the New-born Child (Written Examination) ..	100
	2—5	Ophthalmology (Written Examination)	50
Third day	10—1	Medical Jurisprudence (Written Examination)	100
Days and hours will be duly notified		Clinical Medicine	150
		Do. (Oral) ..	50
		Clinical Surgery	150
		Do. (Oral) ..	50
		Operative Surgery	50
		Midwifery, etc. (Practical and Oral)	100
		Ophthalmology (Practical and Oral)	50
		Medical Jurisprudence (Oral) ..	50

299. No candidate for the M.B. & B.S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in Ophthalmology and in Medical Jurisprudence respectively, and one-half of the marks in the written part of each of the remaining subjects, one-half of the marks in Clinical and Oral Medicine taken together, in Clinical and Oral Surgery taken together, in Operative Surgery, and in Practical and Oral Midwifery, etc., taken together, and one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

300. No candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination who fails to obtain one-third of the marks in Ophthalmology and in Medical Jurisprudence, respectively, one-third of the marks in the written part of each of the remaining subjects, one-third of the marks in Clinical and Oral Medicine taken together, in Clinical and Oral Surgery taken together, in Operative Surgery, and in Practical and Oral Midwifery, etc., taken together, and forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

300A. A candidate for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed in Part I of the examination taken alone if he obtains one-third of the marks in each subject and one-half or forty per cent respectively of the aggregate number of marks in the two subjects at one and the same examination; a candidate for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed in Part II of the examination taken alone if he obtains, for the M.B. & B.S. Degree one-half of the marks in each subject, or, for the L.M. & S. Degree, one-third of the marks in each subject and 40 per cent of the aggregate number of marks in the three subjects comprising this Part; all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the Parts of the examination taken alone.

Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. Degree who fail in Part II of the examination in not more than one subject and who obtain not less than one-half or forty per cent respectively of the aggregate number of marks allotted for the three subjects of this Part may, at the option of the candidates, be exempted

from re-examination in the subjects in which they passed.

301. Successful candidates for the M.B. & B.S. Degree who passed the examination in not more than two parts shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who pass in the first class and who obtain not less than seventy-five per cent of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject.

No candidate shall be ranked in the first-class unless he has either passed the whole examination at one time or has passed each Part separately on the first occasion of appearing therefor.

302. Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. Degree who, having taken the whole examination at one time, fail in not more than two subjects and who obtain not less than one-half or forty per cent respectively of the aggregate number of marks in the whole examination may, at the option of the candidates, be exempted from re-examination in the subjects in which they passed:

Candidates so exempted who fail in two subjects must pass in those two subjects at one and the same examination;

Candidates who, having taken the whole examination at one time whilst failing in one or more subjects succeed in obtaining the required number of passing marks in the subjects comprising Part I of the examination in accordance with Regulation 300A shall not be required to present themselves for re-examination in that Part, and shall not be debarred from exercising either of the options for exemption provided for in these regulations; provided that such candidates who do not appear again in Part I shall be declared to have passed in Part II only in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 300A.

(XI) EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER OF SURGERY

(i) DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

303. (*a*) An examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the fourth Monday in April.

(*b*) No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produces a certificate showing that

(1) he, having passed the M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination of this University, has been engaged for three years continuously in the practice of the Medical profession,

or

(2) he, after qualifying for his M.B. & B.S. Degree, has passed two years in hospital practice,

or

(3) he, having passed his M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination in the first class, has passed one year in hospital practice.

(*c*) Each candidate must also produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, or two Masters of Surgery, or two Fellows of the University, certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

304. (*a*) Applications for admission to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the form prescribed, together with the certificate and testimonial above referred to, shall be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

(*b*) Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of one hundred rupees. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

(*c*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered.

No candidate shall be registered until he has paid the prescribed fee. A candidate shall be registered

afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

305. (*a*) Candidates shall be examined in one of the following branches :—

Branch I—Medicine.

(*a*) Medicine—one paper.

(*b*) Medicine, including Mental Diseases and Pathology—two papers.

(*c*) A Clinical and Oral Examination, including an examination in Pathological specimens.

Branch II—Midwifery, including Diseases of Women and Children.

(*a*) Medicine—one paper.

(*b*) Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including the Pathology of these subjects—two papers.

(*c*) A Clinical and Oral Examination in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including an examination in Pathological specimens.

Branch III—Pathology.

(*a*) Medicine—one paper.

(*b*) Pathology—two papers.

(*c*) A Practical and Oral Examination in Pathology.

Branch IV—Tropical Medicine.

(*a*) Medicine—one paper.

(*b*) Tropical Medicine, including the Pathology of Tropical Diseases—two papers.

(*c*) A Clinical and Oral examination including the examination of Pathological specimens.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of the examination.

(*b*) A candidate who has already passed the examination in one branch may, before he takes the degree, appear on a subsequent occasion in another branch, but no candidate may appear for the examination in two branches in the same year.

306. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and the subjects set forth in the following tables :—

BRANCH I

Days	Hours	Subjects
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Medicine. Medicine, including Mental Diseases and Pathology—first paper.
Second day ..	10—1	Medicine, including Mental Diseases and Pathology—second paper.
Third day ..	10—4	Clinical and Oral Examination.

BRANCH II

First day ..	10—1 2—5	Medicine. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including Pathology—first paper.
Second day ..	10—1	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including Pathology—second paper.
Third day ..	10—4	Clinical and Oral Examination.

BRANCH III

First day ..	10—1	Medicine.
Second day ..	10—1 2—5	Pathology, first paper. Pathology, second paper.
Third day ..	10—4	Practical and Oral Examination.

BRANCH IV

First day ..	10—1 2—5	Medicine. Tropical Medicine, including the Pathology of Tropical Diseases—first paper.
Second day ..	10—1	Tropical Medicine, including the Pathology of Tropical Diseases—second paper.
Third day ..	10—4	Clinical and Oral Examination.

307. A diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered at the next Convocation for conferring degrees to each candidate who, in the opinion of the Examiners, has qualified for the degree.

(ii) MASTER OF SURGERY

308. (*a*) An examination for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the fourth Monday in April.

(*b*) No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produces a certificate showing that

(1) he, having passed the M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination of this University, has been engaged for three years continuously in the practice of the Medical profession ;

or

(2) he, after qualifying for his M.B. & B.S. Degree, has passed two years in hospital practice ;

or

(3) he, having passed his M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination in the first class, has passed one year in hospital practice.

(*c*) Each candidate must also produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, or two Masters of Surgery, or two Fellows of the University, certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree of Master of Surgery.

309. (*a*) Applications for admission to the examination for the degree of Master of Surgery, in the form prescribed, together with the certificate and testimonial above referred to, shall be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

(*b*) Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of one hundred rupees. No candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

(*c*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered.

No candidate shall be registered until he has paid the prescribed fee. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

310. (*a*) Candidates shall be examined in

(1) Surgery—two papers.

(2) Surgical Anatomy and Pathology—one paper.

(3) One of the following special subjects—one paper:—

(i) Ophthalmology.

(ii) Venereal and Genito-Urinary Surgery.

(iii) Gynecological Surgery.

(iv) Aural and Laryngeal Surgery.

(v) Dental Surgery.

(4) Operative Surgery and the use of instruments.

(5) A Clinical and Oral Examination including the examination of Pathological specimens.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiner unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of the examination.

(*b*) The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and the subjects set forth in the following table:—

Days	Hours	Subjects
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Surgery, first paper. Surgery, second paper.
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Surgical Anatomy and Pathology. Special Subject.
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Operative Surgery and the use of instruments. Clinical and Oral Examinations.

311. A diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered at the next Convocation for conferring degrees to each candidate who, in the opinion of the Examiners, has qualified for the degree.

(XII) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SANITARY SCIENCE

312. No candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Sanitary Science shall be admitted to examination until after the lapse of not less than twelve months after the date of having passed the examination for the degree of M.B. & B.S. or L.M.& S. in this University, or any degree in Medicine recognized by the University of Madras.

313. The course of study for the degree of B.S.Sc. shall extend over a period of not less than nine calendar months. The examination for the degree shall consist of two parts and shall be held in Madras once a year. Part I shall commence on the last Monday in March and Part II on the third Monday in April. Candidates shall not be permitted to proceed to Part II unless they have satisfied the Examiners in Part I. The examination in both parts will be oral, practical and written.

314. Applications for admission to the examination, in the forms prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

315. No candidate shall be admitted to either part of the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered for Part I until he has paid a fee of fifty rupees. No candidate shall be registered for Part II of the examination until he has paid a fee of fifty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination in either Part I or Part II provided that a candidate who has been registered in any year for both Parts of the examination and is not permitted to appear for Part II, on account of failure to satisfy the Examiners in Part I, may be registered in a subsequent year as a candidate for Part II without payment of further fee.

316. Candidates must produce certificates of having, after passing the qualifying examination or after graduating in Medicine :—

(*a*) attended in a college affiliated to the University an advanced course of lectures in (1) Minor Sanitary Engineering and (2) Public Health and Hygiene, Bacteriology, Parasitology and Tropical Diseases.

(*b*) attended during a period of not less than four months in the Laboratories of a college affiliated to the University courses in Chemistry, Bacteriology, Parasitology, and the Pathology of the Diseases of Animals transmissible to man. The instruction must be certified to have embraced the subjects hereinafter enumerated under 'Synopsis of Laboratory Instruction', and attendance must be certified to have extended to 240 hours, of which not more than half shall have been devoted to Practical Chemistry.

(*c*) attended during three months, at least twice weekly, the practice of an approved hospital for Infectious Diseases at which opportunities are afforded for the study of methods of administration, i.e. admission, discharge, treatment of patients in the wards, and medical superintendence of the hospital generally.

(*d*) during six months, of which at least three shall be distinct and separate from the period of laboratory instruction required under (*b*) been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties, routine and special of Public Health administration under the supervision of a first class Medical Officer of Health in the actual performance of his duties and holding a diploma in Public Health.

(*e*) obtained practical instruction in drawing and interpretation of plans during not fewer than ten meetings of one hour each.

These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

Candidates who fail in either part of the examination shall be required to produce evidence of such further study as shall be prescribed by the Examiners.

Candidates shall furnish two concise reports referring to any conditions affecting sanitation reported on by them while undergoing the above course. These should be in their own handwriting, and countersigned by their instructor.

317. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, namely:—

PART I

(*a*) *Physics, Geology, Meteorology and Engineering.*

General Principles of Physics, Geology, Meteorology, and Engineering, as applied to heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, water-supply, drainage, sewage, and sanitary construction generally. Elements of Meteorology and Climatology. Practical examination of water and sewage currents and ventilation of rooms and sewers. Use of meteorological instruments. Sketching and interpretation of plans of sanitary works.

(*b*) *Chemistry and Bacteriology including Parasitology.*

Characters, composition and analysis of soil, air, water, and sewage (including ground air and water) with detection of impurities. Characters, composition and adulteration of the more common foods, condiments and beverages. Diseased and putrid food. Disinfectants and methods of testing their power. Methods of bacteriology and bacteriological analyses, especially as applied to the investigation of pathogenic microbes, and to the examination of microbes in air, water, food, and soil. Characters of the pathogenic and the commoner non-pathogenic microbes. Intestinal and other animal parasites.

Practical. (See Synopsis of Laboratory Instruction.)

PART II

(*a*) *General-Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health.*

Duties of Medical Officers of Health and Port Surgeons. Dietaries and their basis of construction. General sanitation of towns, villages, rural districts, houses, huts, and hutting grounds, slaughter-houses, markets, public washing places, workshops, factories, cowsheds, dairies, stables, tanks, and river beds, hospitals, and schools. Ventilation, water-supply and sewage. Nuisances injurious to health, disposal of dead. Aetiology, pathology, symptomatology, prophylaxis, prevention and control of infectious and tropical diseases and of diseases directly arising from insanitary conditions, and famine. Influence of soil, climate, and season in production of disease; effects of unwholesome water, air, diet, and of unhealthy occupations and housing. Diseases of animals in relation to health of man. Isolation, quarantine, disinfection, vaccination, prostitution.

Practical.—Examining and reporting on nuisances and sanitary conditions, etc., on houses, workshops, dairies, hospitals, etc., or localities. Noxious trades. The recognition of infective diseases and of dirt diseases.

(*b*) *Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics, and Vaccination.*

The sections or rules in the following relating to Sanitation and Vaccination:—

1. Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
2. Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
3. Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
4. Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
5. Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Nuisances and Adulteration of Food Stuffs) or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
6. Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
7. Plague Regulations (Mofussil) or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
8. Plague Regulations (City) or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.

9. Marine Plague Regulations or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
10. Civil Medical Code, Chapter XVII.
    Sanitation and sections 326, 443, and 690 relating to Vaccination.
11. Vaccination Code (revised).
12. Manual of Vaccination by Major Cornwall.
13. Cholera Rules in G.O's. Nos. 1536-M, dated September 9, 1896, 200-L, dated February 6, 1913, and 649-L, dated May 8, 1911.
14. The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same.

Vital statistics relating to populations, birth, marriage and death-rate of communities; mortality and the influence on it of race, age, sex, occupation, housing, season, climate, social, and hygienic conditions, infectious diseases, and migration. Life tables and interpretation of value of statistical facts.

Synopsis of Laboratory Instruction.

1. *Examination of Water.* (Portable mineral and sewage polluted)—mode of collection, physical characters, qualitative chemical tests, quantitative estimations of total solids, dissolved gases, carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, nitrites, phosphates, ammonia, alkalis, lime, magnesia, metals, organic matter, and hardness. Microscopical examination of deposit, mineral, vegetable and animal. Processes for softening and purifying water. Effect of filtration and other methods of treating water. Examination of sewage and effluents after treatment.

2. *Examination of Air.*—(Pure and polluted) physical characters,—barometric pressure, corrections of readings for altitude and temperature; wind, estimation of direction, velocity and pressure, temperature, humidity, estimation of rainfall by various rain gauges, chemical characters, and estimation of carbondioxide (quantitative), sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrous acid, nitric acid (qualitative). Micro-organisms in dust, examination of ground air.

3. *Examination of Food.*—Condiments and beverages, nutritive value of dietaries. Qualitative and quantitative examination (chemical and microscopical), composition and adulterations of wheat, rice, and other cereals, bread, milk, tyre, butter, ghee, margarine cheese, sugar, confections, honey preserves, tea, coffee, cocoa, vinegar, lime-juice, pepper, aerated water, alcoholic liquors, tinned foods. Examination by the naked eye, by microscope, and by bacteriological methods of diseased and putrid food. Detection of poisons and antiseptics in food.

4. *Examination of Soil.*

5. *Bacteriology and Parasitology.*—Micro-organisms in relation to epidemic and other diseases. Preparation of media. Culture and recognition of pathogenic and chief non-pathogenic, aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. Methods of staining. Application of bacteriology to examination of water, air, soil, food, as stated above. Pathology and causation of diseases transmissible to man from other animals. Examination of animal parasites and their ova, and their detection in water, faeces, urine, etc.

6. *Disinfectants and Deodorisers.*—Chemical examination of the materials and determination of value of various disinfectants and different methods of disinfection.

7. *Ventilation.*—Determination of direction and strength of air currents and of effectiveness of different methods. Experiments with models. Diffusion of gases.

8. *Water supply and Sewage.*—Volume and rate of water or sewage flow. Experiments with working models of various systems of water and sewage works, and drains.

9. *Framing of Reports and Analyses.*

318. The examination for the degree of B.S.Sc. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table:—

PART I

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Meteorology and Engineering (with drawing) (Written).	100
	2—5	Bacteriology and Parasitology (Written)	100
Second day ..	11—3	Practical Chemistry ..	150
Third day ..	10—3	Practical Bacteriology and Parasitology	150
	3—5	Oral: Chemistry, Physics, etc.	50
		Oral: Bacteriology and Parasitology	50

PART II

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health (Written)	100
	2—4	Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination (Written) ..	50
Second day ..		Special Report under the direct supervision of an examiner..	200
Third day ..	....	Oral: General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health ..	100
		Oral: Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination	50

319. Candidates failing to get one-half of the marks in any subject shall not pass.

The candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seventy-five per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

(xiii) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

320. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall be required to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts in this University or an examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and subsequently to have attended an affiliated college of engineering for a period of not less than four years.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

321. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the last Monday in March or when the last Monday in March is Easter Monday, on the last Tuesday in March, but the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Easter Monday shall be *dies non*.

322. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th January preceding.

323. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of twenty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

324. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or other accepted examination; he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar not less than fourteen days before the date of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college affiliated to the University that he has attended an affiliated college or colleges for a period of not less than two years since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts or other examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto,

and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

325. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

PURE AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS

PURE MATHEMATICS

Algebra.—Binomial theorem. Elementary tests of convergence and divergence of series. Exponential and logarithmic series. Summation of series. Solution of equations by graphs. Approximate solutions of equations by Horner's method.

Geometry.—Simple problems on the straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola by analytical or pure geometry. Elements of solid geometry.

Mensuration.—Plane and solid.

Plane Trigonometry.—Practical use of logarithms. Adaptation of formulæ to logarithmic computation. Solution of triangles. Calculation of areas. Heights and distances. Circular and hyperbolic functions and the use of their expansions.

Calculus.—Definitions and elementary notions.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Kinematics.—Displacement in one plane. Translation and rotation. The instantaneous centre. Composition and resolution of displacements, velocities and accelerations. Circular motion and simple harmonic motion. Rotation of a rigid body.

Kinetics.—Equations of motion deduced from Newton's laws of motion. Conservation of momentum, work and energy. Motion under gravity, including projectiles. Kinetics of simple harmonic motion in a

straight line or curve. Pendulums, simple and compound. Impact. Moment of inertia and radius of gyration.

Statics.—Equilibrium of force in a plane: couples mass centres.

Hydrostatics.—Transmission of fluid pressure. Thrusts due to fluid pressure on a plane area. Centre of pressure. Thrusts due to pressure of a fluid on bodies wholly or partially immersed. Principle of Archimedes. Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies. Metacentre. Determination of specific gravities of solids and liquids, Hydrometers. The general phenomena of capillary elevation and depression. Machines for raising water.—The principles underlying the action of the suction pump, force pump, centrifugal pump, and jet pump. The syphon. The hydraulic press.

SCIENCE

CHEMISTRY

1. Physical and chemical change. Constitution of matter. Simple and compound substances. Chemical action. Chemical nomenclature and symbols. The atomic theory. Equivalent, atomic and molecular weights. Specific and atomic heats. Calculation of weights and volumes of substances involved in chemical reactions. General properties of gases. Liquefaction. Diffusion. Solution. Dissociation. Electrolysis.

2. The chemistry of the following non-metallic elements and their more important compounds: hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, boron, carbon and silicon.

3. Chemical and physical characteristics of metals as illustrated by: sodium, calcium, iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, silver and gold.

PHYSICS

Heat

Temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids and gases, calorimetry. Change of state. Latent heat: the laws

of evaporation: boiling. Conduction, convection and radiation. The laws of cooling. Dynamical equivalent of heat. The laws of thermodynamics with simple applications.

Light

The propagation of light: photometry. The laws of reflection and refraction. The direct reflection and refraction of small pencils at plane and spherical surfaces: passage through a lens. The telescope and microscope. The compound nature of white light: the achromatic lens. Polarization.

Electricity and Magnetism

1. Magnets. The magnetic field. Forces and couples on magnets in the magnetic field. The earth's magnetic field. Magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel; hysteresis.

2. Electrification, conductors, and insulators, the electrostatic field, and electrostatic induction. Condensers.

3. Primary and secondary cells. Current galvanometers. Electromotive force. Ohm's law. The heating effects of currents; fuses and incandescent lamps. Elementary phenomena of electrolysis.

4. Potential energy of circuit carrying current placed in magnetic field and derivation of forces and couples on circuit. Application to moving coil instruments (ammeters, voltmeters, etc.).

5. Electromagnetic induction: Maxwell's law. Simple dynamo machines for producing continuous and alternating currents: induction coil.

ELEMENTARY APPLIED MECHANICS

1. Stress and strain. Modulus of elasticity. Limit of elasticity. Ultimate strength. Factor of safety and working stress.

2. Elementary statics: parallelogram, triangle, and polygon of forces. Easy applications to ordinary frames.

3. Elementary study of beams: bending moment and shearing force. Sections in iron, steel, and wood.

4. Kinematics of simple machines. Velocity ratio and displacement.

5. Principle of work. Graphic representation. Simple applications to machines. Potential and kinetic energy.

DRAWING

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING

(*a*) *Practical Plane Geometry.*—Elementary problems dealing with lines, triangles, quadrilaterals, circles, polygons. Methods of construction and problems relating thereto. Tangents. Inscribed and described figures. Proportional lines and angles. Areas of plane figures. Plane curves: parabola, ellipse and hyperbola; methods of drawing and chief properties. Cycloidal, spiral, and other common curves. Loci.

(*b*) *Practical Solid Geometry and Projection.*—Lines, points and planes. Projection of simple solids. Regular solids. Sections of solids. Development of plane and curved surfaces. Tangent planes. Interpenetration of solids. Determination of shadows. Isometric projection. Elements of perspective.

(*c*) *Graphics.*—Arithmetic. Plotting of curves from given data.

MACHINE DRAWING

Ability to copy accurately to scale and supply additional views. Drawings of simple machine parts from sketches. Some knowledge of the proportions of the more simple machine details, such as bolts, nuts, keys, cotters, etc.

BUILDING DRAWING

Ability to copy accurately to scale and to make drawings from sketches.

Masonry Details.—Bond in brickwork. Gauged, relieving and inverted arches; footings and ordinary

foundations; uncoursed and coursed rubble, ashlar, etc. Dressings, such as window sills, window and door jambs, etc.

Timber Details.—Joints: halving, lapping, notching, etc., also as applied to wall plates, floors, ceilings, etc. Floors. Doors. Windows. Partitions. Roof frames.

Iron and Steel Details.—Sections of cast and rolled beams and simple applications: simple iron frames.

ELEMENTARY PRACTICAL SURVEYING

Chain and compass surveying, the level and its adjustments.

326. The First Examination in Engineering shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Pure Mathematics ..	150
	2—5	Applied Mathematics ..	150
Second day..	10—1	Physics ..	100
	2—5	Chemistry ..	100
Third day ..	10—1	Elementary Applied Mechanics.	100
	2—5	Geometrical Drawing ..	100
Fourth day..	10—1	Building Drawing ..	100
	2—5	Machine Drawing ..	100
Fifth day ..		Practical Surveying ..	100
		Total ..	1,000

327. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each. Candidates failing to obtain one-half of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate.

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING DEGREE EXAMINATION

328. The Bachelor of Engineering Degree Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the last Monday in March or when the last Monday in March is Easter Monday, on the last Tuesday in March but the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Easter Monday shall be *dies non*.

329. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th January preceding.

330. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

331. Candidates shall be examined and may proceed to the degree in one or other branch—Civil or Mechanical.

332. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Engineering; he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar not less than fourteen days before the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college affiliated to the University that he has attended an affiliated college or colleges for a period of not less than four years, and has completed the course of study prescribed for the branch in which he desires to present himself for examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

333. The questions set for this examination shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of

average ability who has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination, but who has acquired no practical experience in conducting engineering work.

334. Candidates in the CIVIL BRANCH shall be examined in the following subjects :—

MATHEMATICS

CALCULUS

Differential Calculus.—Fundamental notions with special applications to geometrical and mechanical problems. Theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin. Maxima and minima of one variable. Tracing of well-known curves from their cartesian and polar equations. Curvature, envelopes, evolutes and involutes. Change of the variable. Simple cases of partial differentiation.

Integral Calculus.—Integration of standard forms. Calculation of curve lengths and areas. Volumes and surfaces of solids of revolution. Formulæ of reduction. Integral as the limits of a sum. Double and triple integrals as applied to mass centres and moments of inertia. Planimeters. Elementary standard forms of differential equations.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

More advanced treatment of subjects included in the syllabus for the First Examination in Engineering, with applications of the calculus.

APPLIED MECHANICS

1. *Stress, Strain and the Mechanical Properties of Materials used in Engineering*—

(*a*) Modulus of elasticity: elastic limit, ultimate strength, resilience : strain beyond the elastic limit: fatigue of metals. Complex stress. Applications of the theory of stress and strain.

(*b*) Mechanical properties of the materials of construction.

(*c*) Testing of materials.

2. *Applications of Statics to Structures*—

(*a*) Definition of a structure: simple and compound structures: perfect, imperfect and redundant frames.

(*b*) Principles of graphic statics: applications to roofs, bridges and similar structures.

(*c*) Beams: bending moment and shearing force: load diagrams: deflection: stiffness: the continuous beam.

(*d*) Strength of struts and columns.

(*e*) The arch rib and hanging chains.

(*f*) Theory of torsion: strength of shafting an other practical applications.

(*g*) Shells and thick cylinders.

3. *Hydromechanics*—

(*a*) Floating bodies: stability of floating vessels.

(*b*) General principles applicable to designs of dams, gates, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

1. *Building Materials*—

Stones of S. India—Characteristics and preparation. Bricks and Tiles.—Manufacture and uses.

Lime, Cement, Mortar, Concrete and Plaster.—Sources of supply, preparation and working.

Timber.—Varieties used for building purposes: seasoning: preservation.

Metals.—Iron and steel: elementary description of metallurgical processes for production; varieties and suitability for use. Other common metals, such as copper, zinc, lead, tin, and their alloys.

2. *Theory and Design of Structures in*—Wood, iron, steel, masonry and earth—

(*a*) Masonry Structures.—Foundations: buildings: bridges: retaining walls: tunnels.

(*b*) Structures in Iron and Steel—Roofs: bridges: gates and shutters. Methods of preservation.

(*c*) Reinforced concrete structures

3. *General Principles governing the Design of*—Railways, roads, harbours and other works.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING

1. *Hydrostatics.*—Physical properties of water, and general theorems relating to pressure on surfaces and to floating bodies.

2. *Motion of water.*—Stream line motion. Bernoulli's theorem. Simple flow in passages of varying dimensions. Fluid friction.

3. *Orifices and Notches.*—Flow from small orifices. Mouthpieces and large openings. Notches, weirs, and anicuts. Submerged weirs and sluices. Bridge openings.

4. *Flow in pipes.*—Coefficients, mean velocity and discharge. Losses of head along pipe lines, at bends, valves, etc. Branch mains, syphons and nozzles.

5. *Flow in Channels.*—Variation of velocity over cross section. Coefficients, mean velocity and discharge. Limiting velocities. Sections of channels. Falls.

6. *Rivers.*—Estimation of discharge. Gauging. Discharge from catchment basins.

7. *Storage and Distribution.*—Rainfall. Supply from wells, rivers and reservoirs, for irrigation, navigation and town consumption.

8. *Irrigation works.*—Masonry works in general: description and methods of construction.

9. *Canals and Channels.*—Irrigation canals in deltaic and non-deltaic country. Supply from rivers and tanks. Capacity of canal. Limiting velocities. Alignment. Disposal of cross drainage. Height of banks. Navigable canals.

10. *Tanks.*—Isolated rain-fed tanks. Tanks in groups. Tanks supplied by rivers or streams. Capacity. Irrigating duty. Loss of water by evaporation and absorption. Construction of earthen bunds. Design and construction of surplus weirs. Tank sluices and their regulation. Repairs to bunds, and closing breaches.

11. *Water-supply of towns.*—General principles governing the design of works for water-supply and distribution in towns, including filtration, pumping, regulation and waste detection.

12. *Town Drainage and Sewage Disposal.*—General principles governing the design of works for sewerage of towns and sewage disposal, including pumping stations, laying of sewers, flushing arrangements and treatment by bacteriological, chemical and other processes.

13. *Mechanical Appliances.*—General description and methods of working of water-wheels, turbines, water lifts and pumps.

SURVEYING

1. Ordinary surveying with chain, compass and plane table.

2. Levels: adjustment and manipulation. Contouring.

3. Theodolites and other surveying instruments: adjustment and manipulation. Traversing, tacheometry, triangulation, and problems in engineering geodesy and astronomy.

4. General operations of setting out and measuring engineering works.

BUILDING, DRAWING AND ESTIMATING

The papers under these heads will be based on the foregoing syllabuses.

335. The examination in the Civil Branch shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Calculus .. Applied Mathematics ..	100 100
Second day	10—1 2—5	Applied Mechanics I .. Do. II ..	100 100
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Construction I .. Do. II ..	100 100
Fourth Day	10—1 2—5	Hydraulic Engineering I .. Do. II ..	100 100
Fifth day ..	10—1 2—5	Surveying .. Building Drawing I ..	100 100
Sixth day ..	10—1 2—5	Building Drawing II .. Estimating ..	100 100
Seventh day ..	..	Laboratory Test ..	150
Eighth Day ..	..	Surveying Field Work ..	150
..	..	Engineering Laboratory and Surveying notebooks.	100
		Total ..	1,600

336. Candidates in the MECHANICAL BRANCH shall be examined in the following subjects :

I. MATHEMATICS

As for the Civil Branch.

APPLIED MECHANICS

1. *Stress, Strain and the Mechanical Properties of Materials used in Engineering*—

(*a*) Modulus of elasticity: elastic limit, ultimate strength, resilience: strain beyond the elastic limit: fatigue of metals. Complex stress. Applications of the theory of stress and strain.

(*b*) Mechanical properties of the materials of construction.

(*c*) Testing of materials.

2. *Applications of Statics to Structures*—

(*a*) Definition of a structure: simple and compound structures: perfect, imperfect, and redundant frames.

(*b*) Principles of graphic statics: applications to roofs, bridges and similar structures.

(*c*) Beams: bending moment and shearing force: load diagrams: deflection: stiffness: continuous beam.

(*d*) Strength of struts and columns.

(*e*) Arch rib and hanging chains.

(*f*) Theory of torsion: strength of shafting and other practical applications.

(*g*) Shells and thick cylinders.

3. *Hydromechanics*—

(*a*) Floating bodies: stability of floating vessels.

(*b*) General principles applicable to designs of dams, gates, etc.

4. *Kinematics and Pure Mechanism*—

(*a*) Definition of a machine. Machine elements and pairs. Links, chains, and mechanisms.

(*b*) Constrained motion. Translation and rotation, instantaneous centres, and centrodes.

(*c*) Virtual motion in mechanism. Velocity and acceleration diagrams.

(*d*) Altered mechanisms. Expansion of elements. Reduction of chains.

(e) Higher pairing involving plane motion. Spur wheel trains, cam trains, etc.

(f) Mechanisms containing non-rigid links. Belt gearing, chain and rope gearing, etc.

(g) Ordinary chains involving screw and spheric motion: worm gearing, universal joint, etc.

5. *Applications of Statics and Kinetics*—

(a) Friction of rest and motion. Friction of lubricated surfaces. Friction in mechanism and efficiency of machines.

(b) Inertia forces in mechanism: balancing: gyrostatic action.

(c) Effort and resistance: steadiness: crank effort; governors and fly wheels.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

1. *General Machine Design*—

Fastenings; bolts, nuts, keys and cotters; riveted joints and connexions generally; pipes and cylinders; shafting and journals; pedestals, wall fixings, etc.; belt and rope gearing; friction and spur gearing.

2. *Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers*—

(a) Fuel.—Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc.: physical characteristics: approximate chemical composition: heat of combustion.

(b) Gas Plants.—Gas producers, pressure and suction plants: arrangement and working.

(c) Boilers.—Draught: natural, forced, and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary, locomotive, marine, water-tube, and other types: heating surface, fire-grate area: boiler efficiency: superheaters: feed water heaters: accessories and management.

3. *Theory of Heat Engines*—

(a) Thermodynamical principles: Carnot's cycle: perfect heat engine: second law.

(b) Air Engines.—Stirling and other forms.

(*c*) Internal Combustion Engines.—Gas, oil and petrol engines: engines with fluid pistons: types and working: features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures: efficiencies.

(*d*) Steam.—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion, and condensation, of steam: heat diagrams, etc.

(*e*) Steam Engines and turbines: with special reference to modern developments.

(*f*) Refrigerating Plant.—Theory and general arrangement of the more common types.

(*g*) Air Compressors.—Theory of pneumatic working.

4. *Generating Plants, Accessories and Details*—

(*a*) General arrangement and construction of the more important types.

(*b*) Condensers, air pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.

(*c*) Carburettors, and systems of ignition.

(*d*) Cylinders, pistons, cross heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve gears, glands and pipes.

(*e*) Engine Testing.—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas and oil: brakes and dynamometers: indicators, and indicator diagrams.

5. *Hydraulic Machinery*—

(*a*) Pumps.—Bucket and plunger: piston forms, valves: air vessels, and stand pipes: efficiency of pumps. Methods of lifting water by animal power.

(*b*) Water wheels.—Theory, design and efficiency: undershot, overshot, breast, and other forms.

(*c*) Turbines.—Theory, design and efficiency: parallel, outward, and inward flow. Governing.

(*d*) Centrifugal pumps: chief types of simple and series pumps.

(*e*) Miscellaneous.—The pulsometer: hydraulic rams: air lift pumps; gas pump, etc.

(*f*) Hydraulic transmission of power.—Accumulators, valves, and mains, cranes, lifts, etc.

6. *Workshop Practice and Machine Tools.*

(*a*) Metals.—Iron and steel: elementary description of metallurgical processes for production: varieties and suitability for use. Other common metals, such as copper, zinc, lead, tin, and their alloys.

(*b*) Cutting of metals; tool steels; shape and preparation of tools: lubrication of tools; speed of cutting and power required.

(*c*) Surface plates: callipers, and gauges.

(*d*) Lathes: turret, repetition, and other lathes adapted for special purposes: screw cutting; tools and chucks.

(*e*) Machine tools; general principles of construction of chief forms.

(*f*) Methods of driving and general arrangement of machinery.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

1. *Fundamental Laws, Units and Standards.*—C.G.S. electro-magnetic units of current, potential, resistance and quantity, and their relation to practical electric units. Standards of current, electro-motive force, and resistance. Standard cells.

2. *Electrical Measuring Instruments.*—Moving magnet systems. Moving coil systems. Methods of damping. Galvanometers. Measurement of current, electromotive force, resistance, capacity, and co-efficients of induction. Recording instruments, electric meters. Measurements of alternating current and power. Oscillographs.

3. *Magnetic Properties of Materials.*—Magnetic force and magnetic induction. Behaviour of iron and steel under the application of magnetic force. Hysteresis and its effects. Dissipation of energy by hysteresis. Experimental determination of magnetization curve and hysteresis loop.

4. *Secondary Batteries.*—Lead secondary cells. Physical and chemical changes during charge and discharge. Types of battery plates. Relation connecting capacity with rate of discharge. Maintenance and uses of cells.

5. *Continuous Current Machinery.*—Principles of the generator. Field system and armature. Characteristics. Armature reactions. Commutation. Regulation. Armature windings. Details of construction. Motors. Starting, reversing, and regulating appliances. Methods of testing generators and motors. Switchboards. Auxiliary machines. General arrangement of plant and installations.

6. *Alternating Current Machinery.*—Production and nature of an alternating current. Maximum and R.M.S. value of wave forms. Effect of resistance, inductance, and capacity in circuit. Power and power factor. Choke coils. Transformers. Alternators and motors. Polyphase circuits.

7. *Electric Light and Power Distribution.*—Filament lamps. Arc and vapour lamps. Photometric tests of intensity, and illumination. Interior and exterior illumination. Mechanical and electrical properties of conductors and insulating materials. Cables. Systems of electric supply and distribution. Wiring of buildings for lighting and power. Fittings and switches. Testing of circuits. Faults. General principles of electric traction.

MACHINE DRAWING

The papers under this head will be based on the foregoing syllabuses.

337. The examination in the Mechanical Branch shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
First day ..	10—1	Calculus ..	100	
	2—5	Applied Maths. ..	100	
Second day ..	10—1	Applied Mechs. I	100	
	2—5	Do. II	100	
Third day ..	10—1	Mechanism and Mechanical Engineering.	100	Sub-head (1)
	2—5	Mechanical Engineering.	100	,, ,, (2)
Fourth day.	10—1	Mechanical Engineering.	100	Sub-head (3) ,, ,, (4)
	2—5	Do.	100	,, ,, (5)
Fifth day ..	10—1	Mechanical Engineering.	100	Sub-head (6)
	2—5	Electrical Engineering.	100	
Sixth day ..	10—1	Machine Drawg. I	100	
	2—5	Do. II	100	
Seventh day..	..	Laboratory Test ..	150	
Eighth day ..	..	Workshop Test ..	150	
..	..	Engineering Laboratory Note-books.	100	
		Total ..	1,600	

338. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total number of marks

obtained by each. Candidates failing to obtain one-half of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

339. Candidates who have passed the Bachelor of Engineering Degree Examination shall not be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering until they have produced evidence which shall satisfy the Syndicate that they have spent not less than one year in practical work, of which at least six months shall be passed by candidates in the Civil Branch on Engineering works, and by candidates in the Mechanical Branch in Engineering workshops.

(xiv).—REGULATIONS FOR THE INSTITUTION OF AN EXAMINATION FOR TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

340. There shall be an examination for Titles in Oriental Learning.

341. The titles shall be as follow :—

Sirōmani added to *Vēda*, *Vēdānta*, *Nyāya* or *Vyākarana* according to the special branch of study elected by the candidate who has chosen for his examination Sanskrit alone ;

Maulavi-i-Fāzil in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination Arabic alone ;

Vidvān in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination any two languages from Group I ; and

Munshi-i-Fāzil in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination Persian as the principal language, and Urdu as the subsidiary language, and also possesses an elementary knowledge of Arabic Grammar.

342. Every candidate who desires to present himself for the Oriental Title Examination shall be required to choose for his examination either Sanskrit or Arabic alone, or any two languages in Group I, or the two languages in Group II.

GROUP I.	GROUP II.
Tamil.	Persian.
Telugu.	Urdu.
Kanarese.	
Malayalam.	
Sanskrit.	
Uriya.	

343. When a candidate happens to choose two languages in Group I for the examination, one of them shall be the principal language in which a higher standard of proficiency will be required, while the other shall be the subsidiary language, in which the standard of proficiency required will be comparatively lower.

344. The course of studies for this examination shall extend over four years and shall be in an institution or institutions approved by the Syndicate.

345. The following shall be the course of studies in Sanskrit, when it is chosen as the sole language brought up by the candidate:—

I. The course of studies shall consist of *one part* fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature and with such general knowledge of certain specified subjects as is necessary for the proper understanding of the advanced special course, and also of *another part* fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of a specified Branch or Branches of that Literature as prescribed from time to time.

II. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(*a*) The History of the Language;

(*b*) The History of the Literature in the Language;

(*c*) Prescribed textbooks relating to the elements of *Tarka*, *Mīmāmsa* and *Vyākaraṇa*;

(*d*) Prescribed textbooks chosen from among the *Mantras*, the *Brāhmanas*, the *Upanishads*, the *Gṛihya* and *Dharma Sūtras* and the *Smṛitis*.

III. The course in the special part shall consist of one of the following branches of study, taken up by the candidate :—

Branch I.—Vēdic Group—

Vēda, Srauta, Dharma-Sāstras and Mīmāmsas.

N.B.—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) The application of Mīmāmsa to Vēdic exegesis and to the proper comprehension of the social and the legal aspects of the Dharma-Sāstras.

(*b*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar or Elements of Comparative Mythology and Comparative Religion as worked out by Western scholars.

(*c*) Ancient History of the Aryans as based on Vēdic literature.

Branch II.—Vēdānta Group—

(*a*) Yōga, Sānkhya and an elementary knowledge of the three South Indian Schools of Vēdānta.

(*b*) A special and advanced knowledge of one of the three South Indian Schools of *Vēdānta*, viz. :—

1. Adwaita,
2. Visishtadwaita,
3. Dwaita.

N.B.—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to the ethics and the metaphysics of the Vēdānta and the Psychology of Yōga considered in the light of European thought.

Branch III.—Nyāya Group—

A special and advanced knowledge of Nyāya, Vaisēshika and Mimāmsa.

N.B.—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) The study of Indian Logic as compared with the outlines of Modern European Logic.

(*b*) The Logic of Vyutpattivāda as a part of the Science of Language.

Branch IV.—Vyākarana Group—

Advanced Literature, Criticism and Vyākarana.

N.B.—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar.

(*b*) Contributions made by Pāṇini, Patañjali and Bhartrihari towards the elucidation of the Science of Language and the Logic of Grammar.

(*c*) The principles and methods of literary criticism.

IV. Candidates will be required to write an Essay on a subject chosen by the University, with particular reference to the group of special subjects chosen by them.

346. The following shall be the course of studies in Arabic, when it is chosen as the sole language brought up by the candidate:—

Arabic—

The course shall comprise—

i. Tafsír, Hadith and 'Ilmu'l-Hadith.
ii. Fiqh, Usúlu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq.
iii. History.
iv. Literature.

v. History of Language and of Literature of Language.

vi. Translation.

vii. Composition.

For i, ii, iii no special textbooks are prescribed, but the candidate is recommended to gain some acquaintance with the following:—

i. (1) Tafsír—

Tafsír-i-Jalálain; Tafsír-i-Kashsháf; Tafsír-i-Ahmadi; Itqán by Syúti.

(2) Hadíth and 'Ilmu'l-Hadíth—

Sahíh-i-Bukhárí; Mishkátu'l-Musábíh; Introduction to Sahíh-i-Muslim; Nukhbatu'l-Fikr.

ii. Fiqh, Usúlu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq—

(1) Fiqh—

Hidáya with its commentary; Fathu'l-Qádir; Raddu'l-Muhtar; al-Májallah; Sirájiya; Sharífiya.

(2) Usúlu'l-Fiqh—

Tanzíh; Talwíh; Núru'l-Anwár.

(3) Mantiq—

Sallamu'l-Ulúm.

iii. History—

Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldún; Tárikhu'l-Fakhri; Magházi by Wáqidi; Tárikhu'l-Khuláfa by Jelálu'd-dín Syúti; al-Milal wa'n-Nihal by Shábrastáni.

iv. Under Literature (iv) the following textbooks are prescribed:—

Maqámat-i-Hariri (First 20 Maqámats); Diwán-i-Hamasa; Sabat-i-Mu'allaqát.

The candidate's knowledge of Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody will be tested by questions in the various papers. No textbooks are prescribed in these subjects.

v. History of the Arabic language and of Arabic literature.

vi. Translation from Arabic into English and from English into Arabic.

vii. Original Composition on a subject named.

347. The following shall be the course of studies in each of the several languages named in Regulation 342 when offered as the principal language:—

GROUP I

Sanskrit—

The course shall comprise—

i. Grammar.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. *Kāvyas* and *Nāṭakās*.
iv. The History of the Language and Literature.
v. Composition.
vi. Translation from Sanskrit into the subsidiary language and from the subsidiary language into Sanskrit.

A Dravidian Language—

The course shall comprise—

i. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose.
iv. History of the Language and its Literature.
v. Composition in Prose and Verse.

GROUP II

Persian—

The course shall comprise—

i. Textbooks.
ii. Translation.
iii. History of the Language and of its Literature.
iv. Composition.

The following are the textbooks prescribed:—

Inshá-i-Abu'l-Fazl; Sí Nasr-i-Zuhúri Âthár-i-Ajam; Akhláq-i-Jaláli; Qasá'id-i-'Urfi; Dewán-i-Anda-

lib; Masnawi-i-Rúmi (1st Daftar); Dewán-i-Hafiz to end of Radíf-i-Shín.

348. The following shall be the course of studies in each of the several languages named in Regulation 342 when offered as the subsidiary language:—

GROUP I

Sanskrit—

The course shall comprise—

i. Elementary Grammar.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. *Kāvyas* and *Nāṭakās*.
iv. History of the Language and Literature.
v. Translation from Sanskrit into the principal language.

A Dravidian Language—

The course shall comprise—

i. Grammar.
ii. Elements of Prosody and Poetics.
iii. Prescribed Textbooks in Prose and Verse.
iv. Composition in Prose only.
v. History of the Literature.

GROUP II

Urdu—

The course shall comprise—

i. Textbooks.
ii. Translation.
iii. Composition.

The prescribed Textbooks are—

Life of Sir Syed Ahmad by Hálí; al-Fárúq by Shibli; Musaddas-i-Hali; Dewán-i-Ghalib; Ab-i-Hyat; Dewán-i-Zauq.

The candidate should have, at least, an elementary knowledge of Arabic. Questions on Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody will be set in the papers on the Textbooks.

349. No person shall be permitted to enter upon any of the foregoing courses of study unless he has passed a preliminary examination in the language or languages

he proposes to take up and obtained a certificate of fitness from the head of the approved institution which he proposes to enter.

350. The said examination shall be conducted by the institution itself and shall test the candidate's knowledge of the grammar of the language or languages chosen by him, as also his ability to construe passages of ordinary difficulty and to compose in the language or languages.

351. Every candidate for the Oriental Title Examination shall have, previously to entering upon the course prescribed, passed the English division of the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or an examination which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is equivalent thereto.

352. Applications for admission to the English division of the Matriculation Examination in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination. The form of application shall contain a declaration to be signed by the applicant that he intends, in the event of passing the examination, to qualify himself as a candidate for the Oriental Title Examination.

353. No candidate shall be admitted to the English division of the Matriculation Examination till he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered till he has paid a fee of three rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

354. No such candidate for the English division of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared to have passed unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total number of marks. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class in the order of the marks obtained by them. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the second class and arranged in alphabetical order.

355. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each such successful candidate setting forth the

date of the examination and the class in which he was placed.

356. Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

357. The examination for titles in Oriental learning shall be held once a year in Madras or at any centres appointed by the Syndicate and shall commence on the third Monday in April.

358. Applications for admission to the Oriental Title Examination in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination.

359. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination till he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered till he has paid a fee of ten rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

360. Every candidate for the Oriental Title Examination shall submit with his application—

(1) A certificate that he has passed the English division of the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or an examination which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is equivalent thereto.

(2) A certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed from the head of an approved institution that he has attended such institution for at least four years, and has received adequate instruction, in the language or languages offered for the examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(3) A certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed that he has duly attended such special courses of lectures as the Syndicate may institute for the purposes of this examination.

361. The Syndicate shall be empowered to approve, for the purposes of this examination, such institutions as in its opinion are duly qualified to provide efficient instruction in one or more of the courses prescribed, and also to withdraw such approval if at any time it thinks it fit to do so.

362. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to recommend to the Senate for exemption from the production of either or both of the certificates numbered (2) and (3) in Regulation 360 such candidates as, having passed the examination in English prescribed in Regulation 351, are at the time of the examination above twenty-five years of age, and are certified by the head of an approved institution to be qualified by their attainments to appear for the examination. Applications for exemption under this regulation must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

CERTIFICATE FOR EXEMPTION UNDER REGULATION 362

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, will have completed his twenty-fifth year before the date of the next Oriental Title Examination, and that he is qualified by his attainments to appear for the examination.

STATION

Date *Principal or Head Master.*

363. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Oriental Title Examination unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

364. A diploma signed by the Chancellor and by the Registrar shall be presented to each successful candidate at a Convocation of the Senate.

365. The Oriental Title Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified.

366. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 357 it shall be competent to the Syndicate, by previous notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, to suspend in any year or for any number of years the examinations for titles in Oriental Learning in all or any of the languages named in Regulation 342.

367. In the case of any candidate for the Oriental Title Examination the Syndicate may, notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 351, dispense with his passing the English division of the Matriculation Examination or any examination equivalent thereto before entering upon the course prescribed, or postpone the passing of such examination for any length of time before the grant of the diploma under Regulation 364.

368. In the case of any candidate for the Oriental Title Examination, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to dispense with the production of the certificate referred to in Regulation 360 (1). Applications for exemption under this regulation must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

Veda, Vedanta, Nyaya, or Vyakarana Siromani

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day..	10—1	History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature.	200
	2—5	Prescribed Textbooks: General (i)	150
Second day	10—1	Prescribed Textbooks : General (ii)	150
Third day	10—1	* General paper relating to the Special Branch.	200
	2—5	Prescribed Textbooks : Special (i)	150
Fourth day	10—1	Essay	200
Fifth day ..	10—1	Prescribed Textbooks : Special (ii)	150
Sixth day	10—1	Prescribed Textbooks: Special (iii)	150
	2—5	Do. do. (iv)	150
		Total ..	1,500

* *N.B.—General paper relating to the Special Branch.*—This paper shall be chiefly designed to test the candidate's acquaintance with the subjects noted under the special branches of study, as requiring particular attention: (*Vide* Regulation 345 IV.)

Maulavi-i-Fazil

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day..	10—1 2—5	Tafsír, Hadíth and 'Ilmu'l-Hadith Fiqh, Usúlu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq.	50 50
Second day	10—1 2—5	History .. .. .. Literature	50 50
Third day	10—1 2—5	Translation from Arabic into English. Translation from English into Arabic.	50 50
Fourth day	10—1 2—5	History of the Arabic language and History of Arabic literature. Original Composition ..	50 50
		Total ..	400

Vidvan

A.—WHERE SANSKRIT IS TAKEN

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
		Principal Language		
First day.	10—1	History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language.	200	
	2—5	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language) or Prosody and Poetics (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language).	150	

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
		Principal Language—(*continued*)		
Second day.	10—1	Prescribed Textbooks (i) ..	150	
Third day.	10—1 2—5	Prescribed Textbooks (ii) .. Composition	150 200	
Fourth day.	10-1	Translation (when Sanskrit is chosen as the Principal Language) or Advanced Grammar, Historical and Comparative (when any Dravidian Language is chosen as the Principal Language).	150	
		Subsidiary Language		
Fifth day.	10—1 2—3.30	Prescribed Textbooks .. Translation (when Sanskrit is the Subsidiary Language) or Composition (when any Dravidian Language is the Subsidiary Language).	150 100	
Sixth day.	10—1 2—3.30	Elementary Grammar, Prosody and Poetics. History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language.	150 100	
		Total ..	1,500	

B.—WHERE SANSKRIT IS NOT TAKEN

	Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
Principal Language	First day	10—1	Advanced Grammar	100
		2—5	Textbooks (i)	100
	Second day	10—1	Prosody and Poetics ..	100
		2—5	Textbooks (ii) ..	100
	Third day	10—1	Composition	100
		2—5	Textbooks (iii) ..	100
	Fourth day	10—1	History of the Language and its Literature.	100
Subsidiary Language	Fourth day	2—5	Textbooks	100
	Fifth day	10—1	Grammar	100
		2—5	History of the Literature ..	100
	Sixth day	10—1	Elements of Prosody and Poetics.	100
		2—5	Composition	100
			Total ..	1,200

Munshi-i-Fazil

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Persian Texts	50
	2—5	Do.	50
Second day ..	10—1	Persian Texts	50
	2—5	Do.	50
Third day ..	10—1	Translation from Persian into English.	50
	2—5	Translation from English into Persian.	50
Fourth day ..	10—1	History of Persian Literature ..	50
	2—5	Composition in Persian ..	50
Fifth day ..	10—1	Urdu Textbook	50
	2—5	Do.	50
Sixth day ..	10—1	Translation from English into Urdu.	50
	2—5	Translation from Urdu into English.	50
Seventh day ..	10—1	Composition in Urdu ..	50
		Total ..	650

XV.—ACADEMIC ROBES APPOINTED BY THE SENATE

369. CHANCELLOR

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's dress gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's, but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR

A black silk laced gown.

A black cloth academic cap.

FELLOWS

A black silk gown, and a scarf of scarlet silk four inches wide, with a fringe of the same colour three inches deep.

A black velvet academic cap, or either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border.

GRADUATES

Graduates who are in the habit of wearing native costume shall be clothed in white, and shall wear either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border. All those who wear European costume shall wear either a black cloth academic cap or a turban of the above description.

Bachelor of Arts

A gown made of black stuff, cut like the Cambridge B.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk edged with crimson silk.

Master of Arts

A gown made of black silk, cut like the Cambridge M.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk lined with crimson silk.

Bachelor of Laws

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.
A hood made of black silk lined with purple silk.

Master of Laws

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.
A hood made of purple silk.

Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.
A hood made of black silk edged with light-blue silk

Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.
A hood made of black silk lined with light-blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine or Master of Surgery

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.
A hood made of light-blue silk.

Bachelor of Sanitary Science

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.
A hood made of black silk edged with terra-cotta silk.

Bachelor of Engineering

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.
A hood made of black silk lined with orange silk.

Licentiate in Teaching

A gown pertaining to the B.A. or M.A. degree.
A hood made of black silk lined with gold-coloured silk.

Doctor of Laws

A gown made of white silk, with scarlet cloth facings.
A hood made of scarlet silk.

TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

Recipients of Oriental Titles shall wear a long coat and either a white, red or black turban, which may have a gold border.

XVI.—RULES FOR THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES

370. Colleges or departments of colleges may be affiliated to the University in Arts or in a department of Arts, in Law, Medicine, or Engineering. The affiliation shall be given specifically for each subject or group of subjects, and for each separate standard in each of the Faculties.

371. A college applying for affiliation shall be situated within the territorial limits of the Madras University.

372. In the case of a Government college or a State college in a Native State the application shall be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province or Native State in which it is situated ; in the case of any other college, by the responsible authority.

373. A college applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(*a*) that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which, except in the case of a Government college, the teaching staff is represented ;

(*b*) that the character and qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their appointment and tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the college, and that due proportion is maintained between the number of the staff and that of the students under instruction ;

(*c*) that the buildings in which the college is to be located are suitable, that each lecture room is well lit and ventilated, and that it affords adequate accommodation for the number of students taught in it, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for the residence, in the college or in lodgings approved by the college, of students not residing with

their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students ;

(*d*) that due provision has been or will be made for a library ;

(*e*) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum ;

(*f*) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the head of the college and some members of the teaching staff in or near the college or the place provided for the residence of students ;

(*g*) that the financial resources of the college are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance ;

(*h*) that the affiliation of the college, having regard to the provision made for students by other colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline ; and

(*i*) that the college rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing college in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the college is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

374. On receipt of a letter of application the Syndicate shall—

(*a*) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf ;

(*b*) satisfy itself that there is in the college buildings accommodation adequate to the number and strength of the classes as regards rooms, floor space, and cubic space ;

(c) make such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary;

(d) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the result of any inquiry under clauses (a), (b) and (c).

The Senate shall after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to it to be necessary record its opinion on the matter.

The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government for disposal.

375. An application for affiliation may be withdrawn at any time before an order has been passed on the application by the Government.

376. Where a college desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated the procedure prescribed by Regulations 373 and 374 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

377. Each college shall be subject to inspection from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

378. The Syndicate may call upon any college so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to it to be necessary in respect of any matters referred to in Regulation 373.

379. A proposal may be made in the Syndicate at any time for the withdrawal, by an order of the Government, of the privileges of affiliation from any college. The procedure shall be as follows:—

(a) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any college by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion, and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(b) Before taking the said motion into consideration the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in (a) to the head of the college concerned, together with an intimation that any

representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the college will be considered by the Syndicate :

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended, from time to time, by the Syndicate.

(*c*) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in (*b*), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation, and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(*d*) On receipt of the report under (*c*) the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to it to be necessary, record its opinion on the matter.

(*e*) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government for disposal.

380. Each college shall furnish such returns, reports, and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the college.

381. The following registers and records in the forms that may be prescribed by the Syndicate shall be maintained by each college, and in every case in which a school forms a part of the institution they shall be maintained distinct from those kept for the school department :—

(*a*) A register of admissions and withdrawals.
(*b*) A register of attendance.
(*c*) A register of fees paid showing dates of payment.
(*d*) A counterfoil fee receipt book.
(*e*) Account books showing the financial transactions of the college.
(*f*) A register of scholarships and concessions of all kinds whether of tuition, board, or lodging.
(*g*) A register of marks obtained by each student at college examinations.
(*h*) A register of addresses of students.
(*i*) A counterfoil book of transfer certificates.

382. Students who do not live with either relatives or guardians shall be required to live in a hostel or rooms approved by the college authorities.

383. No student who has previously studied in any recognized school or college shall be admitted to a college unless he presents a transfer certificate showing—

(*a*) the name of the student in full,

(*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register,

(*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution,

(*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it,

(*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled,

(*f*) if it be the time when annual promotions take place whether he has qualified for promotion to a higher class,

(*g*) that he has paid all fees or other moneys due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

No student shall be enrolled pending the production of such certificate. Every such certificate shall be endorsed with the admission number under which the student is enrolled and shall be filed for reference and inspection.

384. A student applying for a transfer certificate during a term on any day of which he has been enrolled, or applying not later than the fifth working day of the term immediately following shall forthwith be given such certificate upon payment of all fees or other moneys due, or of such portion thereof as the principal may see fit to demand, for the term in which he was enrolled.

A student applying for such certificate after the fifth working day of the term immediately following that during which he has been last enrolled shall forthwith be given it on payment of (1) all fees or other moneys due, or of such portion thereof as the principal may see fit to demand, in respect of the term in which he was last enrolled, and (2) an additional fee of Rs. 3 at the option of the principal.

Provided that, when a student has been enrolled at favourable fee rates, he shall be liable for such rates only.

No student shall be considered to have been enrolled in any term unless he has attended the college and received instruction for at least one day of that term or has paid the fees or portions thereof prescribed.

In the case of a student who has been a candidate for a University examination, the results of which have not been published before the beginning of the college term, the eleventh day after the results of that examination have been announced at the Senate House shall be counted for him the first working day of the term so far as the grant of a transfer certificate is concerned.

In the event of a principal refusing or delaying to give a transfer certificate to which a student may be entitled the student shall have right of appeal to the Syndicate.

385. The academic year for an Arts college shall begin not later than the 16th July and end not earlier than the 31st March.

386. The minimum number of working days in an Arts college for the Intermediate and for the B.A. degree courses shall be 300 and for the B.A. (Honours) degree course shall be 450, provided that in no year shall the number of working days fall below 145 for the B.A. degree course and 140 days for the Intermediate course.

387. A student shall ordinarily qualify for the annual certificate in one and the same college, but in special cases the Syndicate may allow attendance in different colleges to be combined for the purposes of the annual certificate.

388. The grant of the annual certificate shall be subject, in addition, to the following conditions:

(1) In Arts, Law and Training colleges the certificate shall not be granted unless a student has attended three-fourths of the number of working days in the year, in colleges of Medicine unless he has attended four-fifth

of the lectures in each course; and in colleges of Engineering unless he has attended three-fourths of the working days of the term.

In the case of a student who has been a candidate for a University Examination, the results of which have not been published ten days before the beginning of the college year, the eleventh day after the results of that examination have been announced at the Senate House may be counted for him the first working day of the next succeeding year so far as the grant of the certificate of attendance in an affiliated college is concerned, provided that in no case shall the number of working days in the year fall below the minimum required by Regulation 386.

(2) The certificate shall not be granted unless the student has completed the course of instruction for the year to the satisfaction of the authorities of his college and his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

389. The certificate shall be drawn up in the following forms :—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

Certificate for First Year

Certificate of attendance of .... under the regulations in........College during the year....

—	Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English		
Vernacular Composition in		
Translation into English from....		
Group i (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry).		

I certify that .... has attended the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) MATHEMATICS

....
Professor or Lecturer.

............19 .

(*b*) PHYSICS

....
Professor or Lecturer.

............19 .

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

....
Professor or Lecturer.

.... 19 .

I certify that ....'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

....
Principal.

............19 .

Certificate for Second Year

Certificate of attendance of............under the regulations in........College during the year....

—	Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English		
Vernacular Composition in.......		
Translation into English from....		
Group i (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry).		

I certify that..........has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) MATHEMATICS

............19 .

....
Professor or Lecturer.

(*b*) PHYSICS

............19 .

....
Professor or Lecturer.

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

............19 .

....
Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.........'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

............19 .

....
Principal.

Certificate for Additional Year

Certificate of attendance of............under the regulations in........College during the year....

——	Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English		
Vernacular Composition in......		
Translation into English from....		
Group i (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry).		

I certify that.........has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) MATHEMATICS

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer*

(*b*) PHYSICS

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..........has attended in this college for the additional year required by the regulations to enable him to sit for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the examination.

....

............19 . *Principal.*

Certificate for First Year

Certificate of attendance of..............under the regulations in........College during the year....

—	Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English		
Vernacular Composition in........		
Translation into English from.....		
Group ii (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry).		

I certify that............has attended the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) NATURAL SCIENCE

(1)......................

(2)......................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*b*) PHYSICS

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that.............'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

....

............19 . *Principal.*

Certificate for Second Year

Certificate of attendance of..............under the regulations in........College during the year....

—	Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English		
Vernacular Composition in........		
Translation into English from....		
Group ii (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry).		

I certify that..........has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in :—

(*a*) NATURAL SCIENCE

(1).....................

(2).....................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*b*) PHYSICS

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..............'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

....

............19 . *Principal.*

Certificate for Additional Year

Certificate of attendance of..............under the regulations in........College during the year....

—	Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English		
Vernacular Composition in......		
Translation into English from....		
Group ii (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry).		

I certify that...........has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in:—

(*a*) NATURAL SCIENCE

(1).......................

(2).......................

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*b*) PHYSICS

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

(*c*) CHEMISTRY

....

............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..................has attended in this college for the additional year required by the regulations to enable him to sit for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the examination.

....

............19 . *Principal.*

Certificate for First Year

Certificate of attendance of ....under the regulations in........College during the year....

—		Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English			
Vernacular Composition in......			
Translation into English from....			
Group iii	(*a*) Ancient History		
	(*b*) Modern History		
	(*c*) Logic		
	(*d*) A Classical Language, viz.		
	(*e*) A second Classical Language or a Foreign or Indian Vernacular Language, viz..............		

I certify that.....................'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

....

............19 . *Principal.*

Certificate for Second Year

Certificate of attendance of..................*under the regulations in*........*College during the year*....

		Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English			
Vernacular Composition in........			
Translation into English from......			
Group iii	(*a*) Ancient History		
	(*b*) Modern History		
	(*c*) Logic		
	(*d*) A Classical Language, viz.		
	(*e*) A second Classical Language or a Foreign or Indian Vernacular Language, viz.............		

I certify that..............'s conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the Intermediate Examination.

....

............19 . *Principal.*

Certificate for Additional Year

Certificate of attendance of..............under the regulations in........College during the year....

—		Number of working days in the period covered	Number of days attended
English			
Vernacular Composition in.......			
Translation into English from....			
Group iii	(*a*) Ancient History		
	(*b*) Modern History		
	(*c*) Logic		
	(*d*) A Classical Language, viz.		
	(*e*) A second Classical Language or a Foreign or Indian Vernacular Language, viz..............		

I certify that............has attended in this college for the additional year required by the regulations to enable him to sit for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of instruction prescribed for the examination.

....

............19 . *Principal.*

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that........................has attended the course of instruction in........at the.................. College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year................ and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that.........................has attended the course of instruction in....at the....College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year.........., and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examination.

(Signature)

Principal.

**I certify that .... has attended the course of practical instruction in.............for the B.A. Degree Examination at the ....during the year.................. .*

(Signature)

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that.......................has attended the course of practical instruction in.......................for the B.A. Degree Examination at the..............during the year..............., and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.

(Signature)

Professor or Lecturer.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Preliminary Examination

I certify that .... has attended the prescribed course of instruction at the.................. College during the year................and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Preliminary Examination for the B.A. (Honours) Degree.

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that..........has attended the course of instruction in ....at the ....College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year ...., and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that...................... has attended the course of instruction in .... at the ....College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year.........., and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal

* These certificates have to be produced only by candidates in Groups (i), (ii) and (iii) of the B.A. Degree Course.

I certify that........................ has attended the course of instruction in...................at the..................College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year..........., and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

(Signature)

Principal.

I certify that...................... has attended the course of practical instruction in .... for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the............during the year..........

(Signature)

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that...................... has attended the course of practical instruction in.................. for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the............during the year...........

(Signature)

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that........................has attended the course of practical instruction in ....for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the............during the year.......... and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.

(Signature)

Professor or Lecturer.

*I certify that..........................has attended the course of instruction in * Ethics/Psychology required of candidates selecting Psychology/Ethics in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, at the ....during the year............and that his progress has been satisfactory.*

(Signature)

Professor or Lecturer

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that...................... has attended the course of instruction and undergone practical training in Teaching at the .... for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year ...., that he has completed the course prescribed for the L.T. degree, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

I certify that.................. has studied for a period of not less than two years in the .... College of Engineering since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the........ .... University, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Engineering to the satisfaction of the authorities of the College, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

Principal.

B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

I certify that.................. has studied for a period of not less than four years in the................College of Engineering, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the $\frac{\textit{Civil Engineering}}{\textit{Mechanical Engineering}}$ *Branch of the B.E. Degree Examination to the satisfaction of the authorities of the college, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

Principal.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

I certify that...................after passing the B.A. Degree Examination has attended the college for three-fourths of the working days of an academical year, that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the First Examination in Law, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

Principal.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that ....after completing and receiving the certificate for the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law has attended the college for three-fourths of the working days of an academical year, that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the B.L. Degree Examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

Principal.

FIRST M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief............ has completed his eighteenth year.

(*Signature*)

I certify that......has attended a course of lectures on Inorganic Chemistry and a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry.

(Signature)

Professor of Chemistry.

I certify that............has attended a course of Experimental Physics, including Practical Physics.

(Signature)

Professor of Physics.

I certify that..........has attended a course of General Biology, Theoretical and Practical.

(Signature)

Professor of Biology.

I certify that................has attended a course of Practical Anatomy.

(Signature)

Professor of Anatomy.

Additional Certificate after Six Months' Study

*I certify that.......... has been re-engaged in Medical Studies for..........Examination for a period of six months subsequently to his appearance at that examination in *..........when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

Dated.................... *Signed................*

Principal,

Madras Medical College.

SECOND M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

I certify that...........has been engaged in medical studies at the†............ for not less than two years, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal of College of Medicine.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination .... has attended a course of lectures on Anatomy.

(Signature)

Professor of Anatomy.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination .... has attended a course of lectures on Physiology.

(Signature)

Professor of Physiology.

* The date of the examination must be entered here.

† The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination............has attended a course of instruction in Practical Physiology, including Histology.

(Signature)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination ....has attended a course of Chemical Physiology.

(Signature)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination............has attended a course of lectures on Organic Chemistry and a course of instruction in Practical Organic Chemistry.

(Signature)

Professor of Chemistry.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination............ has attended a course of lectures on Materia Medica.

(Signature)

Professor of Materia Medica.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination............has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.

(Signature)

Professor of Materia Medica

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination .... has dissected for twelve months during the regular sessions and has completed the dissection of the human body.

(Signature)

Professor of Anatomy.

Additional Certificate after Six Months' Study

I certify that...... .....has been re-engaged in Medical Studies for............Examination for a period of six months subsequently to his appearance at that examination in..........when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

Dated...................... *Signed..................*

Principal,
Madras Medical College.

* The date of the examination must be entered here.

THIRD M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

*I certify that..............has been engaged in medical studies at the .... *for not less than one year after passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

Principal of College of Medicine.

I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on General Pathology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Pathology.

I certify that.............has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pathology including Bacteriology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Pathology.

I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Hygiene and a course of instruction in Practical Hygiene.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Hygiene.

I certify that............has attended a course of instruction in Minor Surgery.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that..............has attended the medical practice of the........ †Hospital for a period of three months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*Signature*)

Physician,..........† Hospital.

I certify that..........has attended the Surgical Practice of the .... †Hospital for a period of three months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

(*Signature*)

Surgeon,...........† Hospital.

I certify that................has attended the out-patient department of the .... †Hospital for a period of three months.

(*Signature*)

Medical Officer.

I certify that...........has been engaged in post-mortem-room-clerking for a period of one month.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Pathology.

* The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

† The name of the Hospital must be entered here.

Additional Certificate after Six Months' Study

*I certify that..... .....has been re-engaged in medical studies for...........Examination for a period of six months subsequently to his appearance at that examination in**........*when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

Dated.................... *Signed*......................

Principal,

Madras Medical College.

FINAL M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

I certify that .... has been engaged in medical studies at the...........† *for not less than two years subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

Principal of College of Medicine.

I certify that.................. has attended a course of lectures on Medicine, including Therapeutics.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Medicine.

I certify that................. has attended a course of lectures on Surgery,

(*Signature*)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that...........has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that.................has attended a course of lectures on Midwifery and Diseases special to women and the new-born child.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Midwifery.

I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

I certify that.............. has attended a course of lectures on Ophthalmology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Ophthalmology.

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* The date of the examination must be entered here.

† The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Mental Diseases.

(Signature)

Professor of Mental Diseases.

I certify that.................has attended the medical practice of the................. Hospital for three months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

(Signature)

*Physician,.......... *Hospital.*

I certify that.......................has attended the Surgical practice of the.................. Hospital for three months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

(Signature)

Surgeon,.......... Hospital.*

I certify that....................has worked in the out-patient department of the .... Hospital for a period of three months.*

(Signature)

Medical Officer.

I certify that..................has attended the practice of the .... Hospital for three months and is competent to attend cases of Labour.*

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

*I certify that.......................has attended the practice of the........... * Hospital for three months.*

(Signature

Professor of Ophthalmology.

I certify that............has attended a series of eight Clinical Demonstrations in Mental Diseases at a Lunatic Asylum of not less than fifty beds.

(Signature)

*Superintendent,............. *Lunatic Asylum.*

I certify that..........has been engaged in post-mortem-room-clerking for a period of two months.

(Signature)

Professor of Pathology.

---

* The name of the Hospital or Asylum must be entered here.

I certify that.........................is qualified to perform vaccination. *

(*Signature*)

Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

I certify that............has attended a course of practical instruction in the administration of anaesthetics and has personally administered a general anaesthetic in at least six cases.

(*Signature*)

Physician,............† Hospital.

I certify that in addition to the periods prescribed in Sections (3) *and* (4) *of Regulation* 294.........................*has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of the*.............. *†Hospital during the fifth year of the course for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree, for a period of six months.*

(*Signature*)

Senior Medical Officer,.......... *†Hospital.*

Additional Certificate after One Year Study

I certify that..........has been re-engaged in Medical Studies for the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree Examination for a period of twelve months subsequently to his appearance at that examination in *........*when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

Dated.................... *Signed*......................

Principal,

Madras Medical College.

Additional Certificate after Six Months' Study

I certify that .... *has been re-engaged in Medical Studies for the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination for a period of six months subsequently to his appearance at that examination in* ‡......*when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

Dated.................. *Signed*...................

Principal,

Madras Medical College.

This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

The name of the Hospital or Asylum must be entered here.

The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION

Certificate under Regulation 360 (2)

I hereby certify that................has attended............ for four years, that he has received adequate instruction in........ and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

STATION

Date *Principal or Head Master.*

Certificate under Regulation 360 (3)

I hereby certify that............has attended the special course of lectures delivered by me under orders of the Syndicate between ....and........for the benefit of candidates appearing for the Title Examination in........

STATION

Date *Professor or Lecturer.*

XVII—UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIPS

(1) SPECIAL UNIVERSITY LECTURES

390. It shall be competent for the Syndicate, with the sanction of the Senate, to make from time to time arrangements for special courses of lectures to be delivered by persons eminent in Arts or Science on such subjects as the Syndicate may select.

(2) ORDINARY UNIVERSITY LECTURES

391. With a view to assisting in giving instruction in the Honours Course and to making extended provision for postgraduate study and research, the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, may appoint persons other than those receiving salaries as University Professors, Lecturers or Readers to deliver courses of lectures in subjects included in the Honour Courses or in others not so included.

392. The Registrar shall request the Principals of colleges affiliated in Honours to submit to the Syndicate for reference to the Boards of Studies concerned, by the 30th October each year, a list of the courses of lectures which members of the college staff are prepared to deliver as University lectures during the following academical year.

393. The Registrar shall request the Boards of Studies to submit to the Syndieate by the 30th November in each year such recommendations as they wish to make for courses of University lectures to be delivered during the following academical year by persons other than those receiving salaries as University Professors, Lecturers or Readers.

393-A. Consolidated lists of University lectures to be delivered by persons other than those receiving salaries as University Professors, Lecturers or Readers shall be placed by the Syndicate before the Senate for sanction.

394. Each course of lectures will ordinarily last one term :—

(1) July to September,
(2) October to December,
(3) January to March,

the length of each term being about ten weeks.

395. The lectures may be delivered at any place approved by the Syndicate.

396. The lectures shall be open to any student who is taking an Honours Course in any college affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of the Principal of his college. No fee shall be charged for attending a course of lectures, but a student shall not attend a course till he has paid the usual fees to his college for the term.

397. Persons other than those mentioned in Regulation 396 may also on the recommendation of the Lecturer and at the discretion of the Syndicate be admitted to the lectures.

398. The remuneration for a course of lectures extending over one term and consisting of not less than twenty lectures, except when delivered as part of his duties by a University Professor or Assistant to a University Professor, shall ordinarily be Rs. 500.

399. It shall be the duty of University Lecturers to report to Principals of Colleges on the attendance at lectures of their students.

XVIII—INTER-COLLEGIATE LECTURES

400. It shall be open to the heads of two or more colleges, with the sanction of the Syndicate, to make Inter-Collegiate arrangements for the delivery of courses of lectures in any course of studies of the Honours Branches, jointly to the students of those colleges.

401. The attendance of a candidate for the Final Honours Examination at any course of lectures delivered

under Inter-Collegiate arrangements shall be tantamount to attendance under Regulation 200 (*e*), in the college to which he belongs.

XIX—UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS

402. Studentships not exceeding eight in number may be awarded annually to graduates of the University in accordance with the regulations set forth below, if candidates of sufficient merit present themselves.

403. The studentships will be given to enable graduates to undertake research in any subject in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Engineering.

404. No candidate shall be eligible for a studentship unless he has passed one of the following examinations:—

(*a*) The B.A. Degree Examination in Honours.
(*b*) The M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination.
(*c*) The B.E. Degree Examination.

provided that, where in any year all the eight studentships are not awarded, the Syndicate may in its discretion award one or more studentships to any candidate or candidates who may not be graduates of the University or be eligible as aforesaid.

405. A candidate for a studentship must send in his application on the prescribed form to the Registrar not later than the 1st July. The application must be accompanied by a statement of the subject or matter he proposes to investigate, or the general nature of the research he proposes to undertake. He must also state where he proposes and has permission to undertake his research.

The application and the statement shall be referred for consideration and report to the Board of Studies

dealing with the subject which the student proposes to investigate.

406. The award of studentships will be made by the Syndicate on the reports of the Boards of Studies : usually it will be in August.

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407. The value of a studentship shall be determined by the Syndicate but shall not be less than Rs. 75 and shall not exceed Rs. 200 per mensem. A studentship shall ordinarily be tenable for a period of three years from the date after the award on which the student commences work on his investigation. A student who fails to start work before the 1st October of the year in which a studentship has been awarded to him will have his award cancelled.

408. During the tenure of his studentship, the holder must engage diligently in his investigation. Arrangements will be made to report on his work and progress from time to time by competent authority. The Syndicate shall have power to deprive him of his studentship at any time if in their opinion his progress is not satisfactory.

409. The Syndicate shall have power to defray out of University funds such expenditure incurred in connection with research as, in their judgment, is reasonable. They will also make arrangements where necessary for affording facilities for the prosecution of research.

410. Each student shall submit four printed or typed copies of a paper embodying the results and giving an account of his investigations to the Syndicate at the end of the tenure of his studentship. It shall, however, be open to him to submit to the Syndicate at any time the results of any completed portion of his research.

411. A student shall not be at liberty to publish any results of his investigation until he has laid them before the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 410.

412. When in the opinion of the Syndicate the character of the investigations on which a student is engaged and the ability shown by him render such a course desirable, they may continue his studentship for an additional year.

XX—TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

413. The phrase 'New Regulations' shall be taken to mean the present body of regulations. The phrase 'existing by-laws and regulations' shall be taken to refer to the by-laws and regulations in force on the date previous to that on which the new regulations come into operation.

414. The new regulations shall come into operation on the date of their publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; such date shall be called the date of commencement of the new regulations.

415. Except as hereinafter provided, on and from the date on which the new regulations come into operation, all existing by-laws and regulations shall cease to have force.

416. Every college which is now affiliated to the University shall, within six months of the coming into operation of the new regulations, be required to declare in what subjects or groups of subjects it desires to consider itself affiliated and such declaration shall entitle the college to be treated as affiliated to the University in such subjects or groups of subjects. Provided that no college shall be treated as affiliated for a higher standard than that for which it is now affiliated, and in the case of a first-grade college in any branch other than that in which it is now affiliated.

Every college affiliated to the University in Group (iv) Psychology, Ethics and Logic or a Language, and in Group (v)—History and Economics, of the courses for the B.A. Degree Examination, shall, before March 31, 1916, be required to declare in what languages it proposes to offer instruction under the regulations for those

Groups, and shall satisfy the Syndicate that suitable provision has been or will be made for imparting instruction in the languages selected. Every college making such declaration and so satisfying the Syndicate shall be entitled to be regarded as affiliated to the University in the language or languages selected, for the purpose of giving instruction therein in accordance with the regulations for those Groups of the courses for the B.A. Degree Examination.

417(*a*). The examinations in Arts shall, during the period of transition, be held according to the following table as regards courses and dates of examinations :—

Dates of Examinations	Under the New Regulations	Under the existing Regulations
Dec. 1908 to Jan., 1909.	No Examinations ..	Matriculation, F.A., B.A. and M.A.
Dec. 1909 to Jan., 1910.	Matriculation ..	F.A., B.A. and M.A.
Jan. & Feb., 1910 ..	....	L.T.
Dec., 1910	No Examinations ..	No Exams.
Feb., 1911	....	L.T. Practical Test only.
March & April, 1911 ..	Matriculation, Intermediate and L.T.	B.A. and M.A.
Feb., 1912	....	L.T. Practical Test only.
March & April, 1912 ..	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A. (Honours) Part I and L.T.	B.A. and M.A.
Feb., 1913	....	L.T. Practical Test only.
March & April, 1913 ..	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Honours) Part I and L.T.	B.A. and M.A.
Feb., 1914	....	No Exams.
March & April, 1914 ..	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Honours) and L.T.	B.A., M.A. and L.T. Practical Test.
March & April, 1915 ..	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Honours), L.T. & Oriental Title.	B.A.
March & April, 1916 ..	Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Honours) and L.T.	B.A.

The Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts under the existing regulations shall be held in the years 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 commencing on the first Monday in April, but Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day shall be *dies non.* The applications for admission to these examinations and the necessary certificates must be submitted by the dates specified for the submission of applications and certificates respectively by candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination under the New Regulations.

Candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination under the existing regulations in the years 1915 and 1916 shall not be required to produce any certificates of attendance at an affiliated college, but shall be required to pay the following enhanced application fees :—

	Rs.
English Language Division	18
Second Language Division	12
Science Division	24

The examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held in the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, commencing on the first Monday in April, but the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day shall be *dies non.* Applications for admission to the examination in the form prescribed must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th September preceding.

The examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts shall, during those years, be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the tables contained in the existing regulations, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified.

No examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held after April, 1914.

(*b*) (i) Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts who have passed at least one of the divisions of the B.A. Degree Examination under the Old By-laws may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate and by special order of the Senate, be permitted to appear for the B.A. Degree Examination under the New Regulations in the

Parts or Groups corresponding to the divisions of the B.A. Degree Examination under the Old By-laws which they have not passed. Orders of exemption granted under this regulation shall be permanent.

(ii) For the purposes of the foregoing regulation the following three papers in each of the sub-divisions of Group (vi) (Languages other than English) shall be taken as the equivalent of Divison II under the Old By-laws :—*Sanskrit*—Books of the Later Period (first paper), Books of the Later Period (second paper), History of Sanskrit Literature; *Urdu*—Prose Books, Poetry, Composition; *Arabic* or *Persian*—Prose Books, Poetry, Translation; a *Dravidian Language* or *Uriya* or *Marathi*—Set Books and History of Literature, Set Books and History of Literature, Composition; *Greek* or *Latin*—Set Books and History of Literature, Set Books and History of Literature, Prose Composition; *French* or *German*—Set Books and History of Literature, Set Books and History of Literature, Composition; *Hebrew*—Set Books, Set Books, Translation. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in these papers taken together shall not pass.

(iii) Applications for admission to the examination, together with the necessary exemption orders or applications for exemption, must be submitted by the date specified for the submission of applications by candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination under the New Regulations.

(iv) The application fee for admission to any Part or Parts of the examination shall be Rs. 36 except in the case of candidates applying for admission to the examination in Group (vi) only when the fee shall be Rs. 18.

(*c*) In the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 Bachelors of Arts under the Old By-laws, who have qualified for that degree not less than two years previously shall be permitted, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees on each occasion, to appear for the final examination as conducted in any of these years in accordance with the regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts

(Honours). They shall not be required to produce any certificates of attendance at affiliated colleges, nor to submit dissertations for valuation. Such Bachelors of Arts as pass the examination shall be declared to have qualified for the Degree of Master of Arts and be permitted to proceed to that degree at the Convocation next following the examination or any subsequent Convocation, but they shall not be eligible for any of the University prizes that are awarded on the results of the B.A. (Honours) Examinations.

The names of Bachelors of Arts under the Old By-laws qualifying for the M.A. Degree under this regulation shall be published in a separate list.

418. The academic years for 1907, 1908 and 1909 shall be calculated according to the existing regulations.

For the year 1909, in the attendance certificate required under Regulation 171 from candidates for the Matriculation Examination, the words '90 days from the 15th March, 1909' shall be read for the words '120 days of the previous school year.'

For the year 1909, in Regulation 171 the words '15th September' shall be read for the words '20th December' and the word 'November' shall be read for the words '10th March.'

Candidates who sat for the Matriculation Examination of 1909 and obtained a total of 199 marks in the examination and obtained also 40 per cent of the marks in English and 35 per cent in three additional divisions shall be declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination of the year 1909, provided that no candidate may be admitted to the course of study in Groups i or ii of the Intermediate Examination in Arts unless he has obtained 35 per cent of the marks in Mathematics and in Elementary Science nor in Groups iii or iv of the said examination unless he has obtained 35 per cent of the marks in History and Geography.

For the year 1909, the minimum number of working days in an Arts College for the Intermediate Course shall be 110.

In the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in the year 1911, candidates whose vernacular is other than Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese, Marathi, Uriya or Urdu or is English, may be examined in composition in English, instead of in composition in a Vernacular Language or translation from a Classical or Foreign Language.

The academic year for 1910 shall commence as under the existing regulations, but shall end not earlier than 31st March, 1911, and shall consist of not less than 190 days.

The academic year for 1911-2 and for the following years shall commence not later than 15th July, 1911, and shall end not earlier than 31st March, 1912.

As regards Law examinations the academical year for 1910 and for the succeeding years shall commence not later than the 15th July and shall end not earlier than the 31st March following.

419. A candidate who has failed in any examination in Arts held under the existing regulations shall be regarded as having failed once in the corresponding examination under the new regulations.

A student who has qualified for the four term certificates required to be produced by candidates for the First Examination in Arts under the existing by-laws and regulations, shall be allowed to appear for the Intermediate Examination under the new regulations on the production of a certificate or certificates of having attended an additional year in an affiliated college provided he offers for the examination the following optional groups : i (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, or ii (*a*) Natural Science, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry. In case he offers any three of the subjects of iii Group, the production of a certificate or certificates of having attended an additional year shall not be required.

420. The examinations for the Medical and the Sanitary Science degrees shall be held under the *new regulations, for the first time, in April, 1908 ; but the

* The regulations that were in force *before* the academic year 1914-5.

*new regulations, in so far as they relate to the period of attendance in the Medical and Surgical wards of a hospital and to the period of medical study required between the Second and the Third and the Final M.B. & C.M. Examinations, shall not apply to candidates who passed the Second M.B. & C.M. Examination in April, 1906, or in any year previous to this date. Candidates who pass the Second L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & C.M. Examination in April, 1907, and candidates who have passed these examinations respectively in any year previous to this date, shall not be required to pass again in Medical Jurisprudence at the Final Examination.

421. (i) Candidates for the L.M. & S. degree who have been admitted to the courses of study for that degree before the academic year 1914-5 shall be allowed the option either (i) of continuing their studies for the degree under the * old regulations, in which case these regulations shall continue in force both as to the courses of study prescribed therein and the number and dates of the examinations to be held thereunder or (ii) of proceeding with their studies under the †new regulations, in which case,

(*a*) candidates who have commenced medical studies in July, 1913, will be admitted to the Second L.M. & S. Examination on production of certificates of two years' study and will be exempted from examination in Physics and Biology.

(*b*) candidates who have failed at the First L.M. & S. Examination under the *old regulations will be permitted to appear for the Second L.M. & S. Examination under the †new regulations and will be examined only in Anatomy, Physiology and Histology provided that before being considered qualified for the L.M. & S. degree they produce the certificates required by the regulations of having completed at some time during their course in a college of medicine affiliated to the University the necessary course of study in Materia Medica and

* The regulations that were in force *before* the academic year 1914-5.

† The regulations in force *from* the academic year 1914-5.

Pharmacy and pass the examination held in these subjects according to the regulations for the L.M. & S. degree ;

(*c*) candidates who passed the First L.M. & S Examination under the old regulations will be allowed *either* to proceed to the Third L.M. & S. Examination and to continue their studies under the new regulations for the L.M. & S. degree *or* to enter upon the courses for the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination as candidates for the M.B. & B.S. degree, *on condition that*, before being considered qualified for a degree they produce the certificates required by the regulations of having completed at some time during their course in a college of medicine affiliated to the University the necessary courses of study in Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the one case, *or* in Physics, Biology, Organic Chemistry, Chemical Physiology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the other case, and pass the examinations held in these subjects according to the regulations for the L.M. & S. degree or the M.B. & B.S. degree respectively ;

(*d*) candidates who have passed the Second L M. & S. Examination under the *old regulations will be allowed to proceed to the Final L.M. & S. Degree Examination under the †new regulations, on the first occasion on the production of certificates of study for one year and thereafter in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, and

(*e*) candidates who failed at the Second L.M. & S. Examination of April, 1914. will be allowed while proceeding with their studies for the Final L.M. & S. Examination, two chances to appear for the Third L.M. & S. Examination under the † new regulations, one in October, 1914, and the other in April, 1915, so that those who pass the Third L.M. & S. Examination to be held in October, 1914, may appear for the Final L.M. & S. Examination in April, 1915, and those who fail at the Third L.M. & S. Examination in October, 1914, shall proceed with the fourth year course of study till April

* The regulations that were in force *before* the academic years 1914-5.

† The regulations in force *from* the academic year 1914-5.

1915, and be permitted to appear for the Final L.M. & S. Examination on the production of certificates for one year's further study after passing the Third L.M. & S. Examination provided that before being considered qualified for the L.M. & S. degree they produce the certificates required by the regulations of having completed at some time during their course in a college of medicine affiliated to the University the necessary course of study in Materia Medica and Pharmacy and pass the examination held in these subjects according to the regulations for the L.M. & S. degree.

(ii) Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. degree who have completed the course of study for the Second M.B. & C.M. Degree Examination shall be permitted,

(1) if they passed the Second M.B. & C.M. Degree Examination, to proceed with their studies for the degree,

(2) if they have not appeared at or have failed to pass the Second M.B. & C.M. Degree Examination, to appear for the Second M.B & B.S. Degree Examination without the production of further certificates and to be examined in all subjects prescribed for the examination other than Materia Medica, and in the event of passing the examination therein to proceed with their studies for the degree,

provided that no such candidates shall be considered qualified for the M.B. & B.S. degree unless they produce the certificates required by the regulations of having completed at some time during their course in a College of Medicine affiliated to the University the necessary course of study in Materia Medica and pass the examination held in this subject according to the regulations for the M.B. & B.S. degree.

422. (i) For the benefit of candidates for the B.L. degree who entered upon the courses of study in Law in 1914 or earlier the First Examination in Law and the B.L. Degree Examination under the regulations in force in the year 1914 will continue to be held according to those regulations, in the case of the First Examination in Law until the year 1917 and in the case of the

B.L. Degree Examination until the year 1918, after which years no examinations under those regulations will be held.

(ii) Candidates for the B.L. Degree who entered upon the courses of study in Law in the year 1914 or earlier may until the year 1918, at their option, take advantage of Transitory Regulation 422 or may qualify for the degree as follows:—

(*a*) if they have qualified for both the certificates of attendance at an affiliated college prescribed by the regulations in force in the year 1914 for the examinations for that degree,

by appearing for and passing the First Examination in Law and the B.L. Degree Examination under the regulations in force in the year 1917, without the necessity of producing additional certificates of attendance at an affiliated college; such candidates as have already passed the First Examination in Law held under the regulations in force in the year 1914 will not be required to pass the corresponding examination under the regulations in force in the year 1917.

(*b*) if they have qualified for the certificate of attendance at an affiliated college prescribed by the regulations in force in the year 1914 for the First Examination in Law,

by appearing for and passing the First Examination in Law and the B.L. Degree Examination under the regulations in force in the year 1917 without the necessity of producing an additional certificate of attendance at an affiliated college in respect of the corresponding First Examination in Law under the regulations in force in the year 1917.

(iii) Candidates for the B.L. degree who entered upon the courses of study in Law in the year 1915 or later, may qualify for the degree,

(*a*) if they have passed the First Examination in Law under the regulations in force in the year 1916,

by passing the B.L. Degree Examination under the regulations in force in the year 1917;

(b) if they have not passed the First Examination in Law under the regulations in force in the year 1916,

by passing the two examinations under the regulations in force in the year 1917, provided that candidates who have qualified for the certificates of attendance required under the regulations for the First Examination in Law in force in the year 1916 shall not be required to produce additional certificates of attendance in respect of the corresponding examination held under the regulations in force in the year 1917.

(iv) In the year 1917, in the B.L. Degree Examination no paper will be set in Madras Land Tenures, and candidates shall qualify for a pass in the examination who obtain the percentage of marks in the other subjects required by Regulation 232.

423. As and when the members of the Syndicate holding office at the time the revised regulations providing for the election of members of the Syndicate by the Faculties receive sanction and become operative first cease to hold office under the regulations, the vacancies so caused shall be filled in the manner following:—

the first two vacancies caused by members of the Faculty of Arts ceasing to hold office as members of the Syndicate shall be filled under the revised regulations by the Faculty of Arts: the first vacancies caused by members of the Faculty of Law, Medicine, or Engineering ceasing to hold office shall be filled under the revised regulations by the Faculty of Law, Medicine, or Engineering respectively: the remaining vacancies shall be filled by the Senate.

424. Candidates for degrees at the Convocation held on November 23, 1916, who were prevented from attendance thereat by the conditions of weather then prevailing, may, with the permission of the Syndicate, and without payment of the fee of rupees twenty-five prescribed by Regulation 68, be admitted to their several degrees *in*

absentia at any subsequent Convocation : such candidates for degrees may also with the further permission of the Syndicate and notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the regulations, appear for any examination open to graduates of the University for which they are otherwise qualified, as if they had actually received their diplomas and had been admitted to their degrees in Convocation.

425. *In the case of B.A. (Honours) students, who have enlisted in the Indian Defence Force, the period of time within which they shall appear for the Final Examination in Honours shall be extended to the end of the *fifth* year after passing the Intermediate Examination.

XXI—UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS

GENERAL

426. Uiversity Professors shall be appointed by the Senate with such remuneration as it may determine, on the recommendation of the Sydicate.

427. The term of office of a University Professor shall ordinarily be five years, but the same person may be reappointed by the Senate on the like recommendation.

428. A University Professor shall not engage in remunerative work other than that of his office without the express permission of the Syndicate.

429. A University Professor shall not without the express permission of the Syndicate be absent from Madras during term time, the terms being those specified in Regulation 394.

430. It shall be the duty of a University Professor, as the Syndicate may direct, to deliver lectures, to conduct classes, to engage in research and do any other academical work related to the subject of his chair.

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* The following resolution was passed by the Senate at its meeting held on October 19, 1917 :—

"That the following temporary regulation be adopted :

In the case of B.A. (Honours) students, who have enlisted in the Indian Defence Force, the period of time within which they shall appear for the Final Examination in Honours be extended to the end of the *fifth* year after passing the Intermediate examination."

This temporary Regulation was sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 1498, Home (Education) dated November 26, 1917.

The Registrar shall request the Boards of Studies to submit to the Syndicate by the 31st March each year recommendations as to any courses of lectures to be delivered by University Professors.

431. It shall be the duty of the University Professor to direct and supervise the work of research students in branches of knowledge related to the subject of his chair.

432. A University Professor shall if so required advise the Senate or the Syndicate with regard to any University course of study or examination or on other matters relating to the subject connected with his chair.

SPECIAL

1. The Professorship of Indian Economics

434. The chair of Indian Economics shall have special but not exclusive reference to the economics of Southern India.

2. The Professorship of Indian History and Archaeology

435. The chair of Indian History and Archæology shall have special but not exclusive reference to the History and Archæology of Southern India.

3. The Professorship of Comparative Philology

436. The chair of Comparative Philology shall have special but not exclusive reference to Sanskrit.

437. Without prejudice to the terms of Regulation 430 it shall be the duty of the Professor of Comparative Philology, when so directed by the Senate or the Syndicate, to supervise the work of Assistant Lecturers and Readers in Indian Languages.

XXII—FINANCE

438. The accounts of the University shall be kept by the Registrar under the directions of the Syndicate.

439. The Registrar shall submit the accounts of the University to such examination and audit as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

440. The Registrar shall be empowered to receive all payments to the University, which shall be credited under proper heads of account. All cash and accumulated balances in the Fee Fund Account shall remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras. The Registrar shall make all authorized payments in the case of the Fee Fund Account by bills on the Accountant-General or from his permanent advance and in the case of other accounts from the cash balances avilable.

441. Subject to the general control of the Senate and, in the case of grants by the Government and of endowments to the University, to the terms and conditions of such grants and endowments respectively, the Syndicate may invest all funds or moneys belonging to the University and may from time to time vary and realize such investments.

442. The clerical and menial establishments of the University and such salaries and allowances as are not expressly determined by regulation shall be fixed by the Syndicate.

443. Fees to Examiners, remuneration sanctioned for services to the University, scholarships, salaries and allowances of University Professors, Lecturers and Readers, and of all other University servants shall be paid by the Registrar.

444. The Syndicate shall annually prepare and submit to the March meeting of the Senate for consideration and sanction, as the first business brought forward by the Syndicate, a budget containing detailed estimates of income and expenditure for the ensuing financial year, together with a statement of all capital and invested funds under each head of account.

445. The Syndicate may incur expenditure outside or in excess of the budget allotments for the year as adopted by the Senate, but such expenditure shall be reported to the next meeting of the Senate for sanction.

446. Unspent balances of budget allotments at the close of the financial year shall lapse and shall not be available for expenditure in a succeeding year except under the budget of that year.

TABLE I.—*Showing the number of Candidates registered, examined, and passed at all the examinations held during the year* 1917

Examination	Registered	Examined	Passed	Percentage passed
Matriculation Examination ..	50	43	11	25·6
Do. English Division only under Regulation 354	73	58	11	18·9
Intermediate Examination in Arts ..	6,080	5,925	1,611	27·2
B.A. (under Transitory Regns) Part I.	24	17	..	..
B.A. (under Transitory Regns) Part II.	64	54	6	11·1
B.A. New Regulations Part I ..	1,384	1,344	546	40·6
B.A. New Regulations Part II ..	1,232	1,206	880	72·9
B.A. (Honours) Preliminary ..	161	159	122	76·7
B.A. (Honours) Final ..	178	164	136	82·9
B.A. (Hon.) under Transitory Regns.	212	166	52	31·3
M.A. Degree (without Honours) ..	19	16	7	43·8
L.T. ..	179	174	130	74·7
First Examination in Law Old Oct., 1916.	147	126	72	57·1
First Examination in Law Old April, 1917.	49	34	7	20·6
First Examination in Law New April, 1917.	352	330	185	56·1
B.L. Old Oct., 1916.	289	260	154	59·2
B.L. Old April, 1917.	57	39	17	43·6
B.L. New April, 1917.	382	348	220	63·2
M.L. ..	29	24	8	33·3
Second L.M. & S. (New) Oct., 1916 ..	5	5	..	..
Second L.M. & S. (New) March, 1917 ..	14	6	5	83·4
Second L.M. & S. (Old) Mar. 1917.	1	1	1	100·0
Third L.M. & S. (New) Oct. 1916 ..	6	6	5	83·4
Third L.M. & S. (New) April 1917 ..	14	13	11	84·6
Final do. do. ..	16	15	9	60·0
	29	26	12	46·2
First M.B. & B.S. Oct., 1916.	13	13	5	38·5
First M.B. & B.S. March, 1917	63	58	44	75·9
Second do. do. ..	10	9	6	66·6
	50	42	27	64·3
Third do. Oct., 1916 ..	7	7	7	100·0
Third do. April, 1917 ..	27	27	22	81·5
Final do. do. ..	17	15	4	26·6
	35	32	16	50·0
M.D. ..	1	1	..	..
B.S.Sc. Part I ..	2	2	1	50·0
B.S.Sc. Part II ..	3	2	..	..
First Examination in Engineering.	40	38	20	52·6
B.E. Civil ..	21	20	12	60·0
B.E. Mechanical ..	5	5	3	60·0
Oriental Title Examination ..	40	37	26	70·3
Total ..	11,380	10,867	4,411	40·6

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of Candidates examined, and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*

Examination	Examined: Brahmans	Examined: Hindus not Brahmans	Examined: Europeans	Examined: Indian Christians	Examined: Muhammadans	Examined: Parsees	Examined: Jains	Examined: Jews	Examined: Buddhists	Examined: Sinhalese	Passed: Brahmans	Passed: Hindus not Brahmans	Passed: Europeans	Passed: Indian Christians	Passed: Muhammadans	Passed: Parsees	Passed: Jains	Passed: Jews	Passed: Buddhists	Passed: Sinhalese
Matriculation Examination.	23	12	..	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										26·1	25·0	...	16·7	...	...	...	...	100·0	...
Matriculation English Division only under Regulation 354	46	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										21·7	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examination in Arts.	3,877	1,279	41	536	181	..	9	2	...	...	1073	320	18	166	32	1	1	...	...	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										27·7	25·0	43·9	31·0	17·7	11·1	50·0	...	...	...
*B.A. (New) Part I	918	295	12	101	33	...	...	1	1	...	356	121	5	49	14	...	1	...	...	.
*B.A. (New) Part II	831	276	10	111	30	...	...	1	1	...	566	209	6	77	26	...	1	...	1	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population. (Part I)										38·8	41·0	41·7	48·5	42·4	...	...	100·0	..	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population. (Part II)										68·1	75·0	60·0	69·4	86·7	..	...	100·0	100·0	..
B.A. (Honours) Preliminary	121	14	2	19	3	...	...	...	..	...	95	9	2	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										78·5	64·3	100·0	73·7	66·7	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours) Final.	117	21	2	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	103	16	...	16	1	...	...	...	..	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										88·0	76·2	...	72·7	50·0	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours) Under Transitory Regns.	188	11	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	..	43	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population										31·2	18·2	...	42·9	33·3	...	...	...		...

* This includes Candidates appearing for the examination under Transitory Regulations as well.

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of Candidates examined, and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*—continued.

Examination	Examined: Brahmans	Examined: Hindus not Brahmans	Examined: Europeans	Examined: Indian Christians	Examined: Muhammadans	Examined: Parsees	Examined: Jains	Examined: Jews	Examined: Buddhists	Examined: Sinhalese	Passed: Brahmans	Passed: Hindus not Brahmans	Passed: Europeans	Passed: Indian Christians	Passed: Muhammadans	Passed: Parsees	Passed: Jains	Passed: Jews	Passed: Buddhists	Passed: Sinhalese
M.A. Degree without Honours	11	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total percentage passed from each class of the population											45·5	..	100·0	33·3	...	..	..	...	...	...
L.T.	134	13	...	27	..	...	...	...	...	...	101	8	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total percentage passed from each class of the population.											75·4	61·5	...	77·8	...	...	...	...	...	..
F.L. Old Oct. 1916	72	43	...	10	1	...	...	..	..	...	43	23	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
New April 1917	229	81	2	14	3	..	...	...	1	..	36	40	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
F.L. Old April 1917	12	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total percentage passed from each class of the population.											59·7	53·5	...	60·0	...					
											59·4	49·4	50·0	42·9	66 6	...	...	...	...	...
											8 3	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.L. Old Oct. 1916	153	85	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	89	49	..	15	1	...		...	...	...
New April 1917	243	80	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	163	42	...	14	1		...	...	...	...
Old April 1917	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total percentage passed from each class of the population.											58·1	57·6	...	71·4	100·0					
											67·1	52 5	...	58·3	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
											48·1	33·3	...	...	...					
M.L.	16	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total percentage passed from each class of the population.											43·8	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First M.B. & B.S. October, 1916	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1917	33	17	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	11	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total percentage passed from each class of the population.											66·6	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											72 2	64·7	50·0	83·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second M.B. & B.S. October, 1916	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	..	...		2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1917	18	11	3	10	...	...	...	...	...		11	7	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total percentage passed from each class of the population											59·0	100·0	...	66·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
											61·1	63·6	66·7	70·0	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of Candidates examined, and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*—continued

Examination	Examined										Passed									
	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Indian Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jains	Jews	Buddhists	Sinhalese	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Indian Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jains	Jews	Buddhists	Sinhalese
Third MB. & B.S. October, 1916 Apl., 1917	3 13	1 7	1 1	2 6	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 12	1 5	1 1	2 4	 ...	.. ...	.. ..	... ...	.. ..	... ...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										100·0 92·4	100·0 71·4	100·0 100·0	100·0 66·6	 ...	 ...	 ...	 ...	 ..	 ...
Final M.B. & B.S. Oct., 1916 Apl., 1917	6 14	5 9	... 1	4 7	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	2 5	2 6	... 1	.. 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										33·3 35·7	40·0 66·6	... 100·0	... 57·1	... ...	... ...	 	... ...	... ...	... ...
Second L.M. & S. Old March, 1917	1 ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	 ...	.. ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										100·0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Second L.M. & S. Oct., 1916 March, 1917	1 2	1 2	... ...	2 3	1 ..	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 2	... 1	... ...	... 2	.. ...	... ...	... ...	 ..	... ...	... ...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										100·0	50·0	...	6·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third L.M. & S. Oct., 1916 Apl., 1917	3 7	2 4	... ...	1 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 5	1 4	... ..	1 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										100·0 71·4	50·0 100·0	... ...	100·0 100·0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Final L.M. & S. Oct., 1916 Apl., 1917	6 13	6 6	... ...	2 7	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 4	4 4	... ...	.. 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										83·4 30·8	66·6 66·6	... ...	.. 57·1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
B.S.Sc. Part 1.	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										100·0	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of Candidates examined and passed from different classes of the population in all examinations*—continued

Examination		Examined										Passed									
		Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Indian Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jains	Jews	Buddhists	Sinhalese	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Indian Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jains	Jews	Buddhists	Sinhalese
B.S. Sc. Part II.		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.D.		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.E.		28	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										57·1	16·7	...	100·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
B.E.	Civil.	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										56·3	50·0	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mechanical.	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										50·0	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Title Examination.		26	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total percentage passed from each class of the population.										65·4	90·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART II

TABLE III.—*Statement showing the number of Candidates examined and passed in each group B.A. Part II*

—	Registered	Examined	Passed		Per-centage passed
			First Class	Second Class	
Group (i)	163	161	1	82	51·6
,, (ii-A)	146	143	6	96	71·3
,, (ii-B)	56	56	1	28	51·8
,, (iii)	24	24	1	18	79·2
,, (iv)	169	165	5	130	81·8
,, (v)	639	622	6	476	77·5
,, (vi)	35	35	2	28	85·7
Total ..	1,232	1,206	22	858	72·9

TABLE IV.—*Showing the number of Candidates registered, examined, and passed in the several Science Divisions B.A.* (*Under the Transitory Regulations*)

BRANCHES	Registered	Examined	Passed			Per-centage passed
			First Class	Second Class	Third Class	
I. (Mathematics) ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
II-A. (Physics) ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV. (Mental and Moral Science).	13	12	..	..	..	..
V. (History and Economics).	40	32	..	3	..	9·4
Total ..	59	50	..	3	..	9·4

TABLE V.—*Showing the ages of Candidates registered for the Matriculation, *First or Intermediate Examination in Arts, and B.A. Degree Examinations from 1897-98 to 1917*

Years	Matriculation			First or Intermediate Examination in Arts			B.A.			B.A. (Hon.)		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1897-98 ..	12	36	17·9	14	39	19·3	16	47	21·8	..	..	..
1898-99 ..	12	35	18·7	14	39	18·3	16	48	20·1	..	..	..
1899-1900 ..	12	45	18·9	14	45	19·1	16	51	22·2	..	..	..
1900-01 ..	12	46	18·8	15	39	19·6	17	45	23·3	..	..	..
1901-02 ..	12	34	17·8	14	40	19·4	17	45	23·5	..	..	..
1902-03 ..	11	38	18·9	14	50	19·2	17	49	23·4	..	..	..
1903-04 ..	12	37	18·3	14	47	19·9	17	43	23·1	..	..	..
1904-05 ..	12	36	18·9	15	43	19·6	15	60	23·6	..	..	..
1905-06 ..	12	39	18·4	14	46	19·3	17	61	23·8	..	..	..
1906-07 ..	13	40	19·1	14	44	19·5	16	62	22·9	..	..	..
1907-08 ..	15	41	18·5	13	45	21·9	15	55	23·1	..	..	..
1908-09 ..	15	42	18·8	14	38	21·4	16	46	23·3	..	..	..
1909-10 ..	15	27	18·1	15	47	20·9	17	46	23·5	..	..	..
1911 ..	15	39	18·4	17	37	21·9	17	48	24·1	..	..	..
1912 ..	15	27	18·9	17	29	21·5	18	49	24·1	..	..	..
1913 ..	15	29	18·6	17	27	21·6	19	46	27·0	..	..	..
1914 ..	15	30	19·3	17	31	21·8	19	46	26·7	20	27	21·6
1915 ..	15	29	18·3	17	35	20·0	19	30	21·4	20	28	21·6
1916 ..	15	28	18·5	17	34	20.4	19	37	21·7	20	25	21·2
1917 ..	15	31	17·1	17	38	20·6	19	37	22·7	20	26	21·3

TABLE VI.—*Showing the ages of Candidates registered, examined and passed at the Matriculation Examination of March, 1917*

Age	Registered	Examined	Passed			Percentage
			First Class	Second Class	Third Class	
15 — 16	2	1	..	..	..	..
16 — 17	1	1	..	..	..	..
17 — 18	10	9	..	..	3	33·3
18 — 19	12	10	..	..	1	10·0
19 — 20	10	9	..	1	2	33·3
20 — 21	8	7	..	1	1	28·5
21 — 25	3	2	..	..	..	..
25 — 29	4	4	..	1	1	30·0
Total	50	43	..	3	8	25·6

* In 1911 the first Intermediate Examination in Arts was held.

Table VII.—*Comparative statement of the number of Candidates registered, examined, and passed at the different University Examinations in* 1906-07 *and* 1917

Examinations	1906-07 Registered	1906-07 Examined	1906-07 Passed	1917 Registered	1917 Examined	1917 Passed
Matriculation Examination.	8,959	8,852	3,078	50	43	11
Do. English Division only (under Regulation 354).	..	..	..	73	58	11
First or Intermediate Examination in Arts.	2,495	2,448	771	6,080	5,925	1,613
B.A. English ..	1,389	1,332	641	..	..	..
B.A. Second Language	995	980	794	..	..	..
B.A. Science ..	1,247	1,189	579	..	..	..
B.A. New Regulations Part I ..	..	..	..	1,384	1,344	546
B.A. New Regulations Part II ..	..	..	..	1,232	1,206	880
B.A. (Honours) Preliminary.	..	..	..	161	159	122
B.A. (Honours) Final ..	..	..	..	178	164	136
M.A. or B.A. (Honours) (under the Transitory Regulations).	39	36	20	212	166	52
M.A. without Honours.	..	..	..	19	16	7
L.T. Written ..	88	80	57	..	..	..
L.T. Practical ..	118	116	84	179	174	130
F.L.* (Old) Oct., 1916.				147	126	72
F.L.* (New) Apl., 1917	430	412	208	352	330	185
F.L.* (Old) Apl., 1917.				49	34	7
B.L.* (Old) Oct., 1916.				289	260	154
B.L.* (New) Apl., 1917	359	340	165	382	348	220
B.L.* (Old) Apl., 1917.				57	39	17
M.L. ..	14	10	4	29	24	8
L.M. & S. (Old) First (Old Regns)	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.M. & S. (Old) Second " ..	..	..	..	1	1	1
L.M. & S. (Old) Final " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These half-yearly examinations came into existence for the first time in 1916.

Comparative statement of the number of Candidates registered examined, and passed at the different University examinations in 1906-7 *and* 1917—continued.

Examinations	1906-7 Registered	1906-7 Examined	1906-7 Passed	1917 Registered	1917 Examined	1917 Passed
L.M. & S. (New) First ..	33	33	19	..	..	..
L.M. & S. (New) Second Oct., '16.	20	20	15	5	5	..
L.M. & S. (New) Second Apl., '17.				14	6	5
L.M. & S. (New) Third do. ..	..	..	..	6	6	5
				14	13	11
L.M. & S. (New) Final do. ..	23	22	14	16	15	9
				29	26	12
M.B. & B.S. First* Oct.,'16.	40	39	24	13	13	5
M.B. & B.S. First* Apl.,'17.				63	58	44
M.B. & B.S. Second do. ..	20	20	16	10	9	6
				50	42	27
M.B. & B.S. Third do. ..	13	12	10	7	7	7
				27	27	22
M.B. & B.S. Final do. ..	24	23	13	17	15	4
				35	32	16
M.D.	..	..	..	1	1	..
B.S.Sc. Part I ..	..	..	..	2	2	1
B.S.Sc. Part II ..	..	..	..	3	2	..
F.E.	39	37	13	40	38	20
B.E. Civil	8	7	4	21	20	12
B.E. Mechanical ..	7	7	4	5	5	3
Oriental Title Examination.	..	..	..	40	37	26
Total ..	16,360	16,015	6,533	11,380	10,867	4,411

* These half-yearly examinations came into existence for the first time in 1914.

Oriental Title Examination, 1917

TABLE VIII.—*Statement showing the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed*

	Registered	Examined	Passed	Percentage passed
SIRŌMANI				
BRANCH I (Vēda) ..	1	1	..	..
BRANCH II (Adwaita Vēdānta) ..	3	2	1	50·0
(Visishtadwaita) Vedanta ..	1	..	..	..
BRANCH III Nyaya ..	6	6	5	83·4
BRANCH IV (Vyākarana) ..	8	7	6	85·7
VIDVĀN ..	21	21	14	66·6
Total ..	40	37	26	70·3

TABLE IX.—*Showing the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed in the several languages in the examination for the*

VIDVĀN TITLE

Principal Language	Subsidiary Language	Registered	Examined	Passed	Percentage passed
Sanskrit	Tamil	3	3	3	100·0
Do.	Telugu	7	7	4	57·1
Do.	Malayalam	5	5	5	100·0
Tamil	Sanskrit	1	1	..	..
Telugu	Do.	2	2	1	50·0
Malayalam	Do.	2	2	1	50·0
Kanarese	Telugu	1	1	..	..
	Total ..	21	21	14	66·6

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS, 1917

The Matriculation Examination

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	..
Do. Second Class	3
Do. Third Class..	8
Failed	32
Disallowed for want of attendance certificate	3
Absent from the examination	4
Total ..	50

English only under Regulation 352

Passed in the First Class	..
Do. Second Class	11
Failed	47
Absent	15
Total ..	73

Analysis of Failures

English	1
Elementary Science	1
English, and Mathematics	1
English, and Elementary Science	2
English, and History and Geography	1
Mathematics, and Elementary Science	2
Elementary Science, and History and Geography ..	1
English, Mathematics, and Elementary Science ..	3
English, Elementary Science, and History and Geography.	1
English, Second Language, Mathematics, and Elementary Science	2
English, Second Language, Elementary Science, and History and Geography..	3
English, Mathematics, Elementary Science, and History and Geography	6
English,S econd Language, Mathematics, Elementary Science, andHistory and Geography	8
Total failures ..	32

Total number of Failures in English		..	28
Do.	do.	Second Language ..	13
Do.	do.	Mathematics ..	22
Do.	do.	Science ..	29
Do.	do.	History and Geography ..	20

The Intermediate Examination in Arts

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	136
Do. Second Class	848
Completed by passing either part and placed in the Second Class	627
Failed	4,314
Absent from the examination	109
Not permitted to sit for the examination for want of attendance certificates	44
Examination disallowed	2
Total registered ..	6,080

Percentage of Passes

First Class	2·9
Second Class	24·9
Total percentage of passes	27·2
Percentage of failures	72·8

Analysis of Failures

Note—

English	A	Chemistry	F
Composition in a Vernacular or Translation in a Classical Language ..	B	Ancient History ..	G
Mathematics	C	Modern History ..	H
Natural Science ..	D	Logic	I
Physics	E	First Language ..	J
		Second Language ..	K

Failed in	A	1,262	Failed in	A H	198
,,	B	91	,,	A I	139
,,	C	2	,,	A J	25
,,	D	2	,,	A K	46
,,	E	28	,,	B E	6
,,	F	55	,,	B F	11
,,	G	10	,,	B G	1
,,	H	24	,,	B H	1
,,	I	17	,,	B I	4
,,	J	2	,,	B K	1
,,	K	4	,,	C E	1
,,	A B	424	,,	C F	2
,,	A C	5	,,	D E	3
,,	A D	6	,,	E F	29
,,	A E	90	,,	G H	13
,,	A F	182	,,	G I	6
,,	A G	115	,,	H I	9

Failed in	H K ..	1
,,	I J ..	1
,,	I K ..	1
,,	A B C ..	3
,,	A B D ..	1
,,	A B E ..	20
,,	A B F ..	75
,,	A B G ..	31
,,	A B H ..	79
,,	A B I ..	38
,,	A B J ..	2
,,	A B K ..	7
,,	A C E ..	5
,,	A C F ..	34
,,	A D E ..	5
,,	A D F ..	8
,,	A E F ..	149
,,	A G H ..	153
,,	A G I ..	44
,,	A G J ..	6
,,	A G K ..	7
,,	A H I ..	81
,,	A H J ..	5
,,	A H K ..	17
,,	A I J ..	6
,,	A I K ..	7
,,	A J K ..	4
,,	B C F ..	1
,,	B E F ..	10
,,	B G H ..	2
,,	B G I ..	2
,,	B H I ..	1
,,	B H K ..	1
,,	C E F ..	9
,,	D E F ..	6
,,	G H I ..	12
Failed in	G H J ..	1
,,	G H K ..	2
,,	A B C E ..	4
,,	A B C F ..	18
,,	A B D E ..	1
,,	A B D F ..	2
,,	A B E F ..	64
,,	A B G H ..	51
,,	A B G I ..	21
,,	A B G K ..	2
,,	A B H I ..	27
,,	A B H J ..	1
,,	A B H K ..	10
,,	A B I K ..	1
,,	A B J K ..	2
,,	A C E F ..	90
,,	A D E F ..	31
,,	A G H I ..	135
,,	A G H J ..	8
,,	A G H K ..	31
,,	A G I K ..	6
,,	A H I K ..	5
,,	A H J K ..	2
,,	A I J K ..	5
,,	B C E F ..	3
,,	B G H I ..	3
,,	A B C E F ..	34
,,	A B D E F ..	10
,,	A B G H I ..	78
,,	A B G H K ..	10
,,	A B G J K ..	3
,,	A B H J K ..	3
,,	A B I J K ..	2
	Total ..	4,31[illegible]

Total number of Failures

English	3,935
Vernacular Composition or Classical Translation ..	1,163
Mathematics	211
Natural Science	75
Physics	598
Chemistry	823
Ancient History	751
Modern History	963
Logic	640
First Language	78
Second Language	180

The B.A. Degree Examination

Results of Examination

PART I

Passed in the First Class	..
Do. Second Class	546
Absent from the examination	37
Not permitted to sit for the examination for want of attendance certificates	3
Failed	798
Total registered ..	1,384

Under the Transitory Regulations

Passed	..
Absent from the examination	7
Failed	17
Total registered ..	24

PART II

Passed in the First Class	22
Do. Second Class	858
Absent from the examination	22
Not permitted to sit for the examination for want of attendance certificates	3
Examination disallowed	1
Failed	326
Total registered ..	1,232

Under the Transitory Regulations

Passed	6
Absent from the examination	9
Examination disallowed	1
Failed	48
Total registered ..	64

Analysis of Failures

PART II

			Percentage failed
Failed in Group	(i)	82	49·7
Do.	(ii-A)	43	29·7
Do.	(ii-B)	27	48·2
Do.	(iii)	5	20·8
Do.	(iv)	42	23·7
Do.	(v)	169	25·7
Do.	(vi)	6	15·4
	Total failures	374	29·7

Statement showing the number of candidates qualified for the B.A. Degree in 1917

Qualified for the B.A. Degree by passing both the parts in 1917	349
Do. do. do. either part in 1917	234
Do. do. under the Transitory Regulations	4
Total	587

The B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination

PART I – PRELIMINARY (ENGLISH)

Results of Examination

Passed	122
Failed	37
Total registered	159

PART II (OPTIONAL BRANCHES)

Passed in the First Class	11
Do. Second Class	54
Do. Third Class	71
Qualified for the B.A. Degree	25
Withdrew from the examination	11
Absent from the examination	3
Failed	3
Total registered	178

The B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination

(UNDER TRANSITORY REGULATIONS)

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	..	..
Do.	Second Class	4
Do.	Third Class	48
Failed		114
Absent from the examination		46
	Total registered ..	212

The M.A. Degree (Without Honours) Examination

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	..	..
Do.	Second Class	2
Do.	Third Class	5
Absent from the examination		3
Failed		9
	Total registered ..	19

The L.T. Degree Examination

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class		Males	9
		Females	..
		Total ..	9
Do.	Second Class	Males	43
		Females	1
		Total ..	44
Do.	Third Class	Males	77
		Females	..
		Total ..	77
Failed		Males	43
		Females	1
		Total ..	44
Absent from the examination			5
		Total registered ..	179

Analysis of Failures

Theory and Practice of Education A, B, C, I and II ..	11	53 (failed in one subject only)
Theory and Practice of Education D^1 III ..	19	
Do. do. D^2 IV ..	23	
Theory and Practice of Education A, B, C, I and II, and D^1 III	4	14 (failed in two subjects only)
Theory and Practice of Education A, B, C, I and II, and D^2 IV	4	
Theory and Practice of Education D^1 III and D^2 IV	6	
All subjects	3	
Deficiency in total number of marks in D^1 III and D^2 IV taken together ..	2	
Total failures ..	72	

Theory and Practice of Education A, B, C, I and II	22
Theory and Practice of Education D^1 III ..	34
Theory and Practice of Education D^2 IV ..	38

The First Examination in Law (Old Regulations)

October, 1916

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	..
Do. Second Class	16
Do. Third Class	56
Failed	54
Absent from the examination	21
Total registered ..	147

Analysis of Failures

Jurisprudence	12
Roman Law	1
The Law of Contracts	1
The Law of Torts	6
Deficiency in total number of marks	12
Jurisprudence, and Roman Law	2
Jurisprudence, and the Law of Torts	6
Roman Law, and the Law of Torts	4
The Law of Contracts, and the Law of Torts	1
Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and the Law of Torts ..	2
Roman Law, the Law of Contracts, and the Law of Torts ..	1
All subjects	6
Total failures ..	54

Total number of Failures

Jurisprudence	28
Roman Law	16
The Law of Contracts	9
The Law of Torts	26
Total	79

The First Examination in Law (New Regulations)

October, 1916

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	3
Do. Second Class	38
Do. Third Class	144
Failed	144
Absent	14
Not permitted to sit for the examination	9
Total registered	352

Analysis of Failures

Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and Indian Constitutional Law.	41
General and Special Contracts, and Torts	13
Deficiency in total number of marks	37
All subjects	53
Total failures	144

Total Number of Failures

Jurisprudence, Roman Law and Indian Constitutional Law.	94
Contracts (General and Special) and Torts	66
Total	160

The First Examination in Law (Old Regulalions)

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the Second Class	..
Do. Third Class	7
Failed	27
Absent from the examination	15
Total registered	49

Analysis of Failures

Jurisprudence	13
Roman Law	1
The Law of Torts	1
Jurisprudence, and Roman Law	1
Jurisprudence, and the Law of Contracts	1
Jurisprudence, the Law of Contracts, and the Law of Torts.	3
All subjects	7
Total failures ..	27

Total number of Failures

Jurisprudence	29
Roman Law	5
The Law of Contracts	11
The Law of Torts	11
Total ..	56

The B.L. Degree Examination (Old Regulations)

October, 1916

Results of Examination

Passed in the	First Class	1
Do.	Second Class	23
Do.	Third Class	130
Failed	.. ..	106
Absent	.. ..	29
	Total registered ..	289

Analysis of Failures

Theory and Law of Property, etc.	21
Hindu and Muhammadan Law	1
The Law of Evidence	2
Criminal Law	18
Indian Constitutional Law	1
Deficiency in total number of marks	20
Theory and Law of Property, etc., and Criminal Law ..	11
Theory and Law of Property, etc., and Indian Constitutional Law	2
The Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law	1
Criminal Law, and the Indian Constitutional Law ..	1
Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hind and Muhammadan Law, and Criminal Law	6

Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law and Indian Constitutional Law	1
Theory and Law of Property, etc., the Law of Evidence, and Criminal Law	4
Theory and Law of Property, etc., the Law of Evidence, and Indian Constitutional Law	1
Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Law of Evidence, and the Criminal Law	I
Theory and Law of Property, etc., Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Law of Evidence, and Criminal Law ..	4
Theory and Law of Property, etc., the Law of Evidence, Criminal Law, and Indian Constitutional Law ..	2
All subjects	8
Total failures ..	106

Theory and Law of Property, etc.	66
Hindu and Muhammadan Law	22
The Law of Evidence	24
Criminal Law	56
Indian Constitutional Law	16
Total ..	179

The B.L. Degree Examination

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class ..	.. .. ..	10
Do.	Second Class	69
Do.	Third Class	141
Failed		128
Not permitted to sit for the examination		3
Absent		31
	Total registered ..	382

Analysis of Failures

The Law of Property, etc.	10
Hindu Law, and Muhammadan Law	21
Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence	18
Deficiency in total number of marks	31
The Law of Property, etc., and Hindu Law, and Muhammadan Law	6
The Law of Property, etc., and Criminal Law, and Law of Ev enc	5

Hindu Law, and Muhammadan Law, and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence	13
All subjects	24
Total ..	128

Total number of Failures

The Law of Property, etc.	45
Hindu and Muhammadan Law	64
Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence	60
Total failures ..	169

B.L. Degree Examination (Old Regulations)

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the	First Class	1
Do.	Second Class	..
Do.	Third Class	16
Failed	.. ..	22
Absent	.. ..	18
	Total registered ..	57

Analysis of Failures

Hindu and Muhammadan Law	3
The Law of Evidence	..
Criminal Law	..
Indian Constitutional Law	2
Hindu and Muhammadan Law, and the Law of Evidence.	2
Hindu and Muhammadan Law, and the Indian Constitutional Law	1
The Law of Evidence and the Indian Constitutional Law ..	3
Theory and Law of Property, Hindu and Muhammadan Law and the Indian Constitutional Law	2
Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Law of Evidence, and the Indian Constitutional Law	2
Hindu and Muhammadan Law, The Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and the Indian Constitutional Law ..	1
All subjects	1
Total ..	22

Total number of Failures

Theory and Law of Property, etc.	3
Hindu and Muhammadan Law	12
The Law of Evidence	13
Criminal Law	3
Indian Constitutional Law	12
Total ..	43

The M.L. Degree Examination

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the Second Class	1
Do. Third Class	7
Failed in the examination	16
Absent from the examination	5
Total registered ..	29

The First M.B. & B.S. Examination

October, 1916

Results of Examination

Passed	5
Qualified for a pass in the First L.M. & S.	5
Failed	3
Total registered ..	13

Analysis of Failures

Chemistry (Written), Physics (Written), and Physics (Practical and Oral); General Biology	1
General Biology (Practical and Oral)	1
Chemistry (Written), Chemistry (Practical and Oral); Physics (Written); General Biology (Written), General Biology (Practical and Oral)	1
Deficiency in total number of marks	5
Total failures ..	8

The First M.B. & B.S. Examination

March, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	2
Do. Second Class	42
Qualified for a pass in the First L.M. & S.	4
Failed	10
Absent	5
Total registered ..	63

Analysis of Failures

Chemistry (Written)	1
General Biology (Oral and Practical)	3
Chemistry (Oral and Practical), and General Biology (Written)	1
General Biology (Written), and General Biology (Oral and Practical)	1
Chemistry (Written), and General Biology (Oral and Practical)	1
Chemistry (Written), Physics (Oral and Practical), General Biology (Written), and General Biology (Oral and Practical)	1
Chemistry (Oral and Practical), Physics (Oral and Practical), General Biology (Written), and General Biology (Oral and Practical)	1
Chemistry (Written); Physics (Written), Physics (Oral and Practical), General Biology (Written), and General Biology (Oral and Practical)	1
Deficiency in total number of marks	4
Total failures ..	14

The Second M.B. & B.S. Examination

October, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the Second Class	6
Qualified for a pass in the Second L.M. & S.	3
Absent	1
Total registered ..	10

Analysis of Failures

Anatomy	1
Physiology	2

The Second M.B. &. B.S. Examination

March, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	3
Do. Second Class	24
Qualified for a pass in the Second L.M. & S.	8
Failed	7
Absent	8
Total registered ..	50

Analysis of Failures

Physiology	6
Anatomy	1
Anatomy, and Physiology	3
Anatomy, Physiology, and Organic Chemistry	2
Physiology, and Organic Chemistry	1
Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica	1
Deficiency in total number of marks	1
Total failures ..	15

The Third M.B. & B.S. Examination

October, 1916

Results of Examination

Passed in the Second Class	7

The Third M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	5
Do. Second Class	17
Qualified for a pass in the Third L.M. & S.	5
Total registered ..	27

Analysis of Failures

General Pathology	1
General Pathology (Written), and Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical)	2
General Pathology (Written), and Hygiene (Written, Oral and Practical)	1
General Pathology (Written), Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical), Hygieine (Written, Oral and Practical)	1
Total failures ..	5

The Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination

October, 1916

Results of Examination

Passed in the Second Class	5
Qualified for a pass in Final L.M. & S. Degree	6
Failed	4
Absent	2
Total registered ..	17

Analysis of Failures

Surgery (Clinical and Oral)	1
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery Clinical and Oral), Midwifery, etc., (Written, Practical and Oral..	1
Medicine, (Written). Medicine (Clinical and Oral) Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Operative Surgery, Midwifery, (Written, Practical and Oral, Ophthalmology, Medical Jurisprudence ..	2
Medicine (Written), Medicine, (Clinical and Oral). Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Operative Surgery, Midwifery (Written, Practical and Oral)	1
Medicine, Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral)	1
Medicine (Written), Midwifery (Written), Practical and Oral)	1
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Operative Surgery	1
Medicine (Wrirten), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Written, Practical and Oral)	1
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Writton), Surgery, (Clinical and Oral) Ophthalmology	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral) Midwifery Written, (Practical and Oral) ..	1

The Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed in the First Class	1
Passed in the Second Class	15
Qualified for a pass in the Final L.M. & S. Degree ..	9
Failed	7
Absent	3
Total registered ..	35

Analysis of Failures

Medicine (Clinical and Oral)	2
Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Written, Practical and Oral)	2
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Medical Jurisprudence	1
Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral)	1
Midwifery (Practical and Oral)	1
Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery, (Written)	1
Midwifery (Written), and Medical Jurisprudence ..	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Written)	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Ciinical and Oral) ..	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Operative Surgery, Midwifery (Practical and Oral), Ophthalmology, Medical Jurisprudence ..	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Written, Practical and Oral) ..	1
Medicine (Written), Midwifery (Written)	1
Medicine (Written), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral)	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral)	1

The Second L.M. & S. Examination

October, 1916

Analysis of Failures

Anatomy	2
Physiology	1
Physiology, and Organic Chemistry	1
Anatomy, Physiology, and Organic Chemistry	1
Total failure ..	5

The Second L.M. & S. Examination

March, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed	5
Not permitted to sit for the examination	4
Failed	1
Absent	4
Total registered ..	14

Analysis of Failures

Anatomy and Physiology	1

The Third L.M. & S. Examination

October, 1916

Results of Examination

Passed	5
Failed	1
Total registered ..	6

Analysis of Failures

Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical), Hygiene (Written, Oral, and Practical)	1

The Third L.M. & S. Examination

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed	11
Failed	2
Absent	1
Total registered ..	14

Analysis of Failures

General Pathology (Written)	2

The Final L.M. & S. Degree Examination

October, 1916

Results of Examination

Passed	9
Failed	6
Absent	1
Total registered ..	16

Analysis of Failures

Surgery (Clinical and Oral)	2
Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Practical and Oral)	1
Medicine, (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Practical and Oral)	1
Medicine, (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery (Clinical and Oral) Midwifery, (Written), ...	1
Medicine (Clinioal and Oral), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Practical and Oral)	1

The Final L.M. & S. Degree Examination

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Passed	12
Failed	14
Absent	3
Total registered ..	29

Analysis of Failures

Surgery (Clinical and Oral)	1
Midwifery (Practical and Oral)	3
Medical Jurisprudence	2
Medicine (Written), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), and Surgery (Clinical and Oral)	1
Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Ophthalmology .. .	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), and Ophthalmology	1
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery, (Clinical and Oral)	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Medical Jurisprudence	1
Medicine, (Clinical and Oral), Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Practical and Oral), Ophthalmology ..	1
Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Surgery (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Practical and Oral), Ophthalmology ..	1
Medicine (Written), Medicine (Clinical and Oral), Midwifery (Practical and Oral)	1
Total failures ..	14

B.S.Sc. Degree Examination

March and April, 1917

PART I

Results of Examination

Passed	1
Failed	1
Total registered ..	2

Analysis of Failures

Chemistry, Physics, Meteorology and Engineering (with drawing) (Written), and Practical Chemistry, Physics, etc. (Oral), Bacteriology and Parasitology (Oral) ..	1
Total failures ..	1

PART II

Results of Examination

Passed	..
Ineligible by reason of having failed in Part I	1
Failed	2
Total registered ..	3

Analysis of Failures

Medicine and General Hygiene (Written)	1
Medicine and General Hygiene (Written, and Oral), Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics (Written), Special Report	1
Total failures ..	2

M.D. Degree Examination

April, 1917

Results of Examination

Failed	1
Total registered ..	1

The First Examination in Engineering

Results of Examination

Passed	20
Failed	18
Absent from the examination	2
Total registered ..	40

The B.E. Degree Examination

CIVIL

Results of Examination

Passed	12
Failed	8
Total registered ..	21

MECHANICAL

Passed	3
Failed	2
Absent from the examination	..
Total registered ..	5

Tabular Statement of Graduates corrected up to January 31, 1917

Degrees	Passed examinations for degrees	Graduated
Bachelors of Arts (under the Old By-Laws)	13,648	12,801
Masters of Arts	547	
Bachelors of Arts Pass and Honours (under the New Regulations) ..	2,565	2,439
Licentiates in Teaching	1,658	1,389
Bachelors of Laws	3,674	3,387
Masters of Laws	54	46
Doctors of Laws	2	2
Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery	509	420
Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery or Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery.	193	176
Doctors of Medicine	18	14
Bachelors in Sanitary Science	6	6
Bachelors of Engineering	206	150
Titles in Oriental Learning	36	7

BACHELORS OF ARTS

1.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional languages.

(i) UNDER THE OLD BY-LAWS

Class	Sanskrit	Greek	German	Latin	Hebrew	Arabic	Persian	Urdu	Tamil	Telugu	Kanarese	Malayalam	Uriya	French	Marathi	Total
I.	174	..	1	16	..	1	..	3	128	65	42	79	1	..	1	521
II.	§ 1,606	1	2	137	1	1	20	20	1,624	705	396	806	14	9	..	5,342
III.	1,842	4	..	144	..	2	22	44	2,354	964	492	1,052	4	15	2	6,938
Total	*3,622	5	†3	297	1	4	42	67	‡ 4,27	1,734	930	1,937	14	24	3	12,801

(ii) UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS

Group vi—*Two Languages*

Class	Sanskrit	Tamil	Telugu	Kanarese	Malayalam	Early Indian History	Early South Indian History	Latin	French	Total
I.	3	..	1	1	1	0	0	..	..	6
II.	40	7	7	5	21	2	2	2	2	88
Total ..	43	7	8	6	22	2	2	2	2	94

NOTE.—*The actual number of Bachelors of Arts is 47 as each Bachelor has passed in two languages.*

* One of these passed also in Kanarese in the third class, and another in Telugu in the third class, and another in Uriya in the 2nd class.

† One of these passed Sanskrit in the second class.

‡ One of these passed also in Sanskrit in the first class.

II.—*Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional subjects.*

(i) Under the Old By-laws

Subjects	First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Total
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	5	153	142	300
Logic and Ethics ..	6	69	82	157
Physical Science ..	..	10	16	26
Logic and Psychology ..	5	228	277	510
Branch I	(*e*) 98	(*n*)602	(*k*)1,081	1,781
Do. II.A	(*f*) 85	859	(*j*)1,276	2,220
Do. II.B	(*g*)38	(*c*)267	(*d*)215	520
Do. III.A	8	55	36	99
Do. III.B	..	5	8	13
Do. III.C	23	(*l*)198	156	377
Do. III.D	9	(*i*)108	91	208
Do. IV	(*a*)105	(*o*)1,034	1,484	2,621
Do. V	(*h*)123	(*m*)1,631	(*b*)2,213	3,967
Total ..	505	5,217	7,054	12,801

(*a*) One of these passed also in Branch V in the 2nd class.

(*b*) Of these one passed also in Branch IV in the 2nd class, two in Branch II.B in the 2nd class, and two in Branch IV in the 3rd class.

(*c*) One of these passed also in Branch II.A in the 2nd class.

(*d*) One of these also passed in Branch V in the 2nd class.

(*e*) One of these also passed in Branch I in the 1st class.

(*f*) One of these passed also in Branch II.B in the 1st class, and nine others passed also in Branch I, one in the 1st, two in the 2nd and six others in the 3rd class.

(*g*) Two of these passed also in Branch I in the 2nd class.

(*h*) One of these passed also in Branch IV in the 1st class.

(*i*) Of these two candidates passed also in Branch III.C, one in the 1st and the other in the 2nd class and two others in II.A in the 2nd class.

(*j*) One of these passed also in Branch II.A in the 2nd class.

(*k*) Of these one passed also in Branch V in the 3rd class, one in Branc h in the 2nd class and the other in Branch II.B in the 3rd class.

(*l*) Of these one passed also in Branch IV in the 2nd class.

(*m*) Of these one passed also in Branch I in the 3rd class, two in Branch II.A in the 3rd class, and two in Branch IV, one in the 2nd and the other in the 3rd class.

(*n*) Two passed in II.A, one in the 1st and the other in the 2nd class.

(*o*) One of these passed Branch V in the 3rd class.

(ii) UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS

CLASS	Groups							
	i	ii.A	ii.B	iii	iv	v	vi	Total
I.	16	13	4	4	10	13	6	66
II.	218	228	50	72	268	1,002	51	1,889
Total ..	234	241	54	76	278	1,015	57	1,955

III.—Statement showing the number of graduates at present on the rolls from different classes of the population

(i) BACHELORS OF ARTS (UNDER THE OLD BY-LAWS)

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jews	Jains	Total
1861-62 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1862-63 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1863-64 ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1864-65 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1865-66 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1866-67 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
1867-68 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1868-69 ..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	11
1869-70 ..	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	10
1870-71 ..	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	10
1871-72 ..	14	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	23
1872-73 ..	2	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	11
1873-74 ..	13	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	22
1874-75 ..	17	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	25
1875-76 ..	27	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	37

BACHELORS OF ARTS—*continued*

Year		Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Mahamma-dans	Parsees	Jews	Jains	Total
1876-77	..	28	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	37
1877-78	..	22	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	32
1878-79	..	58	16	4	19	..	..	..	..	97
1879-80	..	17	15	2	8	1	..	..	..	43
1880-81	..	64	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	84
1881-82	..	64	21	2	8	..	..	..	..	95
1882-83	..	54	13	5	10	2	..	..	..	84
1883-84	..	84	23	3	1	..	..	..	..	111
1884-85	..	79	31	4	14	1	..	..	..	129
1885-86	..	88	22	2	7	2	..	..	..	121
1886-87	..	103	23	6	8	1	..	..	..	141
1887-88	..	117	32	2	13	3	..	..	..	167
1888-89	..	142	38	3	11	2	..	..	..	196
1889-90	..	109	32	3	13	3	..	..	..	160
1890-91	..	140	43	2	18	2	1	..	..	206
1891-92	..	193	46	3	33	1	1	..	..	277
1892-93	..	184	63	9	32	3	..	..	..	291
1893-94	..	254	53	5	29	6	..	..	..	347
1894-95	..	304	74	7	34	5	..	..	..	424
1895-96	..	344	93	11	37	6	..	..	..	491
1896-97	..	320	86	4	33	8	2	..	..	453
1897-98	..	317	104	3	26	6	..	..	..	456
1898-99	..	282	102	3	36	6	..	..	..	429
1899-1990	..	287	56	2	27	5	..	..	..	377
1900-1901	..	250	58	5	29	..	..	..	..	342
1901-1902	..	314	67	6	29	6	..	..	..	422
1902-1903	..	339	55	1	28	9	2	1	1	436
1903-1904	..	409	59	6	22	8	1	..	..	505
1904-1905	..	351	77	3	38	7	..	..	..	476
1905-1906	..	264	75	6	31	8	..	..	..	384
1906 1907	..	371	73	10	37	5	..	..	..	496
1907-1908	..	332	116	4	40	1	..	..	..	493
1908-1909	..	292	130	4	41	5	..	..	..	472
1909-1910	..	421	151	10	50	13	..	..	..	645
1911	..	332	226	2	73	9	..	..	..	642
1912	..	513	185	6	78	9	..	..	1	792
1913	..	359	83	2	59	7	..	1	1	512
1914	..	266	91	3	48	5	..	..	..	415
1915	..	79	25	1	21	1	..	1	..	128
1916	..	93	58	3	29	2	..	..	..	185
1917	..	21	14	..	9	1	..	..	..	185
Total	..	8,747	2,575	186	1,107	159	7	3	3	12,801

(ii) BACHELORS OF ARTS (UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS)

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jews	Jains	Total
1913 ..	136	34	1	16	1	..	..	..	188
1914 ..	189	66	2	14	2	..	..	..	273
1915 ..	330	99	5	42	7	1	..	..	484
1916 ..	259	127	1	69	3	..	..	..	457
1917 ..	313	185	4	71	13	..	..	..	584
Total ..	1,227	511	13	212	26	1	..	..	1,955

(iii)—BACHELORS OF ARTS (HONOURS)

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jews	Jains	Total
1914 ..	54	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	69
1915 ..	67	25	3	4	..	..	..	..	99
1916 ..	103	49	1	7	..	..	..	..	160
1917 ..	71	42	..	11	1	..	..	..	125
Total ..	295	127	6	24	1	..	..	..	453

MASTERS OF ARTS

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Jains	Total
1876-77 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1878-79 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1880-81 ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
1881-82 ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
1882-83 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1883-84 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1884-85 ..	2	..	1	2	..	..	5
1885-86 ..	3	..	1	1	..	..	5
1886-87 ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
1887-88 ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
1888-89 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1889-90 ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
1890-91 ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	5
1891-92 ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
1892-93 ..	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
1893-94 ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
1894-95 ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
1895-96 ..	6	3	..	1	..	..	10
1896-97 ..	5	..	..	1	..	..	6
1897-98 ..	2	2	..	1	..	..	5
1898-99 ..	5	..	1	1	1	..	8
1899-1900 ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
1900-1901 ..	8	1	1	1	..	..	11

Masters of Arts—*continued*

Year		Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Jains	Total
1901-1902	..	10	1	1	1	..	..	13
1902-1903	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
1903-1904	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	6
1904-1905	..	13	2	..	1	..	..	16
1905-1906	..	7	2	..	..	..	1	10
1906-1907	..	20	2	..	4	..	..	26
1907-1908	..	12	1	..	1	..	..	14
1908-1909	..	13	1	..	1	..	..	15
1900-1910	..	14	2	..	1	..	..	17
1911	..	19	2	..	1	..	..	22
1912	..	22	5	..	2	1	..	30
1913	..	36	6	..	5	1	..	48
1914	..	51	9	..	6	..	..	66
1915	..	32	3	..	2	..	..	37
1916	..	24	4	..	3	..	..	31
1917	..	30	9	..	5	1	..	45
Total		389	65	7	43	4	1	511

Licentiates in Teaching

1886-87	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
1887-88	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1888-89	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
1889-90	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
1890-91	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
1891-92	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	6
1892-93	..	17	3	2	..	..	..	22
1893-94	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	11
1894-95	..	23	1	1	8	..	..	33
1895-96	..	20	2	1	10	..	..	33
1896-97	..	19	2	1	5	..	..	27
1897-98	..	28	2	..	4	..	..	34
1898-99	..	19	2	..	3	..	..	24
1899-1900	..	18	4	..	4	..	..	26
1900-1901	..	32	3	2	11	..	..	48
1901-1902	..	19	3	1	6	..	..	29
1902-1903	..	33	3	1	7	..	..	44
1903-1904	..	35	..	..	11	1	..	47
1904-1905	..	27	..	1	5	1	..	34

LICENTIATES IN TEACHING—*continued*

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Jains	Total
1905-1906 ..	37	3	4	8	..	..	53
1906-1907 ..	48	3	..	8	1	..	60
1907-1908 ..	48	5	4	10	..	..	67
1908-1909 ..	51	12	2	8	..	1	74
1909-1910 ..	61	13	1	16	1	..	92
1911 ..	48	15	1	10	..	..	74
1912 ..	94	14	2	12	..	..	122
1913 ..	88	4	..	11	2	..	105
1914 ..	93	18	..	10	..	..	121
1915 ..	76	11	1	9	..	..	97
1916 ..	68	15	..	11	..	..	94
1917 ..	71	25	1	12	..	..	109
Total ..	1,094	163	27	207	6	1	1,498

BACHELORS OF LAWS

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Total
1863-64 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1865-66 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1866-67 ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
1867-68 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1868-69 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1869-70 ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
1871-72 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1872-73 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
1873-74 ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	7
1874-75 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1875-76 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
1876-77 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1877-78 ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
1878-79 ..	7	2	..	..	..	..	9
1879-80 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1880-81 ..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
1881-82 ..	6	2	..	..	..	..	8

BACHELORS OF LAWS—*continued*

Year		Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Total
1882-83	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
1883-84	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	26
1884-85	..	11	3	..	2	..	..	16
1885-86	..	17	9	..	1	..	..	27
1886-87	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	9
1887-88	..	19	9	..	2	..	..	30
1888-89	..	28	7	..	2	1	..	38
1889-90	..	16	6	1	1	..	..	24
1890-91	..	24	4	..	4	..	..	32
1891-92	..	30	7	..	..	1	..	38
1892-93	..	48	13	..	3	1	..	65
1893-94	..	35	6	..	3	..	..	44
1894-95	..	44	10	..	2	..	..	56
1895-96	..	21	8	..	2	..	..	31
1896-97	..	58	5	..	2	1	..	66
1897-98	..	48	7	..	1	..	..	56
1898-99	..	71	14	..	8	2	..	95
1899-1900	..	77	13	..	2	..	..	91
1900-1901	..	115	21	1	5	..	..	142
1901-1902	..	121	44	3	..	..	..	168
1902-1903	..	119	35	..	3	2	..	159
1903-1904	..	52	6	..	3	1	..	62
1904-1905	..	136	41	1	13	..	..	191
1905-1906	..	81	22	..	3	1	..	107
1906-1907	..	135	18	1	5	3	..	162
1907-1908	..	83	27	..	5	1	1	117
1908-1909	..	84	27	..	4	1	..	116
1909-1910	..	82	43	..	11	..	..	136
1911	..	49	30	..	6	..	..	85
1912	..	126	42	..	3	1	..	172
1913	..	156	31	..	10	..	..	197
1914	..	142	28	..	5	..	..	175
1915	..	181	58	1	13	2	..	255
1916	..	201	69	..	28	1	..	299
1917	..	187	51	..	21	..	..	264
Total	..	2,686	752	12	176	19	1	3,651

MASTERS OF LAWS

YEAR		Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Total
1880-81	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1885-86	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1890-91	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
1892-93	..	1	..	..		..	..	1
1893-94	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1897-98	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1898-99	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1900-1901	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1902-1903	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1903-1904	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1904-1905	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
1905-1906	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1906-1907	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
1907-1908	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	6
1909-1910	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
1911	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1912	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1913	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1914	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1915	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
1916	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
1917	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	8
Total	..	48	4	1	1	..	..	54

DOCTOR OF LAWS

1901	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1908	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2

Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery

Year		Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muham-madans	Parsees	Total
1878-79	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1879-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1880-81	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	6
1881-82	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1882-83	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
1883-84	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
1884-85	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
1885-86	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	8
1886-87	..	..	5	6	..	..	1	12
1887-88	..	5	4	5	2	..	..	16
1888-89	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	4
1889-90	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
1890-91	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	5
1891-92	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	8
1892-93	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	9
1893-94	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	8
1894-95	..	1	2	5	1	..	1	10
1895-96	..	1	4	3	3	1	..	12
1896-97	..	1	3	4	2	1	..	11
1897-98	..	1	4	3	1	1	..	10
1898-99	..	2	4	2	2	..	..	10
1899-1900	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
1900-1901	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
1901-1902	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
1902-1903	..	2	2	..	4	..	..	8
1903-1904	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	9
1904-1905	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	6
1905-1906	..	8	2	..	2	..	..	12
1906-1907	..	5	2	1	2	..	..	10
1907-1908	..	3	9	..	1	1	1	15
1908-1909	..	8	6	2	2	..	..	18
1909-1910	..	3	3	4	3	..	..	13
1911	..	9	2	2	1	..	..	14
1912	..	13	5	1	7	1	..	27
1913	..	12	13	1	..	2	..	28
1914	..	19	16	..	4	..	..	39
1915	..	11	19	2	9	..	..	41
1916	..	11	6	1	7	..	..	25
1917	..	9	7	..	5	..	..	21
Total	..	143	150	61	71	9	7	441

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY OR BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jews	Total
1873-74 ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
1881-82 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1885-86 ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
1887-88 ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
1888-89 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
1889-90 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1892-93 ..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
1893-94 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1894-95 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1896-97 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
1897-98 ..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4
1898-99 ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
1899-1900 ..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5
1900-1901 ..	1	..	2	4	1	..	..	8
1901-1902 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1902-1903 ..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	5
1903-1904 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	6
1904-1905 ..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	6
1905-1906 ..	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	9
1906-1907 ..	7	2	1	2	..	..	..	12
1907-1908 ..	3	..	1	3	..	1	..	8
1908-1909 ..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	15
1909-1910 ..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	6
1911 ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
1912 ..	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	7
1913 ..	7	5	..	3	..	..	..	15
1914 ..	7	4	..	2	..	..	..	13
1915 ..	5	8	..	5	..	..	1	19
1916 ..	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	9
1917 ..	5	3	..	1	1	..	..	10
Total ..	66	52	18	35	3	1	1	186

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Muhammadans	Parsees	Jews	Total
1872-73 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1884-85 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1894-95 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1897-98 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1898-99 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1899-1900 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1901-1902 ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1903-1904 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1908-1909 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
1911 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1914 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1915 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	6	4	1	3	..	..	..	14

Licentiates in Sanitary Science

Year		Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Parsees	Total
1894-95	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1910	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1913	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
1914	..	1	..	..		..	1
1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1916	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	..	5	1	..	..	..	6

* Bachelors of Civil Engineering

Year		Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Parsees	Total
1865-66	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
1868-69	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1870-71	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
1873-74	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1874-75	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1875-76	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
1876-77	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
1879-80	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1880-81	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1881-82	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1883-84	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
1884-85	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
1885-86	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1886-87	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
1887-88	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
1888-89	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1889-90	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1890-91	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

*The First B E . Degree Examination followed the B.C.E. Examination of 1894

* BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING—*continued*

YEAR	Brahmans	Hindus not Brahmans	Europeans	Native Christians	Parsees	Total
1891-92 ..	3	1	..	..	..	4
1892-93 ..	5	2	..	1	..	8
1893-94 ..	2	..	1	1	..	4
1894-95 ..	1	..	..	1	..	1
1897-98 ..	3	1	..	..	..	4
1898-99 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1899-1900 ..	3	..	..	..	..	3
1901-1902 ..	1	..	..	1	..	2
1902-1903 ..	8	..	..	..	..	8
1903-1904 ..	5	2	..	..	..	7
1904-1905 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
1905-1906 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1906-1907 ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
1907-1908 ..	6	..	..	..	..	6
1908-1909 ..	3	..	..	2	..	5
1909-1910 ..	2	1	..	..	..	3
1911 ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
1912 ..	2	1	..	1	..	4
1913 ..	7	..	..	2	..	9
1914 ..	3	1	..	2	..	6
1915 ..	9	..	..	..	..	9
1916 ..	1	1	..	1	..	3
1917 ..	5	3	..	2	..	10
Total ..	121	15	8	15	1	160

* The First B.E. Degree Examination followed the B.C.E. Examination of 1894

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATIONS

TEXTBOOKS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARDS OF STUDIES AND APPROVED BY THE SYNDICATE

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

1918

English

(1) Textbooks of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required*—

(i) A Health Reader for Madras with Notes—1917 (Percival C. Wren)—Macmillan & Co., Limited.

(ii) A Tale of Two Cities (Charles Dickens) in the Series of Stories Retold for Indian Students (abridged and simplified by Egerton Smith)—Oxford University Press.

(iii) Tales of the Punjab (Flora Annie Steele)—Macmillan's English Texts for Indian Schools.

(iv) Italy in the Series of Peeps at Many Lands—Adam and Charles Black, Limited, London.

(v) Experiences of the War with Introduction and Notes (Mrs. A Moffat)—The Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.

(2) Textbooks of which a detailed knowledge *will be required*—

(i) Tales of Troy (Anderw Lang)—Longmans' Classbooks of English Literature.

(ii) Selections in Poetry and Prose. The selections published by the University.

Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese

Selections published by the University.

Marathi

Atmodhāra, by Gunaji, B.A., LL.B. (Manoranjana Press, Bombay).
Tilakāchyā Kavita, by the Rev. L. V. Tilak (Newkitabkhana, Poona).

Uriya

Sāhītya, by Chandrasekhara Nanda. (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Adaısa-nāri, Part I, by Kālīkrishna Basu. (Chandrodaya Book Dépôt, Cuttack).

Kavitamanjari, by Gopalavallabha Das, M.A.: Three poems viz., (1) Konarke Usha, (2) Kartika Snana and (3) Madhukara (Cuttack Printing & Co.)

Greek

(1916 to 1919)

Xenophon ; Anabasis, I.

Latin

(1916 to 1919)

Ovid : Tristia, Book I.
Cornelius Nepos : Præfatio, Lives of Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Pausanias, Cimon.

French

(1916 to 1919)

X de Maistre : Les Prisonniers du Caucase (Rivington).

German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew

Exodus I-XX, Psalms LXXIV-CL (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).

Arabic

Nukhab-ul-Mulaḥ Juz-ul-Awwal Qism-us-Sani—the whole (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).

Persian

Siyahatnama-i-Ibrahim Beg, Vol. I, pp. 1-100 (Muzaffari Press, Bombay).

Gulistan, Chapters I and II } Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Būstan, Chapters I and II }

Urdu

Nairang-i-Khayal—Part I, the whole (East and West Trading Co., Delhi).

Jami'-ul-Ash'ar, pp. 1-31 (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).

History

History of Great Britain and Ireland: The Norman and Plantagenet Periods (1066 to 1485).

History of India. The Pre-Mussalman Period.

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1919

English

Selections in Poetry and Prose to be published by the University in June, 1918.

Further Selections ln Prose will be announced later.

Languages

Selections will be published or announced later.

History

History of Great Britain and Ireland: The Tudor and Stuart Periods.

History of India. The Mediæval Period

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

1918

PART I

English

Detailed Study :

Shakespeare : The Merchant of Venice.
Milton : Paradise Lost, Book I.
Byron : Childe Harold's, Pilgrimage, Canto IV.
Matthew Arnold : Sohrab and Rustum.
Carlyle's Abbot Samson : edited by Cavenagh (Macmillan).
Essays on Addison, by Macaulay and Thackeray with Twelve Essays, by Addison, edited by G. E. Hadow (Oxford Press).

Non-detailed Study :

Scott : The Fortunes of Nigel.

Washington Irving : England's Rural Life and Christmas Customs (Blackie English Texts).

Syrett : Mediæval Romance (Clarendon Press).

Morris : Earthly Paradise, Part II, Atalanta 's Race. The Man born to be King (Longmans).

PART II

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY

Marathi

Nānā and Mahādajī, by C. G. Bhānu, B.A. (New Kitabkhana, Poona.)

Bhāṣā Paddhati and Lēkhana-Śuddhi, essays in Vāṅmaya-Viṣayaka-Nibandha, by V. K. Chiplunker, B.A. (Chitra Sala Press, Poona).

Vikār Vilasita, by G. G. Agarkar, M.A. (New Kitabkhana, Poona).
Kusumaguccha, by K. R. Mitra (Manoranjana Office, Bombay).

Uriya

Rāmāyaṇā Katha by Chandra Sēkhara Nanda (Utkala-Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Āryabāḷā, by Chintamani Mahanti (Cuttack Printing Co.)

Urdu

Ibn-ul-Wakt, the whole (Abdur Razak, Bookseller, Pathargatti, Hyderabad) or Mujtabhai Press, Delhi.)

Nairangi-Khayal, Part I (East and West Trading Co., Delhi).

Tamil

Prose :

Johnson's Rasselas (Tamil Translation, by Visvanatha Pillai).

Sāvitri—Satyaparipālanam, Prahlāda Caritram, Kucēlar Caritram — of Āryacaritam (Ganesh & Co., Madras).

Telugu

Prose :

Niticandrika, by Chinnayya Sūri.

Tales from Shakespeare, by Akkiraju Umakantam (V. Rama swami Sastrulu & Sons, Esplanade, Madras.)

Kanarese

Prose :

Sumati Madanakumāra Caritre, by M. S. Puttanna.

Malayalam

Prose :

Virutan Sanku, by Kārat Achyuta Menon (Mangalodayam Co., Ltd., Trichur).

Rāmacaritam, by M. Krishnan, edited by M. K. Sridevi-amma, Calicut.

PART III

Groups i and ii

Physics and Chemistry

(*b*) Physics :

Rintoul, D.: Introduction to Practical Physics (Macmillan).

Watson, W.: Elementary Practical Physics (Longmans).

Schuster and Lees : Intermediate Course of Practical Physics (Macmillan).

Glazebrook : Hydrostatics, Light, and Heat (Cambridge University Press).

Hadley : Magnetism and Electricity for Beginners (Macmillan).

(*c*) Chemistry :

Smith and Hale : Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry (Bell).

Reference :

Smith : Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).

Shenstone : Elements of Inorganic Chemistry. Ed. R. G. Durrant. (Arnold.)

GROUP iii

Logic

As a further indication of the scope and standard of the Intermediate Examination, Creighton's 'Introductory Logic,' Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable textbook.

Sanskrit

Kālidāsa : Raghuvaṃśa, cantos I-III, with R. Krishnamachariar's Vimarśa.

Bhāsa : Svapnavāsavadatta (Travancore Sanskrit Series).

Kādambarī-Saṅgraha, Pūrvabhāga (the portion to be read therein extends up to but does not include 'Mahāśvētāvṛttānta') by Pandit R. V. Krishnamachariar. (Vaidya Kalanidhi Office, Vepery).

Marathi

Wāman: Caramagurumañjarī and Nītiśataka (Nirnayasāgara Press).

Pana lakśāta Koṇa ghēto, by H. N. Apte
Tārā Nāṭak, by V. M. Mahajani, M.A.
Life of Sāmbhāji and Rājārāma Mahāraja, by K. N. Sane, B.A.
Tukārām : selections as given in the latest edition of Navanīta, by Parasurama Pant Godbole
} (New Kitabkhana, Poona.)

Uriya

Rasakallōḷa, cantos I-V (omitting stanzas 19-27 of canto III and stanzas 16-21 of canto V) by Dinakrishna Das (Cuttack Printing Co.)

Naiṣadha Kāvya, by Kasinath Dās, cantos 1-3
Tulasī-Stabaka, by Rādhānath Ray
Parimaḷā-Sahagāmana, by Sri Radhamohana Rajendra Deva of Chikati
} (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Prabandha-Mālā, by Rai Bahadur Madhusudan Rau (Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack).

Greek

(1916-1919)

Herodotus : Book VIII.

Euripides : Hecuba.

Latin

(1916-1919)

Virgil : Æneid I.
Horace : Satires I (omitting 2, 5, 7 and 8).
Ciero : In Catilinam ; 3 and 4.
Livy : Book XXII. 1-40.

French

(1916-1919)

Boileau : L'Art Poétique, I, II.
Corneille : Le Cid.
A. Dumas : Aventures du Capitaine Pamphile (Clarendon Press, [Oxford).
Bourrienne : La Jeunesse de Bonaparte (Clarendon Press, Oxford).

German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew

1. Kings, Hosia, Joel—the whole (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras)

Arabic

Tarikh-ul-Fakhri—the whole; Sabā Mu'allakāt : Kasidas of Imr-al-Kais and Ṭarafa (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay).

Persian

Anvar-i-Suhaili, second half (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow).
Diwan-i-Hāfiz, to the end of Radif-i-dāl (Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad).

Urdu

Ibn-ul-Wakt, the whole (Abdur Razzak, Bookseller, Pathargatti, Hyderabad).
Ijāz-i-Ishk—the whole (S.P.C.K. Book Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).
Darbār-i-Akbari—first half.
Al-Barāmikah (Vakil Trading Co., Amritsar).

Tamil

Poetry :

1. Nāladiyār—from Poruḷ to Mēlōr and Kīḻōr both inclusive (pages 3–12) of the Intermediate Selections published by the University, Part I.
2. Villi Bhāratam—Vāraṇāvata Carukkam.
3. Tirukkaruvai Veṇbā Antādi, omitting stanzas 1, 30, 49, 79 and 99.
4. Nannūl—Pāyiram, omitting sūtrams 14, 15, 17, 39 and 55.

Prose :

1. Coral, and Honey and the Bee—Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Madura College.
2. Life of Cēran Ceṅkuṭṭuvan—M. Raghava Aiyangar (The Tamil Lexicon Office, Madras.)

Telugu

Mahābhāratamu: Virātaparvamu—Canto I, verses 46-331.
Harivamśamu: Pūrvabhāgamu—Canto III (Syāmantakōpākhyānamu).
Jaimini Bhāratamu—Canto VI, verses 2-270.
Nirvacana Kumārasambhavamu, Canto II—omitting verses 5, 17, 18, 27, 35, 54, 57, 60, 70, 115 and 130, by T. V. Suryaprasada Rau of Siddhantam (Ganjam).
Uttara Rāmācaritamu—a drama by Malladi Suryanarayana Sastri.
Āndhra Daśakumāra Caritamu, by Vedam Venkataraya Sastri :—Pūrvapīṭhika—first three chapters; Mantragupta charitamu; Viśrutacharitamu; and Uttarapiṭhika.

Kanarese

Harischandra Kāvyam, Sthalas 7-14 by Rāghavānka (Kavyakalanidhi Series).
Karṇāṭaka Kādambari, stanzas 503-752, by Nāgavarma.
Jaimini Bhārata, sandhis 1-4.
Mudrārāksasa Nāṭakam (Grantha Māla Series).
Vidyullatā (Satihithaiṣini Series).

Malayalam

Poetry :

Māḷavikāgni Mitram, by Mr. A. R. Raja Raja Varma Koil Tampuran, M.A.
Bhāṣā Bhartrihari—Nītīsatakam, by Patiṇṇare Kóvilakattu Mānavikrama Cheriyanujan Tampurān (Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut).

Adhyātma Rāmayaṇam—Kiṣkindhā Kāṇḍam, by Tunchattu Eḷuttachchan (Mangalodayam Press, Trichur).

Prose :

Viṣa Vrikṣam, by T. C. Kalyāni Amma (Bhārata Vilāsam Press, Trichur).

Padmini and Bhima Singh's Daughter, by V. K. Chinnammalu Amma (T. Kelappan Nayar's Book Dépôt, Calicut).

1919

PART I-A

English

Detailed Study:—

Shakespeare: Richard III.
Milton: Paradise Lost, Book I.
Byron: Childe Harold's, Pilgrimage, Canto IV.
Matthew Arnold: Sorab and Rustum.
Carlyle's Abbot Samson, edited by Cavenagh (Macmillan).
Goldsmith: Selected Essays, edited by Lobban (Cambridge University Press). Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 32.

Non-detailed Study:—

Scott: Quentin Durward.
Lockhart: Life of Scott abridged, edited by O. Leon Reid (Macmillan).
Macaulay: Lays of Ancient Rome.
Kingley, Charles: The Heroes.

PART I-B

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY

Marathi

Vāṅgmaya-Viṣayaka-Nibandha, by V. K. Chiplunkar, B A.
Abhinava-Kāvyamālā, by L. G. Lele.
Kṛṣṇa Caritra, by C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B
} (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Uriya

Prabhāta, by Candrasekhara Nanda (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Utkala Carita, pp. 1–100 by Pandit Bhagirathi Ratha, (Hitaishini Press, Bamra).

Urdu

Rasāil-i-Shibli (Syed Abdul Khader, Bookseller, Hyderabad City).
Ibn-ul-Waqt (Book Dépôt, Amritsar).
Nairang-i-Khayal (Book Dépôt, Aligarh).

Tamil

1. Udayaṉaṉ Caritai, by V. M. Gopalakrishnamachariar, Triplicane, Madras.
2. Viyāsattiraṭṭu: 1. Annaiyum pitāvum, 2. Illara oḻukkum, 3. Virundōmbal, 4. Insol. 6. Seynnanri arital, 7. Keḷvi, 11. Kalvi Inbam, 12. Arivuḍaimai, 18. Āraccirappu, 21. Poymaittīmai, 22. Naṭpu, by M. R. Kandaswami Kavirāyar (Sri Ramachandra Press, Madura).

Telugu

1. Sudhāśaracandramu or R. C. Dutt's Lake of Palms, translated into Telugu, by Chilakamurti-Lakshmi Narasimham (Central Book Dépôt, Rajahmundry).
2. Vira Pūja, by Sripada Subramanya Sastri, Kalabhivardhani Grandha Nilaya, Rayavaram, Ramchandrapuram Post, Godavari District.

Kanarese

Kannada Adbhuta Rāmāyana, by Venkatasubbaiya, (Vidyananda Office, Bangalore City).

Kṣhāthrathēja, by M. N. Kamath, Head Master, Temple Secondary School, Bantval (South Canara)—*Kadambari Sangraha Series.*

Malayalam

1. Padmini, by T. Ramalingam Pillai, M.A. (Books can be had of the author at Trivandrum).
2. Leela, by Srimati T. Ammālu Ammal (Books can be had of the authoress, Vatakkantara, Palghaut).

PART II

GROUPS i AND ii

Physics and Chemistry

Same as 1918

GROUP iii

Logic

Same as 1918

Sanskrit

Kālidāsa : Kumārasambhava, cantos I–III.

Kādambarī-Saṅgraha, Pūrvabhāga, by Pandit R. V. Krishnamachari.

Nāgānanda.

Marathi

Same as 1918

Uriya

Naiṣadha Kāvya, by Kasinath Das, M.A., cantos I–III (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Nṛsimha-Purāṇa, by Pitambara Das: Dvitiya Ratnakara, pages 25–33 (Jadabharata Carita Printing Company, Cuttack).

Nandakēśvarī, by Radhanath Roy
Jānaki-Pariṇaya Nāṭaka, by Pandit Gopinath Nanda Sarma
Prāyascitta, by Phakiramohana Seetapati
} (Sahitya Press, Cuttack)

Greek, Latin, French and German (1916-1919)

Same as 1918

Hebrew, Arabic and Persian

Same as 1918

Urdu

Darbār-i-Akbari (first half).

Urdu-i-Mu'allā (Faruki Press, Delhi).

Al-Barāmikah (Vākil Trading Co., Amritsar).

Mukhtāru'l Asha'ār, Part II. (S.P.C.K. Dépôt).

Tamil

Poetry : Selections published by the University.

1. Nāladiyār, pages 13–20.
2. Kaḷavaḻi Naṟpadu.
3. Meykkirtti, pages 77–82.
4. Villiputtūrar Bhāratam, pages 121–161.
5. Naiḍataccurukkam, pages 220–248 up to Kalitoḍaral.

Prose :

1. Ārumuka Nāvalar's Periyapurāṇa Vacanam, Tirujñānasambandhamūrti Nāyanār to the end. (Sold at 300, Mint Street, Madras.)
2. Śrī Bhaṭṭar Vaibhavam, by V. M. Satagoparamanujacharyar. (S. Krishnamacharyar, South Mada Street, Triplicane).

Telugu

1. Selections published by the University.
   - (*a*) No. 4. Bhīṣmuni Caritramu (Mahābhāratamu, Ādi Parvamu, Aswasa 4).
   - (*b*) No. 11. Kumārāstra Vidyā Samdarśanamu (Mahābhāratamu, Ādi Parvamu, Āswasa 5).
   - (*c*) No. 26. Abhimanyu Vivāhamu (Mahābhāratamu, Virāta Parvamu, Āswasa 4).
   - (*d*) No. 35. Sri Rāma Paṭṭābhiṣēka Viparyayamu (Ranganadha Ramayaṇamu, Ayōdhyā Kāṇḍamu).
   - (*e*) No. 55. Candrahāsa Caritramu (Jaimini Bharatamu, Aswasa 8).
   - (*f*) No. 58. Pravaruni Katha (Manu Caritramu, Āswasas 1 and 2).
2. Āndra Vacana Jaiminī Bhāratamu, by Samukhamu Venkatakrishnappa Naik (Manager, Telugu Academy, Chintadripet, Madras).
3. Srī Rangarāya Vijayamu (S. V. Rangacharlu, Telugu Pandit, Pachaiyappa's High School, Madras).

4. Bāla Caritramu (A drama by Bhasa, translated by M. Ramakrishna Kavi, M.A., No. 213, China Bazaar Road, Madras).

Kanarese

1. Selections published by the University, pages 1–155.
2. Satyavathee Caritre, by Nanjinagudu Ananthanarayana Sastri (Karnataka Chandrika Office, Mysore).
3. Mudrārākṣasa Nāṭakam, by Ramasesha Sastri (Karnataka Grantha Māla Series).

Malayalam

Poetry: Selections published by the University

1. (*a*) Adhyātma Rāmāyana, Ayōdhyā Kāndam, pages 4-26.
   (*b*) Pattracaritam Tullal, pages 178–199.
   (*c*) Nalacaritam Kathakali, first day, pages 382–403.
2. Vikramōrvasīyam Drama, by Kunhi Kuttan Tampuran (Mangalodayan Press, Trichur).

Prose: Durgesa-nandini, by Mr. Subrahmaniya Potti, M.A., Karinagapalti, Trivandrum.

1920

PART I-A

English

Detailed Study—

Shakespeare: Richard III.
Rossetti: The King's Tragedy.
Goldsmith: The Deserted Village.
Wordsworth: The Character of the Happy Warrior.

Sonnets—Milton: On His Blindness.
Arnold: On Shakespeare.
Wordsworth: The World is too much with us.
White: Night and Death.

Songs: From Tennyson's Princess—Break, Break, Break; As through the Land at Eve We Went; Sweet and Low; The Splendour Falls on Castle Walls; Tears, idle Tears; O Swallow; Home they brought the Warrior Dead.

Macaulay: Bunyan and Goldsmith (Oxford Press).
Selected essays from English Literature, by Elizabeth Lee, omitting Bacon and Cowley: (Edward Arnold).

Non-detailed Study—

Archer: Stories of Exploration and Discovery (Cambridge University Press).
Stevenson: Treasure Island.
Patterson: The Man-eaters of Tsavo (Macmillan).
Scott: The Lord of the Isles.

PART I-B

Books prescribed for Non-detailed Study

Marathi

Itihāsavarīla Nibandha, (by V.K. Chipulnker, B.A.) } New Kitabkhana, Poona.
Vānmayar-Viṣayaka-Nibandha (Do.)
Kṛṣnacarita, by C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.

Uriya

Prabhāta, by Chandrasekhara Nanda } Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack
Bhārata-Lālana, by Cintamani Mahanti

Urdu

Darbar-i-Akbari. Fist half (Any bookseller).
Mukhtarul-Ash"ar (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).

Tamil

Vijayakāruṇyam, by Mr. A. Balakrishnan, Lecturer, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
Pannirupulavar Caritram, Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Oxford University Press (English portions to be omitted).
Caitanya Caritram, pages 227-329, by Mr. P. Vijayaratnam Pillai, Vepery.

Telugu

Vimalā Dēvi, by Bhogaraju Narayanamurti. Vignanachandrika office, Egmore.
Sītārāma, by Venkata Parvateeswara Kavulu, Parts I and II. (Andraparcārini Gramka Nilayam, Nidadanok)

Kanarese

Rāmānanda, Sateehitaiṣini series, published by the Sateehitaiṣini Office, Nanjanagud (Mysore).
Suvrata, by M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar, Maharani's College, Mysore.

Malayalam

Pose :

Tāmarassēri, by T. B. Kallyani Amma, B.A.
Macmillan's Ninth Reader, Lessons 9, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

PART II

GROUPS i AND ii

Physics and Chemistry

Same as 1919

GROUP iii

Logic

Same as 1919

Sanskrit

Dandin : Daśakumāracarita, ucchvasa IV.
Kālidāsa : Kumārasambhava, cantos I–III.
Srî Harṣa : Ratnāvali.

Marathi

Wāman : Carmaguru-mañjari and Nītiśataka (Nirṇayasāgara Press, Bombay).

Paṇa lakśātā koṇa gheto, by H. N. Apte.
Tārā Nāṭak, by V. M. Mahajani, M.A.
Life of Sambhājî and Rājārāma Mahārāja, by K. N. Sane, B.A.
Tukārām : Selections as given in the latest edition of Navanīta, by Paraṣurāma Pant Godbole.
(New Kitābkhāna, Poona).

Uriya

Nṛsimha-Purāṇa, by Pītanbara Das : Dvitīya Ratnākara, pages 25–38 (Jadabharata carita) (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Prāyascitta, by Phakir Mohana Senapati.
Pañcālīpatapaharana Nāṭaka, by Sri Radhamohana Rajendra Deva.
Śarmiṣṭhā, by Nandakisora Bāla.
Cilika, by Radhanatha Rai.
(Utkala Sahitya Press Cuttack).

Greek

Sophocles : Oedipus Coloneus.
Aeschines : In Ctesiphontem.

Latin

Virgil : Æneid II
Horace : Epistles II, without *Ars Poetica*.
Cicero : Pro Ligario.
Livy : XXI (1–40).

French

Racine : Athalie
R. L. A. Du Pontet : Poèmes choisis—the first 60 pieces (Edward Arnold).
Labiche et Martin : Le Voyage de M. Perrichon (Rivingtons—Blackwell).
Chateaubriand : Mémoires D'Outre-Tombe (Oxford University Press).

German

Text Books will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew

Kings, Hosea, Joel—the whole (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, [Madras).

Arabic

Tarikhul : Khulafa by Suyuti—the whole.
Diwan-i-Ali. First half.

Persian

Diwan-i-Hafiz : From Radif Zal to end.
Akhlaq-i-Muhsini : First twenty chapters.
Wukala-i-Murafaa, by Mirza Jafar (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Madras).

Urdu

Nizamul-Mulk-i-Tusi, by Abdur-Razzaq (Nami Press, Cawnpore).
Kulliyat-i-Akbar : Fist volume.
} (Aligarh College, Book Dépôt, Aligarh).

Tamil

Poetry : Selections published by the University :—

1. Bhāratam : pages 162–219.
2. Ācārakkōvai : pages 28–42.
3. Tirvilaiyādal purāṇam : pages 266–281.

Prose :

1. Jaṭāvallabhar, by Mr. A. Subrahmanya Bhārati (Sri Balasubrahmanyam & Co., Royapetta)
2. The War in Europe, pages 118–192, by Mr. G. A. Vaidyarama Aiyar, (G. A. Vaidyarama & Co., Madras).
3. Prince Desing, by Mr. M. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Chintadripet.

Telugu

Poetry : Selections published by the University. Nos. 3, 13, 24 and 50

Drama : Hariscandra. A Telugu translation from Tamil of Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai. (abridged edition).

Prose :

Sri Krisnuni Rāyabhāramu, by D. Suryanarayana Sastrulu and C. Sundararama Sastrulu. (Madras)

Karṇa Caritramu, by Vajjhala China Sitarama Sastrulu. (Vizianagaram).

Kanarese

Poetry :

Selections published by the University, pages 156–300.

Prose : Vatsarājakathe– Kāvya Kalânidhi series.

Bhaktivijaya Nāṭāka, by Rao Bahadur C. Hanumantha Gowda (R. Venkateswar & Co., Madras).

Malayalam

Poetry :

Selections published by the University:

(i) Bhāratam Kiḷippāṭṭu, by Tunchath Ezhuthachhan Sambhava Parvam—pages 47–80.

(ii) Dhruvacaritam, Tullal—pages 200–217.

(iii) Nalacaritam, Kathākali, 1st day's play—pages 382–403.

Prose :

Kādambari Kathāsāram, by T. B. Kallyani Amma (Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichur).

Tanakkathakal, by Mr. P. P. Rama Aiyar (Revised edition, Tagore Book Depôt, Teynampet, Madras.)

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1918

PART I

English

(*A*) *Books set for Composition : Non-detailed Study—*

Trollope : The Last Chronicles of Barset.
Dickens : Barnaby Rudge.
Lucas, Sir Charles : The British Empire (Macmillan).
Gilbert Murray : Euripides and his age (Home University Library).
Euripides' IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS : Translation by Gilbert Murray (Allan and Unwin).

(*B*) *Detailed Study*—

1. Shakespeare: One of the following Groups:—
   (*a*) Othello: Twelfth Night.
   (*b*) Macbeth: Cymbeline.
2. Select Examples of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Century. Verse: One of the following Groups:—
   (*a*) Milton: Samson Agonistes.
   Dryden: Mac Flecknoe.
   Goldsmith: Retaliation.
   Wordsworth: Tintern Abbey; Ode to Duty; Influence of Natural Objects; Character of the Happy Warrior.
   Browning: An Epistle of Karshish; Rabbi Ren Ezra, The Bishop orders his Tomb.
   (*b*) Spencer: Fowre Hymnes.
   Dryden: Song for St. Cecilia's Day, Alexander's [Feast.
   Pope: Rape of the Lock.
   Shelley: Adonais.
3. 16th, 17th and 18th Century Prose: One of the following Groups:—
   (*a*) Bacon's Essays:—Truth, Revenge, Adversitie, Simulation and Dissimulation, Marriage and Single Life, Envie, Great Place, Goodnesse and Goodnesse of Nature, Nobilitie, Atheism, Superstition, Empire, Counsell, Wisdom for a Man's Self, Friendship, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates, Discourse, Studies, Anger, Praise.
   Milton: Areopagitica.
   Johnson on Shakespeare: Selected by Sir W. Raleigh (The whole book)—Clarendon Press.
   (*b*) Ascham: Schoolmaster.
   Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poesy.
   Gibbon: Autobiography without the Letters appended.
4. 19th Century Prose: One of the following Groups:—
   (*a*) English Essays selected by Makower and Blackwell (Oxford Press),—Lamb, Hazlitt, De-Quincey, Carlyle, Macaulay, George Eliot, M. Arnold, Swinburne, Pater, Symonds, Jefferies, Stevenson, Francis Thomson.
   Ruskin: The Crown of Wild Olive. (4 lectures).
   Froude: Cæsar (Longmans).
   (*b*) Carlyle: On History.
   Newmann: Literature.
   M. Arnold: Marcus Aurelius.
   } 19th Century Essays, edited by Sampson (Cambridge Press).

Walter Pater: The Renaissance.

Froude: England's Forgotten Worthies, The Science of History.

(*C*) *History of the Language :*

Chaucer: The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

PART II

Physical Science

GROUP (ii-A)

Physics :

Porter: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (University Series).
Edser: General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson: Sound (Griffin).
Catchpool: Sound (University Series).
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Do. Light (Macmillan).
Hadley: Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Camb. Uni. Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Camb. Uni. Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).

Reference :

Searle: Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press).
Poynting and Thomson: Heat (Griffin).
Watson: Practical Physics (Longmans).

Chemistry :

Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).

Holleman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).

Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan). Omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV.

Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin: History of Chemistry, Chapters I–VI [(Simpkin).

Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Camb. Uni. [Press).

Bailey: Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I–IV and VII–X (Macmillan).

Reference :

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

GROUP (ii-B)

Chemistry :

Smith : Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
Holleman : Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker : Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan). Omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin : History of Chemistry, Chapters I–VI [(Simpkin).
Fenton : Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Camb. Uni. [Press).
Bailey : Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I–IV and VII–X (Macmillan).
Arrhenius, tr. Price : Theories of Chemistry (Longmans).
Coward and Perkins : Exercises in Chemical Calculation.
Caven and Lander : Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan : Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping : Organic Chemistry (Chambers).
Bernthsen, tr. Sudborough : Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
Thorpe : Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall : Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).
Caven : Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).

Reference :

Alembic Club Reprints.
Treadwell and Hall : Qualitative Analysis (Wiley).
Roscoe and Schorlemmer : Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

Physics :

Wagstaff : Properties of Matter (University Series). Omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser : Heat (Macmillan).
Do. Light (Macmillan).
Glazebrook : Electricity and Magnetism (Camb. Uni. Press).
Schuster and Lees : Practical Physics (Camb. Uni. Press).

GROUP (iv)

Logic, Psychology and Ethics

Textbooks recommended :

(1) Creighton's 'Introductory Logic' (especially Part III) and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic'.

(2) Angell's 'Psychology'.

(3) Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics'.

Philosophical work prescribed :

(4) Leibniz's 'Monadology'.

GROUPS (iv), (v) AND (vi)

LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

Sanskrit

GROUP (iv)

Brahma-Sūtras with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya, Adhyāya II, 2nd Pāda.
Pratyakṣa and Anumāna Paricchēdas of Kārikāvalī (Text only).

GROUP (v)

Vedic : 10 Sūktas—Sūktas XXIV-XXXIV (Ṛg-Vēda, I Maṇḍala).
Classical : Kalhaṇa's Rājataraṅgiṇī Taraṅga VIII, lines 474-1350 only) edited by Pandit Durga Prasad, Bombay Sanskrit Series : students should have access to M. A. Stein's edition, Blackie & Sons, Bombay for the sake of its introduction and annotations.)
Raghuvaṃśa : cantos 4, 6 and 13.

GROUP (vi)

(*a*) Ṛg-vēda, Maṇḍala I, 16-21.
Aitarēya Brāhmaṇa, Pañcikā VIII, Adhyāya III (Nirnaya Sagara Press).
Kaṭhōpaniṣad, Valli I-III (Anandasrama Sanskrit Series).
Gautama-Dharma-Sūtra, Praśna I (Anandasrama Sanskrit Series).

(*b*) Kālidāsa : Śakuntalā.
Bhavabhūti : Uttararāmacarita.
Bāṇa : Kādambarī, from Śukanāsopadeśa to the end of Acchodavarṇana.
Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya, I. i, 1.
Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita : Śivalīlārṇava,—cantos I-III (Sri Vāni Vilas Press).
Venkatādhvari's Viśvaguṇādarśa (Nirnaya Sagara Press).

RELATED SUBJECT

Early History of India to the beginning of the present era (i.e. Christian Era).
Books recommended :—
E. J. Rapson : Ancient India (Cambridge University Press, 1914).
V. A. Smith : Early History of India.

Marathi

GROUP (iv)

Hindusthānācā Arvācīna Itihāsa—Part II (Marāṭhī Riyīsat), by G. S. Sardesai, B.A. (Damodar Savalaram & Co., Bombay).

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Siva Catrapati's life, by Sabhasāda.
Dharmapara lēkha va vyakhyānēm, by Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Sudhārakāntīla-Nivadaka-Nibandha, by G. G. Agarkar, M.A.
Mōrōpant: Kēkāvalī.
Marāṭhī bhāṣēcēm Sārasvata, by V. L. Bhave of Thana.
} (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Jnānesvarī—Chapter IX, edited by A. M. Kunte, B.A., M.D. (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).

RELATED SUBJECT

History of the Marathas up to 1720.
Books recommended :—
M. G. Ranade: Rise of the Maratha Power.
Grant Duff: History of the Marathas (Calcutta, 1912).

Uriya

Mēghadūta, by Radhanath Raya
Śrīmadbhāgavadgītā, by Balarām Dās
Camāṇathaguṇṭha, by Phakir Mohan
} (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Sītābibāha Nāṭaka, by Kamapala Misra (Cuttack Printing Co.)

GROUP (v)

Vidagdha Cintāmaṇi, Cantos 11–17 only, by Abhimanyu Samanta Simhara (Cuttack Printing Co.)

Prakṛta Praṇaya, by Sri Radha-mohana Rajendra Deva of Chikati.
Mamu, by Phakir Mohan Senapati
Kusumāñjalī, by Madhusudan Rau
} (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

GROUP (vi)

Bicchanda Patnaik: Cārupatha, Part III
Jagendranatha Das: Śrīmadbhāgavatam, skandha iv (Dhruva Carita.)
} (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Sarala Das: Mahābhāratam, Vanaparvan, pp. 1–99.

Upendra Bhanja: Vaidehīśa-vilāsa, Part I, Cantos i–viii
Sri Balabhadra Kavisurya: Ratnākara Campu
} (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Madhusudana Rao: Uttara-rāma-caritam
Sri Radhamohana Rajendra Deva: Prakṛti-rahasyam
} (Sahitya Prees, Cuttack).

Related Subject

History of Orissa under Native and Muhammadan Rule.
Book recommended :—
W. W. Hunter : Orissa.

Greek (1916–1919)

Group (iv)

Plato : Crito and Phædo.

Group (v)

Thucydides : The Sicilian Expedition, edited by Frost (Macmillan)

Group (vi)

Homer : Iliad XXII.
Æschylus : Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides : Book V.
Demosthenes : Philippics, I–III.
Plato : Crito. [(Macmillan).
Jebb : The Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isaeus, 3 Vols.

Textbooks recommended for study and reference.

History of the Greek Language : [1889.

- Goodwin (W.W.) : Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses,
- Gildersleeve (B.L.) : and Miller (C.W.E.) : Syntax of Classical [Greek from Homer to Demosthenes.
- Thomson (F.E.) : Attic Greek Syntax (1907).
- Meillet (A.) : Introduction à l'Etude comparative des langues indo-européennes (1908).
- Giles (P.) : A Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classi- [cal students 1901).
- Riemann and Goelzer : Grammaire Comparative du Grec et du [Latin (1901).
- Edmunds : Introduction to Classical Philology for classical [students. (Cambridge University Press).
- Jannaris : Historical Greek Grammar (Macmillan).

History of the Greek Literature :

- Mahaffy (J.P.) : History of Classical Greek literature (1903).
- Croiset (A. & M.) : Historie de la littérature grecque (1896) translated into English, by Heffelbower (Macmillan).
- Murray (G.G.) : History of Ancient Greek Literature (1897).
- Jevans (F.S.) : History of Greek Literature (1900).
- Jebb : Growth and Influence of classical Greek Poetry [(Macmillan).

Related Subject

History of Greece, the fifth century B.C.

Latin (1916–1919)

GROUP (iv)

Cicero : Tusculan Disputations I and II.

GROUP (v)

Tacitus : Historiæ I.

GROUP (vi)

Plautus : Captivi.
Virgil : Bucolics 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10.
Horace : Epodes (omitting 3, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15), Carmen Seculare.
Cicero : Tusculan Disputations II.
Tacitus : Annals, Book II, Chapter XLVII to the end.
Cook : A Latin Anthology (Macmillan).

Textbooks recommended for study and reference.

History of the Latin Language :

Meillet : Introduction à l'étude comparative des langues indo-européennes (1908).

Giles : Short manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (Macmillan).

Riemann and Goelzer : Grammaire Comparative du Grec et du Latin (1901).

Roby : Grammar of the Latin Language (the large edition).

History of the Latin Literature :

Teufel (W.S.) and Schwabe (L.) : History of Roman Literature translated by Warr (C.C.).
Mackail (J.W.) : Short History of Latin Literature.
Lamarre (C.) : Histoire de la littérature latine (1901).
Sellar (W.Y.) : (1) Roman Poets of the Republic.
(2) Poets of the Augustan Age.
Tyrrell (R.Y.) : Lectures on Latin Poetry.
Simcox : History of Latin Literature, Vols. I & II (Longmans).

RELATED SUBJECT

Latin : The History of Rome, the second century B.C.

French (1916–1919)

GROUP (iv)

Ollé Laprune : La Certitude Morale (Belin Freres, Paris).

GROUP (v)

Albert, Vandal : L'Avénement de Bonaparte (Nelson, Editieurss—Paris.

GROUP (vi)

Racine : Iphigénie.
Victor Hugo : Ruy Blas (Longmans).
H. deBalzac : Les Chouans.
Molière : L'Avare.
Guizot : Discours sur l'Histoire de la Révolution (Cambridge).
Réné Bazin : Lé bléqui léve.
Rostand : Cyrano de Bergerac (Charpentier, Paris).

Textbooks recommended for study and reference.

History of the French Language :

Diez : Grammatik der romanischen sprachen-French translation (1872 to 1875).
Burgny : Grammaire de la langue d'oïl (1870).
Schwan : Grammatik des Alt französichen (French translation 1900).
Brunot (F.) : Histoire de la langue française dès origines à 1900 (1905).
Didot (A.F.) : Observations sur l'orthographe ou ortografe. française.
Thurot (Ch.) : De la prononciation française depuisle commencement du 16e siècle (1883).

History of French Literature :

Petit de Julleville : Histoire de la langue et de la littérature françaises (8 vols. 1896 to 1399).
Lauson : Histoire de la littérature française.
H. Van Laun : History of French Literature.
Saintsbury : Short History of French Literature.
Dowden : History of French Literature.

RELATED SUBJECT

French or German. } European History, 1815 to 1871.

German

GROUPS (iv), (v) AND (vi)

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew

GROUP (vi)

Job Nehemiah Micah	The whole.	(S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Vepery, Madras).
Psalams 1-4		

RELATED SUBJECT

The Age of Maccabees.

Arabic

Group (iv)

Metaphysics from Marbadh, the whole (Newal Kishore Press, Delhi).

Ikhwan-us-Safa, the part dealing with the dispute between Men and the Beasts (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay).

Group (v)

Mukaddama of Ibn Khaldun, the whole
Al-Fakhri, the whole
(Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay.)

Group (vi)

Makāmat of Badī'-al-Zaman, the first 14 Makamats only
Tarikh of Abul Fida, the whole
Sabā Mua'llakāt, the whole
Dīwan of Mutanabbi, Juz-al-Awwal with Ukbari's Commentary
Majani-al-Adab, No. V, the whole
(Ghulam Rasul & Son, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay).

Related Language

Majani-al-Adab, No. V, the whole (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay).

Persian

Group (iv)

Akhlak-i-Jalali, the whole, except the chapter on Music
Rubaiyāt of Umar Khyyam, the whole
(Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan).

Group (v)

Insha-i-Abul Fazl, the first half
Sikandar Nāma, from the beginning to Alexander's departure from India
Dīwan-i-Rudaki, the whole
Kabus Nama, the whole
Char-Makala, the whole
Translation of Nadir Shah, the whole
Dīwan-i-Hafiz, as far as radif-i-rā, inclusive
Ātash Kada-i-Azar, Poets of Shiraz, Khorasan, Isfahan Balkh and Nishapur
(Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan).

Group (vi)

Related Language

B.A. course of the Punjab University, 1918, the whole (Jaffer Ali Bookseller, Char Minar, Hyderabad).

RELATED SUBJECT

The Abbaside Khalifate.

Urdu

GROUP (iv)

Ilm-i-Akhlak (Karamat Husain), the whole (Kaiser Hind Press, Allahabad).
Shajara-i-Ma'rifat, the first four daftars (Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow).
Masnavi-i-Shikshika, the whole (Maulavi Ali Hyder Sahib, Hyderabad, Deccan).

GROUP (v)

Darbar-i-Akbari, the first half (East and West Trading Co., Delhi).
Al-Ma'mūn, the whole (Duty Book Dépôt, Aligarh).

GROUP (vi)

Hayāt-i-Jāvid, Vol. I (Duty Book Dépôt, Aligarh).
Urdu-i-Mua'llá, the first half (Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan).
Diwān-i-Hali, the whole with Prolegomena (Duty Book Dépôt, Aligarh).
Diwan-i-Zauk, the whole (East and West Trading Co., Delhi).
Sanam Khané-i-Ishk, the whole (Mahbūb Press, Hyderabad, Deccan).

RELATED SUBJECT

The Mughal Empire, 1526 to 1605.

Tamil

GROUP (iv)

Poetry :

Kambarāmāyaṇam : Bālakāṇḍam (expurgated edition) : Kōlam Kāṇpaḍalam (35) ; Kaḍimaṇappaḍalam (97) ; and Paraśurāmappaḍalam (50).
Kuraḷ : Oḷibiyal, Chapters 96–108.
Paṭṭuppāṭṭu : Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai.
Puranānūru : First ten Agavals.

Prose :

Kambanāḍar, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar, M.A
Paṭṭinappālai Ārāycci, by Pandit Vēdācalam Piḷḷai.

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Poetry :

Cintāmaṇi, Nāmagal Ilambakam.
Maṇimēkhalai, first four Kātais.
Kamba Rāmāyaṇam : Bālakāṇḍam (expurgated edition): Kōlam Kāṇpaḍalam to the end.
Kuraḷ : Olibiyal, Chapters 96–108.
Pattuppāṭṭu : Porunarāṟṟuppaḍai.
Puranānūru : First twenty-five Agavals.

Prose :

Kambanāḍar, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar, M.A.
Paṭṭinappālai Ārāycci, by Pandit Vēdācalam Piḷḷai.

Telugu

GROUP (iv)

Mahābhāratamu : Āraṇyaparvamu { Canto I, verses 207–271; Canto IV, verses 100–142; Canto V, verses 2–144.
Śāntiparvamu, Cantos I and II.
Bhāgavatamu Canto VI, verses 442–501.
Kumārasambhavamu, by Nannichōda, Canto VI, verses 659–817.
Nītisāstramuktāvali, by Bhadrabhūpāla (edited by Ramakrishna Kavi, M.A.)
Śukranitisāramu, by P. Mallayya Sastri, first four chapters (Saraswati Press, Cocanada)

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi).

Mahābhāratamu : Araṇyaparvamu { Canto I, verses 207–271; Canto IV, verses 100–142; Canto V, verses 2–144.
Sāntiparvamu, Cantos I and II.
Bhāgavatamu : Canto VI, verses 442–501.
Kumārasambhavamu, by Nannichōda, Canto VI, verses 659–817.
Sringāra Nai Sadhamu, by Srīnādha, Canto III, verses 39–146.
Andhracampū Bhāratamu, Canto II : omitting verses 83, 100, 112, and 119 by A. Rangasāyi Kavi, (Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada).
Sākuntalamu, a drama, by V. Venkataraya Sastri.
Kavitwa Tatwa Vicāramu, by C. Ramalinga Reddi, M.A.
Yuddhamallā's Bezwada Inscription.

Kanarese

GROUP (iv)

Pampāramāyaṇa, Āsvāsas 14-16.
Madālasāpariṇaya Nāṭakam, by Pandit Jayarāyachārya (Karnātakā Grantha Māla Series).
Suvrata, by M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar.

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi)

Pampāramāyaṇa, Āsvāsas 14-16.
Gadā Yuddham, Kāvyamanjari Series, Asvāsas 1-3.
Sabarasankara Vilāsa, Āsvāsas 1-2.
Madālasapariṇaya Nāṭakam, by Pandit Jayarayacharya (Karnātakā Grantha Māla Series).
Suvrata, by M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar.

Malayalam

GROUP (iv)

Maṇipravāla Sākuntalam, by Kērala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran. Krisnappāttu from the beginning to the end of Indradarpaharanam, excluding Ritu Varṇaṇam. Akbar, by Valiya Koil Tampuran.	B.V. Book Dépôt, Trivandrum.

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv).

GROUP (vi)

Poetry: Kaṇṇassa Rāmayaṇam Āraṇyakāṇḍam. Krisnappattu from the beginning to the end of Indradarpaharanam (excluding Ritu Varṇaṇam), edited by K. N. Govinda Panikkar. Maṇipravāḷa Sākuntalam, by Kērala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran *Prose*: Akbar, by Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tampuran.	B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.

THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

RELATED SUBJECTS

Tamil, Telugu Kanarese or Malayalam.	South Indian History, to A.D 1000.

RELATED LANGUAGE

Sanskrit : untalam, Campu Rāmāyanam, Kandās 1 and 2.

1919

Part I

English

(a) *Books set for Composition—Non-detailed Study—*

Thackeray : Newcomes.
Macaulay : Biographies (Adam and Charles Black).
Kipling : The First Jungle Book.
Sophocles in English verse. (Translated by Way), Part I—Oedipus the King, and Antigone (Macmillan).

(b) *Detailed Study* : Same as for 1918.

(c) *The History of Language* :

Chaucer : The Nune's Priest's Tale.

PART II

Physical Science

GROUP (ii-A)

Same as 1918

GROUP (ii-B)

Same as 1918

Mental and Moral Science

GROUP (iv)

(1), (2) and (3) Same as 1918
(4) Descartes' 'Meditations'

LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

GROUPS (IV), (V) AND (VI)

Sanskrit

GROUP (iv)

Kṛṣṇa Miśra : Prabōdhacandrōdaya.
Mahābhārata, Śāntiparvan, Adhyāyas 177-182.

GROUP (v)

Ṛg-vēda, maṇḍala I, 16-21.
Kalhaṇa : Rājataraṅgiṇī VIII, 474-1350.
Kālidāsa : Raghuvaṃśa, cantos IV and VI.

GROUP (vi) (1919 and 1920).

(*a*) Ṛg.-vēda-maṇḍala I, 16-21.

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, pañcikā viii, adhyāya iii (Nirnaya Sagara Press).

Kaṭhōpaniaṣad, vallis I-III. } Anandasrama Sanskrit Series.
Gautama-dharma-sūtra, praśna I. } Anandasrama Sanskrit Series.

(*b*) Kāḷidāsa : Śakuntalā.

Kṛṣṇa Miśra : Prabōdha-candrōdaya.

Bāṇa : Kādambarī, from Śukanāsōpadēśa to the end [of Acchōdavarnana.

Patañjali : Mahābhāṣya I, i. I.

Mahābhārata, Śantiparvan, Adhyāyas 177-182 (ed. T. R. Krishnacharya, Madhva Vilas Book Dépôt).

Kalhaṇa : Rājataraṅgiṇī VIII, 474-1350 (ed. Durgāprasāda, Government Cetral Book Dépôt, Bombay).

RELATED SUBJECT

Early History of India to the beginning of the present era. Books recommended :—

E. J. Rapson : Ancient India (Camb. Univ. Press, 1914).
V. A. Smith : Early History of India.

Marathi

GROUP (iv)

Hindusthānācā Arvācīna Itihāsa—Part II (Marāthi Riyāsat) by G. S. Sardesai, B.A. (Damodar Savalaram & Co., Bombay).

GROUP (v)

Marāthyāncā Abhyudaya, by M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B.

GROUP (vi)

Same as 1918

Uriya

GROUP (iv)

Rāmāyaṇa-Kathā, by Chandrasekhara Nanda.
Śri Pratāpa Nāṭaka, by Sri Radhamohana Rajendra Deva.
Śrimadbhagavadgitā, by Balaram Das.
} (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Vaidehīsa-vilāsa, by Upendra Bhanja, Cantos 58–11 (Printing Company, Cuttack).

GROUP (v)

Same as Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Cārupatha Part III, by Bichhanda Patnaik (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Chhamana athangunthа, by Phakirmohana Senapati (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Virāṭa Parva, by Saiala Das—pages 104-228 (Gograha-Prasanga) (Arunodaya Press, Cuttack).

Śrimad Bhāgavata, by Jagannatha Das: Caturtha Skandha, Dhruva Carita (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa, by Haladhara Das: Sundarakanda Patha (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Vaidehīśa-Vilāsa, by Upendra Bhanja, Cantos 17 and 18 (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Ratnākara-Campu, by Sri Balabhadra Kavisurya (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Praṇaya-vallari, by Gangadhara Meher (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Uttara-Rama-Carita, by Madhusudana Rao (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Alaṅkāra-Bodhodaya, by Sudhala Deva of Bamra, three parts, viz.: (1) Guna Prakarana, (2) Dōṣa Prakaraṇa and (3) Alankara Prakaraṇa (Bhāṣā-tatva-Samāsa Prakrana as given in Utkala Sahitya, Vol. X, pages 251-258 and 279-288 (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

RELATED SUBJECT

Same as 1918

Greek, Latin, French and German

Same as 1918

Hebrew

GROUP (vi)

Same as 1918

Arabic

GROUP (iv)

Metaphysics from Marbadh, the whole (Newal Kishore Press, Delhi).

Ikhwān-uṣ-Ṣafa, the part dealing with the dispute between Men and the Beasts.
Mukaddama of Ibn Khaldūn, the whole.
(Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay).

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Same as 1918

Persian

GROUP (iv)

Akhlāk-i-Jalalī, the whole, except the chapter on Music
Rubaiyāt of Umar Khāyyām, the whole
Sikandar Nāma, from the beginning to Alexander's Departure from India
} (Agha Mirza Ali Akbar, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan).

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Same as 1918

Urdu

GROUP (iv)

'Ilm-i-Akhlak (Karamat Husain), the whole (Kaiser Hind Press, Allahabad).

Shajara-i-Ma'rifat, the first four daftars (Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow).

Masnavi-i-Shikshika, the whole (Maulavi Ali Hyder Sahib, Hyderabad, Deccan).

Al-Ma'mūn, the whole (Duty Book Dépôt, Aligarh).

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Same as 1918

Tamil

GROUP (iv)

Poetry : Selections published by the University, Vol. I: Puranānūru, pp. 70-96 Tirukkuraḷ, pp. 139-150, chapters 1-10 Kamba Rāmāyaṇam, Ayōdhyā Kāṇḍam, first three paḍalams.

Prose :

Tolkāppiyam, Poruḷadhikāram : A study by Mr. V. Muthuswami Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Aruppukkotai.

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Poetry :

Selections published by the University Vol. i.

Pattuppāṭṭu, Perumpāṇārruppaḍai.
Puranānūru, pp. 70–96.
Muttoḷḷāyiram, pp. 127-132.
Tirukkuraḷ, pp. 139-150, chapters 1-10.
Cilappatikāram, pp. 254-275.
Kamba Rāmāyaṇam, Ayōdhyā Kāṇḍam, first three paḍalams.

Prose :

Tolkāppiyam, Poruladhikaram : A study, by Mr. V. Muthuswami Aiyar.
Tirukkuraḷ Vacanam, pp. 73-177, by M. R. Arunachala Kavirayar (Viveka Bhanu Press, Madura.)

Telugu

GROUP (iv)

Mahābhāratamu, Śānti Parvamu, Aswasas 1 and 2.
Bhāgavatamu, Aṣtama Skanthamu (whole).
Prabōdhacandordayamu, by Nandi Mallaya and Ghanta Singayya (Rao Bahadur K. Veeresalingam Pantulu, Rajahmundry).

GROUP (v)

Mahābhāratamu, Śānti Parvamu, Āswasas 1 and 2.
Bhāgavatamu, Aṣtama Skanthamu (whole).
Vikramānkadēva Caritramu, by Tirupati Venkateswara Kavulu.

GROUP (vi)

Mahābhāratamu, Śānti Parvamu, Āswasas 1 and 2.
Bhāgavatamu, Aṣtama Skanthamu (whole).
Vasu Caritramu, Āswasas 2 and 3.
Vasu Caritra Vimarsanamu, by V. China Seetaramaswami Sastrulu, Vizianagram (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, 192, Esplanade, Madras).
Vikramānkadēva Caritramu, by Tirupati Venkateswara Kavulu (The Manager, The Sarasvati, Cocanada).
Prabōdhacandrōdayamu, by Nandi Mallaya and Ghanta Singayya (Rao Bahadur K. Veeresalingam Pantulu, Rajahmundry).
The Age of Krisnadēvarāya (Special period of Literary History).

Kanarese

GROUPS (iv), (v) AND (vi)

Same as 1918

Malayalam

GROUP (iv)

Poetry :

Citrayōgam, Cantos I and II., by Vallattil Narayana Menon, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State,

Umā vivāham, by Kotungallúr Kochchunni Tampuran (Cranganore).

Suka Sandēsam Pūrvabhāgam, by Kunni Kuttan Tampuran (Bharathi Vilasam Press, Trichur).

Prose : Rasselas, by Mr. Pilo Paul, B.A., (Unitham & Co., Quilon).

GROUP (v)

Same as Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Jewish Copper plate.

Poetry :

Kannassa Rāmāyaṇam, Ayōdhyā Kāṇḍam, first 120 lines (Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam).

Citrayōgam, Cantos I and II, by Vallattil Narayana Menon, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State.

Uttarāsvayamvaram Kathakali, by Iravi Varman Tampi (Mangalodayam Press, Trichur).

Krisṇa-gādha—Kamsasatgati (Keralodayam Press, Trichur).

Umāvivāham Drama. Kotungallor Kochchunni Tampuran (Cranganore).

Sukasandēsam—Pūrvabhāgam, by Kunni Kuttan Tampuran (Bharativilasam Press, Trichur).

Prose : Rasselas, by Mr. Pilo Paul, B.A. (Unnitham & Co., Quilon).

THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES

Related language

Sanskrit

Kālidāsa : Śakuntalā and Raghuvamsa, cantos IV and VI.

1920

PART I

English

(*A*) *Books set for Composition*: *Non-detailed Study*:
- Boswell: Life of Johnson, abridged by Watson (Macmillan).
- Thackeray: Esmond.
- George Elnot: Scenes from Clerical Life.
- Raleigh: The War of Ideas (Oxford Clarendon Press).
- Tappan: In Feudal Times (Harrap).

(*B*) *Detailed Study*
(*C*) *The History of Language* } Same as for 1919.

PART II

Physical Science

GROUP (ii-A)

Same as 1919

GROUP (ii-B)

Same as 1919

Mental and Moral Science

GROUP (iv)

(1), (2) and (3) Same as 1919
(4) Berkeley: Principles of Human Knowledge.

LANGUAGES, OTHER THAN ENGLISH

GROUPS (iv), (v) AND (vi).

Sanskrit

GROUP (iv)

Same as 1919

GROUP (v)

Same as 1919

GROUP (vi), (1919 and 1920)

Same as 1919

RELATED SUBJECT

Same as 1919

Marathi

GROUP (iv)

Hindusthānācā Arvācīna Itihāsa—Part II (Marāthi Riyāsat) by G. S. Sardesai, B.A. (Damodar Savalaram & Co., Bombay).

GROUP (v)

Same as Group (iv).

GROUP (vi)

Same as 1919

Uriya

GROUP (iv)

Srīmadbhāgavata, by Jaganatha Das: Cathurtha Skandho, Dhruvacarita
Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa, by Haladhara Das: Sundarakanda Patha
Vaidēhīśa-Vilāsa, by Upendra Bhañja: Cantos XVII and XVIII
} (Cutack Printing Company).

Uttararāmacarita, by Madhusudana Rao (Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

GROUP (v)

Same as Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Srīmadbhāgavata, by Jagannatha Das: Cathurtha Skandho. Dhruvacarita
Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa, by Haladhara Das: Sundarakanda Patha
Vaidēhīśa-Vilāsa, by Upendra Bhañja: Cantos XVII and XVIII
} (Cuttack Printing Company).

Uttararāmacarita, by Madhusudana Rao (Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack)

Alañkāra-Bōdhōdaya, by Sudhala Deva of Būmra, three parts. viz.: (1) Guṇaprakaraṇa, (2) Dōṣaprakaraṇa and (3) Alaṅkāra prakaraṇa
Kiśōracandrānana Campu, by Balabhadra Ratha
Mahābhārata, by Sarala Das: Ādiparva, pp. 1 to 100
} (Cuttack Printing Company).

Sri Pratāpa-Nāṭaka, by Sri Radhamohana Rajendra Deva
Mēgha-dūta, by Radhanatha Rai: Pūrvamegha
} (Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Related Subject

History of Orissa under Native and Muhammadan Rule.
Book recommended :—
W. W. Hunter : Orissa.

Greek

Group (iv)

Plato : Phædrus.

Group (v)

Thucydides :—The Sicilian Expedition, ed.—Frost (Macmillan).

Group (vi)

Homer : Iliad, XXII.
Æschylus : Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides : The Sicilian Expedition, edited by Frost (Macmillan).
Plato :—Phædrus.
Jebb : The Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isœs, 3 Vols. (Macmillan).

Latin

Group (iv)

Cicero :—Tusculan Disputations IV and V.

Group (v)

Tacitus : Historiæ I.

Group (vi)

Virgil : Georgics, I.
Horace : Satires II (omitting 5, 7).
Juvenal : Satires, VII, VIII.
Livy : Introduction and Book I.
Cicero : Tusculan Disputations, IV, V.
Tacitus : Historiæ I.

French

Group (iv)

Ollé Laprune : La Certitude Morale (Belin Freres, Paris).

Group (v)

Thierry : Les Normans en Angleterre et en Gaule (Oxford University Press).

GROUP (vi)

Corneille : Horace.
Victor Hugo : La Legende des Siécles (Oxford University Press).
J. E. Manson : Extrait des Prosateurs Francais du 19 ome Siecle (1800—1870) (London, Geo. G. Harrap & Co.).
Thierry : Les Normans en Angleterre et en Gaule (Oxford University Press).
Ollé Laprune : La Certitude Morale (Belin Freres, Paris).
Erckmann-Chatrian : Historire D'un conscrit de 1813 (Cambridge University Press).

Hebrew

GROUP (vi)

Same as 1918

Arabic

GROUP (iv)

Tahāfutul-Falasifa, by Al-Ghazzali Sabā Mua'llaqa. The Qasidas of Imraul-Qaya, Tarafa and Zuhayr Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun. First half	(Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay).

GROUP (v)

Muqaddima of Ibu Khaldun. First half Ḥamasa Babul-Ḥamśsa	Do.

GROUP (vi)

Maqāmāt-i-Harīrī. First ten Maqāmāt Sabā Mua'llaqa. The Qasidas of Imraul-Qaya, Tarafa and Zuhayr Futūḥut Buldān by Balādhurī—The whole Diwani Mutanabbi (with Ukbaris' Commentary). To the end of Radif Jim	Do.

RELATED SUBJECT

The Arab Conquest of and Rule in Spain.

Persian

GROUP (iv)

Akhlāq-i-Jalāli. Excluding the chapter on Music (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow).
Masnawī Maulāna Rūmi. First Daftar.

GROUP (v)

Wāqai 'Ni'mat Khan Āli. To the end of the Seventh Waqai. (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow).
Siyarul-Mut'akhkhīrin. First half.
Shah-Nama. Up to (but not including) the Kayanian Dynasty.

GROUP (vi)

Sih-Nasr-i-Zahuri, the whole.
Qasaid-i-Urfi.
Diwan-i-Zahir-i-Faryabi.
Ruqqaati Bedil.

RELATED SUBJECT

The Arab Conquest of and Rule in Spain.

Urdu

GROUP (iv)

Al-M'amūn, by Shiblī
'Ilmul Akhlāq, by Karamat Hussain
Dīwān-i-Mīr Taqī Mīr. First Diwan
(Aligarh College Book Dépôt, Aligarh).

Mukhtarul-Ashar, Part I (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Madras).

GROUP (v)

Ḥayāt-i-Javīd by Ḥâli. Dīwān-i-Zauq—The whole.

GROUP (vi)

Diwan-i-Ghalib, the whole.
Ijaz-i-Ishq. (S.P.C.K. Dépôt, Madras).
Abi Hayat, by Azad, the whole.
Hayat-i-Sadi by Hali, the whole.

RELATED SUBJECT

The Mughal Empire, 1526 to 1605.

Tamil

GROUP (iv)

Poetry : Selections published by the University, Vol. I ;—

1. Purāṉanūṟu, pp. 97–105, stanzas 25–40.
2. Tirukkuṟaḷ, pp. 150-160, chapter 11-23.
3. Kambarāmāyaṇam, Bālakāṇḍam

Prose : Iṟaiyanārabhapporuḷurai.

GROUP (v)

Same as Group (iv).

GROUP (vi)

Poetry : Selections published by the University, Vol. I ;—

1. Purāṉanūṟu, pp. 97–105, stanzas 25–40.
2. Tirukkuṟaḷ, pp. 150–160, chapters 11–23.
3. Kambarāmāyaṇam, Bālakāṇḍam.
4. Mullaippāṭṭu.
5. Cilappatikāram, pp. 276–300.

Prose :

1. Iraiyanārahapporuḷurai.
2. Tiruvaḷḷuvar by, T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar, Perambur.
3. Cōḻavamsa Caritram, by T. A. Gopinatha Rao, Archæological Survey, Trivandrum.

Telugu

GROUP (iv)

Selections pulished by the University, Vol. I : Nos. 1, 18, 46, 48 and 60.

Buddha Caritamu, Asvāsās IV, V and VI, by Tirupati Venkateswara Kavulu.

GROUP (v)

Selections published by the University, Vol. I : Nos. 1, 18, 46, 48 and 60.

Vignānēswaramu—Vyavahārakānḍamu—Kētana.

GROUP (vi)

Selections published by the University, Vol. I : Nos. 1, 18, 46. 48 and 60,

Buddha Caritamu, Asvāsās IV, V and VI, by Tirupati Venkateswara Kavulu.

Vignānēswaramu—Vyavahārakānḍamu—Kētana.

Lives of the Telugu Poets, Part I—Rao Bahadur K. Verisa lingam Pantutu

Modern Telugu Drama (special subject).

Kanarese

GROUP (iv)

Pampārāmāyaṇa, Āsvāsās 14-16.

Madālasāpariṇaya Nāṭakam, by Pandit Jayarayacharya (Karnataka Grantha Māla Series).

Suvrata by M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar.

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Pampārāmāyaṇa, Āsvāsas 14–16.

Gadā Yuddham—Kāvyamanjari Series, Asvāsās 1-3.

Sabarasankara Vilāsā, Āsvāsās 1-2.

Madālasāpariṇaya Nāṭakam, by Pandit Jayarayacharya (Karnataka Grantha Māla Series)-

Suvrata, by M. A. Ramanuja Aiyangar.

Malayalam

GROUP (iv)

Poetry :

Kesavīyam, First canto.

Uttarāsvayamvaram, Kathakali.

Prose :

Sārada, First Part.

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Poetry :

1. Selections published by the University, Vol. I, Ramacaritram—First sixteen padalams.
2. Kēsavīyam—First canto, published by P. Narayana Pillai, Mankad, Trivandrum.
3. Uttarāsvayamvaram, Kathakali, by Ravivarman Tampi.
4. Krisnagātha, from the beginning up to Kaliyamardanam (K. Narayana Panikkar's Edition).
5. Cārudlāttan, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma.

Prose :

Sārada, First Part, by O. Chandu Menon.

The Dravidian Languages

RELATED LANGUAGE

Sanskrit

Kālidāsa : Śakuntalā and Raghuvaṃśa, cantos IV and VI.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Part I—English

1918

(1) 19th Century Prose

One of the following Groups :—

(*a*) English Essays selected by Makower and Blackwell (Oxford Press):—Lamb, Hazlitt, DeQuincey, Carlyle, Macaulay, George Eliot, M. Arnold, Swinburne, Pater, Symonds Jefferies, Stevenson, Francis Thomson.
Ruskin : The Crown of Wild Olive (4 lectures).
Froude : Cæsar (Longmans).

(*b*) Carlyle : On History.
Newman : Literature.
M. Arnold : Marcus Aurelius.
} 19th Century Essays edited by Sampson (Cambridge Press).
Walter Pater : The Renaissance.
Froude : England's Forgotten Worthies, The Science of History.

(2) Additional Books set for Composition

Trollope: The Last Chronicles of Barset.
Dickens: Barnaby Rudge.
Lucas, Sir Charles: The British Empire (Macmillan).
Gilbert Murray: Euripides and his age (Home Uni. Lib.)
Euripides' IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS: Translation by Gilbert Murray (Allan and Unwin).

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(1) 19th Century Prose

Same as 1918

(2) Additional Books set for Composition

Thackeray: Newcomes.
Macaulay: Biographies (Adam and Charles Black).
Kipling: The First Jungle Book.
Sophocles in English verse (Trans. by Way) Part I. Oedipus the King, and Antigone (Macmillan).

1920

(1) 19th Century Prose

Same as 1918

(2) Additional Books set for Composition

Boswell: Life of Johnson, abridged by Watson (Macmillan).
Thackeray: Esmond.
George Eliot: Scenes from Clerical Life.
Raleigh: The War of Ideas (Clarendon Press, Oxford).
Tappan: In Feudal Times (Harrap).

Part II—Optional Branches

1918

Physical Science

BRANCH ii-A

Physics

Porter: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive).
Edser: General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson: Sound (Griffin).
Catchpool: Sound (Clive).

Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Do. Light (Macmillan).
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Camb. Uni. Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Camb. Uni. Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).
Poynting and Thomson: Properties of Matter (Griffin).
Barton: Textbook of Sound (Macmillan).
Preston: Theory of Heat (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson: Heat (Griffin).
Preston: Theory of Light (Macmillan).
Thomson: Elements of Electricity and Magnetism (Camb. Uni. Press).
Whetham: Experimental Electricity (Camb. Uni. Press).
Campbell: Modern Electrical Theory (Camb. Uni. Press).
Lamb: Alternate Currents (Camb. Uni. Press).
Starling: Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).
Barton: Analytical Mechanics (Longmans).

Reference:

Searle: Experimental Elasticity (Camb. Uni. Press).
Watson: Practical Physics (Longmans).
Gray: A Treatise on Physics, Vol. I (Churchill).
Lamb: Dynamical Theory of Sound (Arnold).
Schuster: Theory of Optics (Arnold).
Wood: Physical Optics (Macmillan).
Baly: Spectroscopy (Longmans).
Whetham: Theory of Solution (Camb. Uni. Press).
Lehfeldt: Electrochemistry, Part I (Longmans).
Jeans: Electricity and Magnetism (Camb. Uni. Press).

Chemistry:

Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
Holleman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan). Omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV.
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin History of Chemistry, Chapters i–vi (Simpkin).
Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Camb. Uni. Press).
Bailey: Elements of Quantitative Analysis. Chapters i–iv and vii–x (Macmillan).

Reference:

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

BRANCH ii-B

Chemistry :

Arrhenius, tr. Price : Theories of Chemistry (Longmans).
Coward and Perkins: Exercises in Chemical Calculation. (Arnold).
Caven and Lander: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan: Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping: Organic Chemistry (Chambers).
Bernthsen, tr. Sudborough : Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
Thorpe: Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall: Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).
Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
Richter, tr. Smith : Organic Chemistry (Kegan Paul).
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin: History of Chemistry, Chapters vii –xiii (Simpkin).
Nernst, tr. Tizard: Theoretical Chemistry (Macmillan).
LeBlanc, tr. Whitney: Elements of Electro-Chemistry (Macmillan).
Findlay: Phase Rule (Longmans).
Mellor: Chemical Statics and Dynamics (Longmans).
Young: Stoichiometry (Longmans).
Dana: Minerals and how to study them (Wiley).
Williams: Elements of Crystallography (Macmillan).
Groth, tr. Marshall : Chemical Crystallography (Gurney).
Lengfeldt: Inorganic Chemical Preparations (Macmillan).
Hempel, tr. Dennis: Methods of Gas Analysis (Macmillan).
Findlay: Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).

Reference :

Roscoe and Schorlemmer: Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
Alembic Club Reprints.
Treadwell and Hall: Qualitative Analysis (Wiley).
Mendeleef, tr. Kamensky: Principles of Chemistry (Longmans).
Cohen: Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Arnold).
Monographs on Bio-Chemistry (Longmans).
Van't Hoff, tr. Lehfeldt: Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry (Arnold).
Stewart: Stereo-Chemistry (Longmans).
Duhem, tr. Burgess : Thermodynamics and Chemistry (Wiley).
Smiles: Relations between Chemical Constitution and some Physical Properties (Longmans).
Fenton: Outlines of Chemistry, Part I (Camb. Uni. Press).
Miers: Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals (Macmillan).

Perkin: Practical Methods of Electro-Chemistry (Longmans).
Spencer: Experimental Course of Physical Chemistry (Bell).
Erdmann, tr. Dunlop: Introduction to Chemical Preparations (Wiley).
Fischer, tr. Stanford: Introduction to Preparation of Organic Compounds (Williams and Norgate).
Gattermann, tr. Shober: Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Cohen: Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Macmillan).
Low: Technical Methods of Ore Analysis (Wiley).
Lunge: Technical Chemists' Handbook (Gurney).

Physics:

Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive), omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Do. Light (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Camb. Uni. Press)
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Camb. Uni. Press).

Mental and Moral Science

BRANCH iv

(1) *Syllabus of Logic and Theory of Knowledge*:

(A) Knowledge and Thought:

1. Postulates of knowledge, formal and material. Relation between logical theory and functional psychology, including a detailed consideration of the antecedent conditions, datum and content of judgment. Unity and continuity in intellectual life.
2. The central function of the knowledge-process. Image, idea and meaning as factors in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their inverse relation.
3. Nature of judgment. The various theories of judgment. Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their affiliation. Negation and disjunction.
4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction. Enumerative induction and analogy.
5. Scientific induction by perceptive analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental Methods as methods of proof.
6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
7. The varieties of deductive inference. Relation between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.
8. Necessity in knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality :

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The criterion of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge.

(2) (*a*) *Syllabus of Psychology :*

1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relation to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.
2. The nervous system in its relation to psychical states. Psychophysics.
3. Consciousness and sub-consciousness. Hypnotism. Phases of personality.
4. The senses. Sensation. Perception.
5. Images. Association and suggestion. Noetic synthesis. Memory.
6. Thought. Belief. Psychology of language. Mental development. Influence of society.
7. Affective side of consciousness. Its expression. Pleasure and pain. Instinct. Emotions and their classification.
8. Mental activity. Attention. Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of volition.

(2) (*b*) *Syllabus of Ethics :*

1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relation to other sciences.
2. The beginnings and growth of morality—Custom ; conscience ; systematic reflection.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood ; adolescence ; 'conversion' ; 'temptation' ; fixation of character. The moral and the religious life.
4. Psychology of Ethics— Analysis of the moral judgment ; the situation which provokes it ; the course it follows ; the function of moral criteria. Motive ; intention ; character.
5. Constructive theory—Good and moral good. Obligation. Casuistry. The moral ideal. Discussion of the principal virtues. The moral significance of institutions : the family ; the state ; property and rights ; punishment.
6. Critical study of ethical thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality. Ethical systems—hedonistic, rationalistic, psychological, idealsistic.
7. Metaphysic of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Morality and religion.

(3) *Syllabus of European Philosophy.*

Pre-Socratic Philosophy (7)
The Sophists and Socrates (4)
Socratic Schools (1)
Plato (6)

Aristotle (6)
Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics (2)
Neo-platonism (1)
The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (3)
Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (3)
Descartes (17).
Transition to Spinoza (1)
Spinoza (17)
Leibniz (17)
Locke (5)
Berkeley (3)
Hume (6)
Kant (30)
Transition to Hegel (6)
Hegel (15)
Philosophy after Hegel (5)

NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over 125 lectures, might suitably be given to the respective periods or tendencies or thinkers enumerated.*

(4) *Syllabus of Outlines of Indian Philosophy.*

I. *Historical Antecedents.*—The world conception characteristic of the Mantra period. Germs of philosophic thought in the later hymns. Development of ritualism in the Brahmanas. Ritual as the means of attaining the ideal of enjoyment here and in Swarga.

II. *Rise and Development of the main currents of Speculation.*—Subordination of ritual to knowledge in the Upanishads due to change of ideal. Tendency of the early Upanishads towards Pantheistic Monism. Germs of Sankhyan thought. Karma and Rebirth. Conception of deliverance. Gnâna and Dyâna as means for its attainment.

(*a*) Theism of the later Upanishads and the Gita. The liberal attitude of the Gita in respect of means of salvation. Ethics and Metaphysics of the Gita. Germs of other philosophical schools in the later Upanishads and the Gita.

(*b*) Jainism and Buddhism. Their independence of authority. Their rejection of a single Supreme Being. Universality of Law and Suffering. Karma and Re-birth. Buddha's view of Nirvana. His rejection of ritual. His emphasis on ethical life as the only means of salvation. Buddhistic Logic, Psychology and Ethics The Jaina emphasis on *Samyaggnāna*, *Samyag darsana* and *Chârilra*.

III. *Resultant Systems.*—Issue of the above speculative tendencies in well-defined schools of thought: formation of sutras. (A) Logical Prolegomena: the study of the Pramânâs, Pratyaksha and Anumâna, and an investigation of the nature of cause and causal relation. (B) A comparative and critical study: (1) Materialistic, (2) Rationalistic, and (3) Supra-rationalistic systems.

(1) *Materialistic.*—The system of the Charvâkas. Perception, the only test of reality. Denial of the Supersensible. Denial of the validity of inference. Denial of the causal relation. Four elements. Mind, only a function of matter. Denial of any real connection between virtue and happiness, vice and misery. Artha and Kama as the only ends of life.

(2) *Rationalistic.*—The Buddhistic schools. Their common features. Kshana-bhanga Vâda, as Atma-bhanga Vâda and Bâhyârtha-bhanga Vâda. The Atmakyâthi Vâda of the Yôgâchâras. The Bâhyârthânumêya Vâda of the Sautrântikas. The Bâhyârthâpratyaksha Vâda of the Vaibhâshikas. The Sûnya Vâda of the Mâdhyamikas. Samvriti Satya.

(3) *Supra-rationalistic* systems, accepting the authority of the Vedas.

i. *The Nyâya and the Vaisèshika.*—Their standpoints. Their theory of cognition. Theory of atoms. Conception of God as extra-cosmic and personal. Relation of God to the Universe. Nature of the soul and its final destiny. Relation of the individual soul to God. Conception of Môksha and the means for its attainment.

ii. *The Sánkhya Schools* (*Sánkhya and Yôga*).—View of cognition. Conception of reality. Causality. Cosmology and Psychology of the Sânkhyas. The doctrine of the plurality of souls: Purusha and Prakriti, the only ultimate realities. Their nature and relation. The attitude of Kapila and Patanjali to the existence of God. Purpose of cosmic evolution. Conception of Kaivalya. Yoga, the only means for its attainment. The condition of Purusha in Kaivalya.

iii. *The Mimamsa Schools* (*Pürva Mimâmsa and Uttara Mimâmsa.*—Pürva Mimâmsa, as the systematization of the varieties of Vedic ritual. Uttara-Mimâmsa (Vedânta), as a philosophy based entirely on the Upanishads. Brahman, the highest reality. Brahman, both upâdhâna and nimitha kāranam of the universe. Identity of cause and effect. Different schools of the Vedânta.

(*a*) *Adwaita.*—Theory of cognition. Conception of reality. Kinds of reality as Pratibâsika, Vyavahârika and Paramârthika. Causality. Brahman, devoid of all attributes, the only Pâramârthika reality. Mâya. Īswara. Avidya. Jiva. Relation of Jîva to Brahman: Avachêda

Vâda and Pratibimba Vâda. Relation of Brahman to Mâya. Salvation through the realization of Jiva's identity with Brahman. Jnâna Yôga the only direct means for its attainment.

(*b*) *Visiṣtâdwaita.*— Conception of reality. Causality. Aprithaksiddha Sambanda (inseparable union). Plurality of souls. Personality of God. Universe an embodiment of God. The nature of soul. Its relation to God. Môksha. Bhakthi and Prapaththi the direct means of Môksha. Condition of the released soul in Môksha and its relation to God.

(*c*) *Dwaita.*—Its essential features. Points of difference from Visiṣtâdwaita.

(5) Bradley's 'Appearance and Reality'.

(6) (*a*) The Advaita Vedânta, to be studied historically and [critically.

(6) (*b*) The Development of philosophy from Plato to Aristotle.

(6) (*c*) The Development of philosophy from Kant to Hegel.

(6) (*f*) *Syllabus of Experimental Psychology* :

1. The psycho-physical methods. Methods of treating series of observations—average, median, mean variation. Graphic methods.
2. Cutaneous sensations. The compass test and locali- [zation.
3. Visual sensations. Colour vision. Mixture. After-Images. Contrast. Visual perception of space. Binocular vision. Illusions.
4. Auditory sensations. Binaural audition.
5. Gustatory and olfactory sensations.
6. Discrimination of movements and of lifted weights. The size-weight illusion.
7. Sensory acuity.
8. Weber's law.
9. Reaction times: simple and complex. Estimation of intervals of time.
10. Experimental investigation of memory and association.

11. Mental work. Fatigue and practice.

12. Feeling. Its expression.

In connection with the respective subjects of examination the following courses of reading are suggested but in no sense prescribed.

(1) Bosanquet : Logic or the Morphology of Knowledge. Dewey: Studies in Logical Theory, chaps. i-v, viii. Joachim : The Nature of Truth.

(2) (*a*) Stout : Manual of Psychology. James : Principles of Psychology.

Ward : Article on 'Psychology' (*Ency. Brit.*)
McDougall : Physiological Psychology.
Social Psychology.
Body and Mind.
Article on 'Hypnotism' (*Ency. Brit.*)
Myers : Human Personality, abridged edition, chaps. ii-v.

(2) (*b*) Dewey and Tufts : Ethics.

Stuart : Valuation as a Logical Process (in Dewey : Studies in Logical Theory).
Croce : Philosophy of the Practical.
Green : Prolegomena to Ethics, Bks. ii and iii.
Münsterberg : The Eternal Values, chaps. i-vi ; xi. C ; xii. C.
Moore : Principia Ethica, chaps. i-iv.
Bradley : Appearance and Reality, chap. xxv.
Mezes : Ethics : Descriptive and Explanatory.
Rogers : Short History of Ethics.

(3) Rogers : Student's History of Philosophy.

Adamson : Development of Greek Philosophy.
Development of Modern Philosophy.
Rand : Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 381-420 ; 583-588,
Croce : What is Living and What is Dead of the Philosophy of Hegel.

(4) A course of reading is under preparation and will be announced later.

(6) (*a*) Brihadaranyaka and Chandogya Upanishads.
Badarayana's Vedanta-Sutras.
Bhagavadgita :

Selections from Sankara's commentaries on the Upanishads, Sutras and Gita.

Deussen : Philosophy of the Upanishads. The System of the Vedanta.

(6) (*b*) & (*c*) Courses of reading are under preparation and will be announced later.

(6) (*d*) Green : Principles of Political Obligation.
Bosanquet : Philosophical Theory of the State.
Barker : Political Thought from Spencer to To-day.
Rousseau : The Social Contract.

(6) (*e*) Marrett : The Threshold of Religion.
Jevons : Introduction to the History of Religion.
Höffding : Philosophy of Religion.
Iverach : Theism in the Light of Present Science and Philosophy.
Webb : Problems in the Relations of God and Man.
Boyce Gibson : God with Us.
Ward : Realm of Ends.
Caldecott and Mackintosh : Selections from the Literature of Theism.

(6) (*f*) Seashore : Elementary Experiments in Psychology.
Meyers : Textbook of Experimental Psychology.
Titchener : Experimental Psychology.
Scripture : The New Psychology.
Judd : Psychology, volumes ii and iii.

History and Economics

Branch v

1. India under Warren Hastings.
2. The History of Rome, 62–44 B.C.
3. The Reign of Louis XI of France.
4. The Age of Louis XIV.
5. Modern Federalism.
6. The Co-operative Movement in Recent Times.
7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.

8. (*a*) The History of India, 1556 to 1605.

(*b*) The History of Great Britain and Ireland, 1625 to 1660.

In connection with the above subjects the attention of students is directed to the following books, though it must be understood that they are not formally prescribed :

1. India under Warren Hastings.

Forrest : Selections from the State Papers of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, 1772 to 1785.

Do. : Selection is from the State Papers of the Bombay Secretariat—Maratha Series.

Forrest: Selections from the Minutes and State Papers relating to the Governors-General (Warren Hastings, 2 vols).

Aitchison: Treaties and Sanads.
Hunter: Selections from the Bengal Manuscripts Records.
Seton Karr: Selections from the Calcutta Gazette.
Hadji Mustapha: Translation of the Seir Mutakherin, Vol. II.
Malleson: Warren Hastings.
Lyall: Warren Hastings.
Trotter: Warren Hastings.
Strachey: Hastings and the Rohilla War.
Stephen: Nuncomar and Impey.
Mill: History of India.
Thornton: History of the British Empire in India.
Keene: The Fall of the Mughal Empire.
Grant Duff: History of the Marathas.
Hastings: A Vindication of Warren Hastings.
Gleig: Memoir and Letters of Warren Hastings.
Wilkes: History of Mysore.

2. The History of Rome, 62–44 B.C.

Cæsar: The Gallic War (ed. and trans. by Holmes).
Suetonius: Life of Cæsar (Bohn's Series).
Cicero: Speeches—'In the Senate'.
Do. do. 'On the Consular Provinces.'
Do. Letters—(selected by Jeans, together with the Introduction and relevant notes in Shuckburgh's edition).

Plutarch: Lives of Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus, Cicero; [Brutus, Antony.
Mommsen: History of Rome.
Merivale: Fall of the Roman Republic.
How and Leigh: History of Rome.
Taylor: Constitutional and Political History of Rome.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Fowler: Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero.
Davidson: Cicero (Heroes of the Nations).
Fowler: Cæsar (Heroes of the Nations).
Holmes: Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul.
Do. Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Cæsar.

For consultation

Long: Decline of the Roman Republic.
Seyffert: Dictionary of Classical Antiquities.
Smith: do. Greek and Roman Biography.
Do do. do. Antiquities.
Do. do. do. Geography.

Grundy: Handy Classical Maps.
Kiepert: Atlas Antiquus.
Do. Manual of Ancient Geography.

3. The Reign of Louis XI of France.

De Commines: Memoirs (Bohn's Series).
Willert: Reign of Louis XI.
Hare: Life of Louis XI.
Kirk: Life of Charles the Bold.
Putnam: Charles the Bold (Heroes of the Nation Series).
Ramsay: York and Lancaster.
Longman's Political History of England, Vol. IV.
Freeman: Historical Geography (edited by Bury).

4. The Age of Louis XIV.

Cambridge Modern History, Vol. V.
Longman's Political History of England, Vols. VIII and [IX.

5. Modern Federalism.

Bryce: The American Commonwealth.
Do. Studies in History and Jurisprudence.
Burgess: Political Science and Constitutional Law.
Hamilton: The Federalist.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VII.
Maine: Popular Government.
Dicey: The Law of the Constitution.
Moore: The Commonwealth of Australia.
Bourinot: Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.
Lowell: Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.
Wilson: The State.
Vincent: Government in Switzerland.
Adams and Cunningham: The Swiss Confederation.
Sidgwick: Elements of Politics. Chapter XXIV.
Do. Development of European Polity. Chap. XXIX.
Colonial Conference, 1907: Minutes of Proceedings.
Do. Papers and Statements laid before the Conference (Parliamentary Papers), King & Sons.

6. The Co-operative Movement in Recent Times.

Nicholson: Report on Land and Agricultural Banks.
Dupernex: People's Banks in Northern India.
Reports of the Conferences of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies from 1906 onwards.
Holyoake: History of Co-operation.
Wolff: Co-operative Banking.
Brabrook: Provident Societies.

Fay : Co-operation at Home and Abroad.
The Dictionary of Political Economy.
H. G. Smith : The Best Methods of Organization for Agricultural Co-operation and Credit (Irish Agric. Dept. Bulletins, 1904).

7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.

Toynbee : The Industrial Revolution.
Cunningham : The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times.
Cooke Taylor : Introduction to the History of the Factory [System.
Do. The Modern Factory System.
Do. The Factory System and the Factory Acts.
Jeans : Factory Act Legislation (Cobden Club Essays).
Hutchins and Harrison : History of Factory Legislation.
Traill : Social England, Vols. V and VI.
Engels : The Condition of the Working Class in England [in 1844.
Alfred : History of the Factory Movement.
Owen (Robert) : Autobiography.

BRANCH VI

TWO LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

Sanskrit

When Sanskrit is one of the two languages chosen by the candidate :—

I. Laghupāṇinīyam, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma Koil Tam- [puran, M.A.
II. Pratāparudrīyam, by Vidyānātha.
III. Śūdraka's Mrcchakaṭikā
IV. Raghuvamśa, cantos VII-XII, inclusive (with Vimarśa, by R. Krishnamachariyar, pp. 10-11 ; 34-46 ; [78-97 ; and 134-139).
V. Bāṇa: Kādambarī, Pūrvabhāga. :

Greek (1916-1919)

Æschylus : Persae.
Euripides : Hecuba, Alcestis.
Pindar : Nemean Odes.
Aristophanes : Nubes.
Thucydides : IV, 1-41.
Plato : Phaedrus.
Aristotle : Politics I, II, III.
Demosthenes : Philippic III.
Polybius, III, IV.

Latin (1916—1919)

Virgil : Eclogues.
Horace : Odes I, II, IV.
Lucretius : II.
Persius : Opera omnia.
Terence : Phormio.
Plautus : Captivi.
Quintilian : De Institutione Oratoria, I and III.
Cicero : De Natura Deorum.
De Amicitia.
De Senectute.
Livy : XXXI to XL.
Tacitus : Historiae II.

French and German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

Persian

Masnavi-i-Maulana Rumi, first half.
Kulliyat-i-Ka'ani, pp. 1-150.
Diwan-i-Hafiz, second half.
Insha-i-Abu'l-Fazl, first half.
Siayahat Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg, Vol. II.
Mantiku't-Tair.
Vakáat-i-Niamat Khan-i-Ali.
Browne's Literary History of Persia, Vols. I and II.

Urdu

Hyath-i-Javid.
Kulliyát-i-Sauda.
'Ilm-i-Akhlaq, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karamat Husain (Qasar-i-Hind Press, Allahabad).
Ab-i-Hyat.
Darbar-i-Akbari.
Diwan-i-Hali with Prolegomena.
Diwan-i-Zauk.

Tamil

Poetry :

Cintāmaṇi : Nāmakaḷ Ilambakam—with the Commentary of Naccinārkkiniyar.
Kamba Rāmāyaṇam—Sundara Kāṇḍam—Kaḍal Tāvu Paḍalam Uandr Tēḍu Paḍalam.
Maduraikkāñci with the Commentary of Nacchinārkiniyar.
Puṟanānūru—1-150 Akavals with the Old Commentary.
Kalittokai—Pālaikkali—1—15 with the Commentary of Naccinārkkiniyar.
Nāṟkavirāja Nambi Akapporuḷ Urai.
Puṟapporuḷ Veṇbā Mālai Urai.
Tirupperunduṟaippurāṇam—Perunduraippaḍalam.
Nannūl—Āṟumukha Nāvalar Kāṇḍikai Urai.

Prose :

Śaṅkara Vijayam—Vēlāyudha Mudaliyār.
History of the Tamil Language—V. G. Sūryanārāyaṇa Śāstriyār.
Buddha Caritram—Mahāmahōpādhyāya V. Swāminātha Aiyar.

Telugu

Mahābhāratamu—Araṇya Parvamu, Canto I.
Bhāgavatamu—Canto VII.
Śṛiṅgāra Śākuntalamu, by Pillalamaṟṟi Pina Vīrabhadra Kavi, [Cantos I and II.
Sarvalakshaṇasārasaṅgrahamu, Chapter II.
Kāvyālaṅkāra Cūḍāmaṇi, Chapters IV, V and VII.

Kanarese

Mallinātha-Purāṇa, Aśvāsas 1-6.
Sabaraśaṅkara-Vilāsa.
Jagannātha-Vijaya, Aśvāsas 1-4.
Mitravindā-Gōvinda.
Adbhuta-Rāmāyaṇa.
Vēdānta-Vivēkasāra (Kāvya Kaḷānidhi Series).

Malayalam

Poetry :

Bhāratam—Sambhava Parvam from Kachōpākhyānam to the [end ; by Ezhuttachchan.
Paundraka Vadham—Kathakaḷi.
Bhāshānaishadha Campu.
Kriṣṇagātha, from the beginning to the end of Rituvarṇanam.
Oṭṭam Tuḷḷal, by Kuñjan Nambiyār : (1) Pradōsha Māhātmyam and (2) Syamantakam.
Bhāṣābhūṣaṇam, by Mr. A. R. Rājarāja Varma Tamburan.
Mayūra Sandēśam, by Valiya Koil Tampuran.

Prose :

Akbar, by Valia Kōil Tampuran.
Prācīnāryāvartam.
Gadyamālikā, Part II.

English Language and Literature (1918-22 inclusive).

BRANCH vii

Division (*a*)—

Gothic.—The Gospel according to St. Mark, i–x.

Old English.—Beowulf, lines 1–1251 : (for the examination of 1920, lines 1252 to 2200).

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Eighth Edition, I, II, IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XI, XV, XVI, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXX, XXXI A–F, XXXII, XXXIV : (for the Examination of 1920, *add* XXI).

Middle English—

Chaucer—Canterbury Tales: Prologue, Tales of the Knight, [The Nun's Priest and the Pardoner.

Langland—Piers Plowman: Prologue and Passus, I—VII-B. [Text.

Middle English Reader, Emerson—
Part I-A.—i and ii; B—viii; Part II-A—i, vi; B—vii, C—i, iii.

For the examination of 1920 { Part I-A.—i and ii; B—i, vi, viii and ix. Part II-A—i and vi; B—i, ii, iii, iv, and vii; C—i and iii.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, lines 1-1125, (for the examination of 1920, lines 1225 to the end).

Division (*b*)—

Candidates are required to show a general knowledge of all the books prescribed in division (*b*) and a detailed knowledge of books marked with an asterisk.

Shakespeare *: One of the following groups of plays:—

A. Love's Labour's Lost, Henry IV, Part i; As You Like It, Hamlet, The Tempest.

B. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Henry V, Much Ado About Nothing, Macbeth, Cymbeline.

Poetry and Prose of the fifteenth to the nineteenth century: One of the following groups:—

A. *Poetry and Prose.* Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama. Marlowe: *Edward II.* Jonson *Every Man in His Humour.* Beaumont and Fletcher: *Philaster.* Spenser: *The Faerie Queene*, Books VI and VII * *Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Samson Agonistes, Paradise Lost*, Books III * and IV *. Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel* *. Gray, Wordsworth, Keats: Selections in Ward's *English Poets.* Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott, Ulysses**, *Tithonus, Morte D'Arthur* * Browning: *Pippa Passes.* Morris: *The Defence of Guenevere and other Poems.*

Prose. Craik's Selections from English Prose—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher. Sidney: *Apologie for Poetry* *. Bacon, First twelve *Essays*, ed. by Abbot *The New Atlantis*; Browne: *Religio Medici.* Dryden: *Essay on Dramatic Poesy.** Addison: Selections from the *Spectator*, ed. by Lobban. Swift: *Gulliver's Travels.* Goldsmith: *The Vicar of Wakefield.* Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*: *Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope* and *Gray.* Gibbon, *Autobiography.* Hazlitt: *The Spirit of the Age.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, First Series. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, ed. by Sampson (Cam. Uni. Press).

B. *Poetry and Prose.* Specimens of English Literature-1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, IV, VII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama.—Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus.* Webster; *The Duchess of Malfi.* Fletcher: *The Knight of the Burning Pestle.* Spenser: *The Faerie Queene*, Book II. *Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *Paradise Lost*, Books I and II, *Samson Agonistes.** Dryden, *Mac Flecknoe*; Pope, *Satires and Epistles of Horace Imitated.* Collins, Blake, Shelley, Selections in Ward's *English Poets.* Tennyson: *The Dream of Fair Women* * *Enoch Arden*, *The Lotos Eaters.** D. G. Rossetti: *The Blessed Damozel Sister Helen, The White Ship.* Browning: *Men and Women.*

Prose. Craik's *Selections from English Prose*—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher, Daniel: *The Defence of Rime* *. Bacon: *Henry VII.** Walton: *Lives.* Dryden: *Selections* ed. by Hadow. *The Preface to the Fables.** *The Dedication to the Aeneid.* Bunyan: *The Life and Death of Mr. Badman.* Swift: *The Battle of the Books* *. Steele: *Selections from Steele's contributions to the Tatler* (Macmillan). Gibbon *The Age of the Antonines.* Cowper: *Letters*, ed. by Lucas. Miss Austen: *Pride and Prejudice.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, Second Series. Wordsworth: *Literary, Criticism*, ed. by N. C. Smith. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, ed. by Sampson (Cambridge University Press).

Division (*c*)—Special Period—

1. *Elizabethan Literature (1558 to 1637).*

   I. *The Drama:* Kyd, *The Spanish Tragedy*; Greene: *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.* Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus.* Ben Jonson: *Every Man in His Humour.* Beaumont and Fletcher: *Philaster.* Webster: *The Duchess of Malfi.*

   II. *Non-Dramatic Poetry*: Spenser, *The Faerie Queene, Book I*; An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare, chosen and arranged by W. T. Young.

   III. *Prose*: Lyly: *Euphues The Anatomie of Wit*, Sidney: *Apologie for Poetry.* Hakluyt: *Select Narratives in 'Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen'*, edited by E. J. Payne, First Series. Raleigh: *The Last Fight of the Revenge.* Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity.* Book I. Bacon: *The New Atlantis.* Dekker: *The Gull's Hornbook.*

2. *The Age of Milton and Dryden.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson.*
The books marked with an asterisk to be studied in detail.

Poetry :

Pope: *The Essay on Criticism. The Rape of the Lock. The Epistle to Augustus.** *The Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.** *The Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.* Gay: *Trivia.* Swift: *Selections*: in Ward's *English Poets.* Smart: *Song to David.* Thomson: *The Seasons, Winter.* Collins: *Odes.* Johnson: *The Vanity of Human Wishes, London.* Goldsmith: *The Deserted Village Retaliation.**

Prose :

Defoe: *Captain Singleton.* Addison: *The Coverley Papers.* Swift: *Selections* in the Scott Library. Richardson's *Pamela,* Fielding: *Tom Jones, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.** Sterne: *A Sentimental Journey.* Smollett: *Humphrey Clinker.* Gibbon: *The Crusades.** Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord.* Walpole: *Letters Selection,* by Henry Morley (Cassells) *The Castle of Otranto.* Goldsmith: *She Stoops to Conquer.* Sheridan: *The School for Scandal.* Miss Burney: *Evelina.*

4. *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

Poetry: Wordsworth, Coleridge and Landor, Selections in Ward's *English Poets.* Keats: *Hyperion, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes.* Shelley: *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais.* Byron: *The Vision of Judgment; Childe Harold,* III and IV; Selections in Palgrave's '*Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics*', Book IV.

Prose: Coleridge, *Biographia Literaria.* Wordsworth: *Prefaces* (Lord Morley's Edition of Wordsworth's Poems, pp. 849, *et seq.*). *A Guide to the Lakes.* Hazlitt: *The English Poets.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia,* and Critical Essays (See Poems, Plays and Essays, ed. Ainger). Landor: *The Pentameron.* De Quincey: *Rhetoric and Style, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Shelley.*

5. *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

6. *Indo-Germanic Philology with special reference to Sanskrit.*
A Sanskrit Reader, by C. R. Lanman (Ginn & Co.)
A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners. New edition by A. A. Macdonell (Longmans).
A Sanskrit Primer, by G. D. Perry (Ginn & Co.)

The following books indicate the character and scope of the course :—

A Thumb : Handbuch der Sanskrit, Vol. I.
C. G. Uhlenbeck : A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics.
Loewe : Germanic Philology, English Translation, by Jones.
L. Armitage : Introduction to Old High German Grammar.
Giles : A short Manual of Classical Philology for classical students, 1907.
L. Bloomfield : An Introduction to the Study of Language.

Sanskrit Language and Literature

General Part—

I. Siddhāntakaumudī—
(*a*) Pūrvārdha—from the Strīpratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Taddhita-Apatyādhikāra.
(*b*) Uttarārdha, whole—omitting Uṇādiprakaraṇa.

II. Vidyānātha: Pratāpa-rudrayasō bhuṣaṇa.

III. Ṛg-Vēda with Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya, Maṇḍala I, Sūktas 1 to 10, with Sāyaṇa's Upōdghāta.

IV. Yāska's Nirukta—Naighaṇṭuka Kāṇḍa—Chapter II.

V. Mālatīmādhava.

VI. Śrī Harṣa's Naiṣadha—Cantos I-III.

VII. Kādambarī—Uttarabhāga.

Special Part—

Yōga, Sāṅkhya, Nyāya and Vaiśēṣika.

(1) Yōga Sūtras of Patañjali with Bhōja Vṛtti.
(2) Īśvarakṛṣṇa's Sāṅkhya Kārika with Gauḍapāda's Vṛtti.
(3) Muktāvalī (whole)—Nyāya-Siddhanta Muktāvali of Visvanātha.
(4) Kaṇāda's Vaiśēṣika Sūtras (text only).
(5) Kusumāñjali, Stabakas 1 and 2.
(6) Gautama Sūtras—(text only).

In connection with Branch viii *for the B.A.* (*Honours*) *Degree Examination, the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as Textbooks.*

I. Science of Language, history of the Sanskrit Language, and history of the Sanskrit Literature :

Books recommended for study :

Lectures on the Science of Language—Max Müller.
The Life and Growth of Language—W. D. Whitney.
Sanskrit Grammar—W. D. Whitney.
History of Sanskrit Literature—A. A. Macdonell.
Vedic Mythology—A. A. Macdonell.

Kægi's Rig-Veda.
Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students, P. Giles (Macmillan).
The History of Language—Henry Sweet (Temple Primers),

Books recommended for consultation :

Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages—K. Brugmann.
Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India—J. Beames.
Introduction to the Natural History of Language—T. G. Tucker.
Introduction to the Science of Language—A. H. Sayce.
Principles of Comparative Philology—A. H. Sayce.
Biography of Words—Max Müller.
Race and Language—André Lefèvre.
Oriental and Linguistic Studies—W. D. Whitney.
Language and its study with special reference to the Indo-European family of Languages—W. D. Whitney, edited by R Morris.
Linguistic Essays—Carl Abel.
Bopp's Comparative Grammar.
Pāṇini : his place in Sanskrit Literature—Goldstücker.
Ṛg, Yajus, and Atharva Prātiśākhyas.
History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Max Müller.
History of Indian Literature—Weber.
Original Sanskrit Texts—Muir.
Vedic India—Ragozin.
Buddhist India—Rhys Davids
V. A. Smith's Early History of India.
Civilization in Ancient India—R. C. Dutt.
Epic India—C. V. Vaidya.
Riddle of the Rāmāyana—C. V. Vaidya.
Early History of the Deccan—R. G. Bhandarkar.
Rājataraṅgiṇī with Professor Stein's Introduction and Notes.
Bloomfield's Atharva Veda—in Bühler's Encyclopædia of Indo-Āryan Research.
Methods of History (Historical Methodology) by Langlois and Seignobos (English Translation).
Macdonell's Vedic Grammar.

II. *Special Part*—

Books recommended for study :

M. Müller : Six systems of Philosophy.
J. Davies : Hindu Philosophy.
R. Garbe : Philosophy of Ancient India.
Introduction and Appendix to Professor Ray's History of Hindu Chemistry.
Tarkasaṅgraha and Dīpika, ed. T. V. Athalye (Bombay Sanskrit Series).

Arabic Language and Literature

BRANCH ix

General Part—

1. The Commentary of al-Baidawi, Suras 1–5.
2. Saba Muallakat.
3. Hamasa, first half.
4. Yatimatu'd-Dahr, Vols. I and II.
5. Dewan of Mutanabbi, Vol. I (Ukbari's Commentary).
6. Makamat of Hariri and Bdī-al-Zaman-al-Hamadhāni.
7. Ṣaḥihu'l-Bukhari, First quarter.

GRAMMAR, PROSODY AND POETICS

8. Asrāru'l-Balaghat, by Abu Kahir Jurjani.
9. Daláilu'l-Ajaz, by Abu Kahir Jurjani.
10. Wright's Arabic Grammar, Vols. I and II.
11. Wright's Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.
12. Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs.

Special Part—

1. Life of Muhammad (Ibn Hishám).
2. Tarikhu'l-Khulafa (Siyuti).
3. Fathu'l-Kissi fi-Fathi'l Ḳudsi (Imaduddin-al-Katib).
4. Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldun.

In connection with Branch ix—*Arabic Language and Literature, the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as textbooks :*

I. Books recommended for study with reference to the General Part.

1. The Kamil of Mabarrad (Ed. by Wright).
2. Majmaa'u'l Bahrein.
3. Dewans of :
   Farazdak, Hasan ibn Thabit, Jarir, Abu Tammam. Abu Nawas, Abul ala á Mu-áarri.
4. History of Islamic Civilization (Zaidan).
5. Al Masalik wa'l-Mamalik.
6. Milal wa'n-Nihal (Shahristani).
7. Al-Aghani, Vols. 1–4.
8. Oriental and Linguistic Studies (Whitney).
9. History of Arabic Literature (Huart).
10. Shua'ra'u'n-Nasraniya.
11. Translation of Arabian Poetry (C. F. Lyall).
12. Lectures on the Religion of the Semites (Robertson Smith).
13. Kinship and Marriage in early Arabia.
14. Kitabu'l-Amali, Vols. I and II (Abu Ali-Alkāli).

II. Books recommended for study with reference to the Special Part—

1. The Annals of Tabari.
2. Al-Fakhri.
3. Ibn Khallikhan's Biographical Dictionary.
4. Yakut's Dictionary of Learned Men (Ed. by Margoliouth).
5. Ar-Raudhatin.
6. Ibn Khaldun.
7. History of the Seljuks.
8. Mukhtasaru'd Duwal (Abu'l-Faraj).
9. The Spirit of Islám (Amir Ali).
10. History of the Saracens (Amir Ali).
11. Rise, Decline and Fall of the Khaliphate (Muir).
12. History of the Mamlukes in Egypt (Muir).
13. History of the Muhammadan dynasties of Spain (Nafahu't-Tib) (Mukkari).
14. Moors in Spain, by Stanley Lane Poole (History of the Nations Series).
15. History of the Mongols (Blochet).
16. Life of Timur (Ibn Arab Shah).
17. Tarikh-i-Ferishta.
18. Al-Biruni's India.

1919

PART II

Physical Science

Branch ii-A

(Refer to list for 1918.)

Branch ii-B

(Refer to list for 1918.)

Mental and Moral Science

Branch iv

Same as 1918.

History and Economics

Branch v

(Refer to list for 1918.)

Two Languages other than English

Branch vi

Same as 1918

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,

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The following is the list of books recommended for the special subjects prescribed in Branch V—History, Economics and Politics.

(1) *Economic History—'History of Land Revenue Administration in British India'*

Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government (Calcutta, 1902).

Field, C. D. : Landholding and the relations of Landlord and Tenant, Chs. XIX-XXX (inclusive).

Phillips, A.: Land Tenures of Lower Bengal, Lectures VII-XII (inclusive).

Kaye, Sir J. : History of the administration of the East India Co., Part II, Chs. I-III (inclusive).

Arbuthnot. Sir A. : Selections from the Minutes of Sir Thomas Munro.

Hunter, Sir W. W. : Bengal Manuscript Records, Introduction to Vol. I.

Seton Karr, W. S. : Marquess Cornwallis.

Bradshaw, J. : Sir Thomas Munro.

Temple, Sir R. : James Thomason.

Ray, S. C. : Land Revenue Administration in India.

Dutt, R. C. : Economic History of India Chs. V, VI, VIII , IX, XI, XXI, XXII.

Dutt, R. C. : India in the Victoria Age, Bk. I, Chs. III, IV, V, VI ; Bk. II. Chs. III, IV, V, VI, VII, Bk. III, Chs. IV, V, VI, VII.

S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar : Progress of Madras Presidency.

Ascoli, F. D. : Early Revenue History of Bengal and the Fifth Report.

Baden Powell, B. H. : Short account of the Land Revenue and its Administration,

Character of Land Tenures in Bombay Presidency (Selection from the Records of the Bombay Government).

For reference.

Baden Powell, B. H. : The Land Systems of British India.

The Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company.

Life and Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis.

(2) *Politics—The City State*

Aristotle: Politics (as edited by Newman; as translated by Welldon).

DeCoulanges: The Ancient City State (translated by Small 1916).

Fowler: The City State of the Greeks and Romans.

Freeman: History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy.

Hammond: Bodies Politic and their Governments.

Greenidge: Greek Constitutional History.

Greenidge: Roman Public Life.

Sidgwick: The Development of European Polity.

Whibley: Greek Oligarchies.

Brown: Venice.

Butler: The Lombard Communes.

Hazlitt: The Venetian Republic Vol. II.

Sismondi: The Italian Republics of the Middle Ages (recast by Boulting).

Villari: History of Florence.

Zimmerin: The Hansa Towns.

(3) *History—The French Revolution (to the Fall of the Directory)*

Madelin: The French Revolution.

Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VIII.

H. Morse Stephens: A History of the French Revolution (Vols. I and II).

J. Holland Rose: The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era.

Lord Acton: Lectures on the French Revolution.

Mignet: The French Revolution (trans.)

de Tocqueville: L'Ancien Régime (trans.)

Taine: The Ancient Régime (trans.)

,, : The Revolution (trans.)

Mallet: The French Revolution.

Aulard: The French Revolution.

For consultation.

Thos. Carlyle: The French Revolution (as edited by J. Holland Rose, or, C. R. L. Fletcher).

Rousseau: The Social contract (trans.)

H. Morse Stephens: Orators of the French Revolution.

Legg: Documents Illustrative of the French Revolution.

Arthur Young: Travels in France.

Lecky: History of England during the 18th Century.

Leslie Stephen : English Thought in the 18th Century.
Burke : Reflections on the French Revolution.
Burke : Letters on a Regicide Peace.
Macintosh : Vindiciæ Gallicæ (a reply to Burke)
Morley : Voltaire.
Morley : Diderot and the Encyclopædists.
Morley : Rousseau.
M. Blind : Madame Roland.
Belloe : Danton.
Belloe : Robespierre.
Belloe : Mirabeau.
Higgs : The Physiocrats.
J. Holland Rose : Napoleon I.
Mahan : The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution.

(4 *History—The Hohenstaufen Epoch*

The Popes and the Hohenstaufen, by Ugo Balzani.
(Epochs of Church History Series).

The relevent portions of the following :—

Stubbs : Germany in the Middle Ages.
Henderson : Germany in the Middle Ages.
Henderson : Historical Documents of the Middle Ages.
Fisher : The Medieval Empire, Vol. II.
Hill : European Diplomacy, Vol. I.
Medley : The Church and the Empire.
Villari : Medieval Italy.
Milman : Latin Christianity Vols. IV, V, VI.
Ranke : History of the Popes Vol. I.
Butler : The Lombard Communes.
Sismondi : Italian Republics. (recast by Boulting).
Gregorovius : Rome in the Middle Ages, Vols. IV, V.
Testa : 'The War of Frederick I with the Communes of Lombardy'. (Smith Elder & Co., Pub. 1877).
Michand : History of Crusades.
Freeman : History of Sicily.

(5) *Indian History—Mughal India*, 1605 *to* 1707

M. Elphinstone : History of India, ed. E. B. Cowell.
H. G. Keene : History of Hindustan.
Pringle Kennedy : History of the Great Mughals, 2 vols.
Lane Poole : Aurangazeb. Rulers of India Series.

Jadhnath Sircar: History of Aurangazeb, 3 vols. so far published.

Sir William Hunter: History of British India, 2 vols.

Duff: History of the Mahrattas, Vol. I. 3 vols. Cambray & Co. Calcutta.

Ranade: Rise of the Mahratta Power.

W. Irvine: Life of Aurangazeb (Indian Antiquary reprint).

Memoirs of Jehangir. Trans. by Rogers and Beveridge, 2 vols. Asiatic Society's Publications.

Sir Henry Elliot: History of India, as told by her own historians· vols. VI and VII.

For consultation only

Sir Thomas Roe: (Edn. by W. Foster, 2 vols.)

Storia de Mogcr by Manucci: (Trans. by Irvine, 4 vols)

Travels in the Mughal Empire: Bernier (Vincent Smith's edition, Oxford University Press.)

Travels in India: Tavernier (Ball's Edition, 2 vols.)

David Macpherson: History of European Commerce with India.

W. Foster: Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East.

J. Talboys Wheeler: Madras in Olden Times.

Jadunath Sircar: 'The India of Aurangazeb'.

Letters of Aurangazeb, by J. H. Billimoir.

Gemelli Careri's Travels (Hakluyt Society).

Massir-ul-Umara (Eng. translation in the Bibliotheca India).

(6) *Economics 'Currency and Banking with special reference to South India'*

Withers, H.: The Meaning of Money.

Nicholson: Principles of Economics, Vol. I, part 2.

Fisher, I.: Why the Dollar is shrinking.

Barbour, Sir D.: The standard of Value.

Marshall, A.: Evidence before the Gold and Silver Commission.

Conant, C. A.: Principles of Money and Banking.

Kemmerer, E. W.: Modern Currency Reforms.

Keynes, J. M.: Indian Currency and Finance.

Probyn, L. C.: Indian Coinage and Currency.

Howard: India and the Gold Standard.

Brunyate: An account of the Presidency Banks.

Wolff: Co-operative Banking.

Indian Currency Commission Reports, 1893, 1898, 1913.

Department of Statistics, India, Statistical tables relating to Banks in India.

Layton: Introduction to the study of Prices.

English Language and Literature

BRANCH vii

(Refer to list for 1918 to 1922.)

Sanskrit Language and Literature

BRANCH viii

General Part : I to VI Same as 1918.
VII Kādambarī, Uttarabhāga

Special Part and Books recommended for study : Same as 1918

Arabic Language and Literature

BRANCH IX

(Refer to list for 1918.)

1920

PART II

Physical Science

BRANCH ii-A

(Refer to list for 1918.)

BRANCH ii-B

(Refer to list for 1918.)

Mental and Moral Science

BRANCH iv

Same as 1918

History, Economics and Politics

BRANCH v

I. Economic History : The History of Land Revenue administration in British India.

II. Politics : The City State-Ancient and Mediaeval.

III. History : The French Revolution down to the fall of the Directory.

IV. History : The Hohenstaufen Emperors.

V. Indian History : The Mughal Empire between 1605 and 1707.

VI. Economics : Currency and Banking with special reference to India.

Two Languages other than English

BRANCH vi

Sanskrit

When Sanskrit is one of the two languages chosen by the candidate:

(a) Ṛg-vēda, maṇḍala I, 16-21.
Aitareya Brahmana, pancikā viii, adhyāya iii (Nirnaya Sagara Press).
Kathopanisad, Vallis I-III } (Anandasrama Sanskrit
Gautama-dharma-sūtra, Praśna I } Series).

(b) Kālidāsa: Śakuntalā.
Kṛṣṇa Miśra: Prabodha-chandrodaya.
Bāṇa: Kādambarī, from Śukanāsopadeśa to the end of Acchodavarṇana.
Patañjali: Mahābhāṣya I, i. 1.
Mahābhārata, Śāntiparvan, adhyāyas 177–182.
Kalhaṇa: Rājataraṅgiṇī VIII, 474–1350.

OTHER LANGUAGES

Same as 1919

English Language and Literature

BRANCH vii

(Refer to list for 1918 to 1922.)

Sanskrit Language and Literature

BRANCH viii

General Part—

(1) Siddhāntakaumudī:—
(a) Pūrvārdha, from Strīpratyayaprakarana to the end of Apatyādhikāra in the Taddhita-prakriyā.
(b) Uttarārdha, the whole, omitting Uṇādi-prakaraṇa.
(2) Vidyānātha: Pratāparudra Yaśōbhūṣaṇa.
(3) Ṛg-vēda, maṇḍala I, 1–10, with Sāyana's commentary, together with Sāyana's Upōdghāta.
(4) Yāska: Nirukta, Naighaṇṭuka-kāṇḍa, Chapter II.
(5) Bhavabhūti: Mālatīmādhava.
(6) Śri Harṣa: Naiṣadhīya, cantos I–III.
(7) Bāṇa: Harṣacarita, ucchvāsas I–III.

Special Part—

(1) Bhaṭṭōji Dīkṣita: Prauḍhamanōramā, Saṃjñā-, Paribhāṣā-, Sandhi-, Strīpratyaya-and Kāraka-prakaraṇas (Benares edition).

(2) Patañjali: Mahābhāṣya, I, I. i-iii (Nirnaya Sagara Press).

(3) Bhartṛhari: Vākyapadīya, kāṇḍa I. (Benares edition).

(4) Ānandavardhana: Dhvanyālōka (Nirnaya Sagara Press).

(5) Rājānaka Mahima Bhaṭṭa: Vyaktiviveka (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series).

In connexion with Branch viii. of the B A. (Honours) Degree Examination, the attention of students is invited to the following books though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text books.

I. Science of Language, History of the Sanskrit Language and History of Sankrit Literature :—

Books recommended for study :

Giles : Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (Macmillan).

Tucker : Introduction to the Natural. History of Language (Blackie).

Sweet : The History of Language (Temple Primers).

Bloomfield : Introduction to the study of Language (H. Holt & Co., New York).

Macdonell : Vedic Grammar for students (Oxford Univ. Press).

Whitney : Sanskrit Grammar (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.).

Uhlenbeck : Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics (Luzac & Co.).

Kaegi : The Ṛig-veda : the oldest Literature of the Indians (Ginn & Co., Boston).

Macdonell : History of Sanskrit Literature (William Heinemann).

Max Müller : History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature (Reprint, Panini Office, Allahabad)

Books recommended for consultation :

Brugmann : Comparative Gammar of the Indo-Germanic languages, translated by Wright, Conway and Rouse.

Bopp : Comparative Grammar of the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Lati Lithnanian, Gothic, German and Slavonic languages translated by Eastwick

Schleicher : Compandium, translated by Bendall.
Whitney : Life and Growth of Language.
Whitney : Language and its study.
Whitney : Oriental and Linguistic studies.
Max Müller : Lectures on the Science of Language.
Max Müller : Biography of Words.
Delbrück : Introduction to the Study of Language.
Carl Abel : Linguistic Essays.
Lefēvre : Race and Language.
Gray : Principles of Indo-Iranian Phonology.
Thumb : Handbuch des Sanskrit.
Wackernagel : Altindische Grammatik.
Macdonell : Vedic Grammar.
Beames : Comparative Grammar of the modern Aryan languages of India.
Hoernle : Comparative Grammar of the Gauḍian languages.
Arnold : Vedic Metre.
Bloomfield : The Atharvaveda.
Ṛk-, Yajuḥ-and Atharva-prātiśākhyas.
Goldstücker : Pānini : his place in Sanskrit Literature.
Weber : History of Indian Literature, translated by Mann and Zachariah.
Muir : Original Sanskrit Texts.
Stein : Kalhaṇa's Chronicle of Kaśmīr.
Ragozin : Vedic India.
Rhys Davids : Buddhist India.
V. A. Smith : Early History of India.
Rapson : Ancient India.
R. C. Dutt : History of Civilization in Ancient India.
C. V. Vaidya : Epic India.
C. V. Vaidya : Riddle of the Ramayana.
Bhandarkar : Early History of the Dekkan.
Schrader : Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples.
Langlois and Seignobos : Introduction to the Study of History, translated by Berry.

II. Special Part—

Books recommended for study—

Goldstücker : Panini : his place in Sanskrit Literature.
Belvalkar : Systems of Sanskrit Grammar.
Aristotle : Poetics.
Bain : English Composition and Rhetoric.
Vaughan : Literary Criticism.

Books recommended for consultation—

Mammaṭa : Kavyaprakāśa.
Dhanañjaya : Daśarūpa.
Courthope : Life in Poetry and Law in Taste.
Saintsbury : History of Literary Criticism.

Arabic Language and Literature

Same as 1919.

1921

PART II

Physical Science

BRANCH ii-A

(Refer to list for 1918.)

BRANCH ii-B

(Refer to list for 1918.)

Mental and Moral Science

BRANCH iv

Same as 1918

(5) Bergson : Creative Evolution.

History, Economics and Politics

Same as 1920

Two Languages other than English

BRANCH vi

Same as 1920

English Language and Literature

BRANCH viii

(Refer to list for 1918 to 1922)

Sanskrit Language and Literature

BRANCH viii

Same as 1920

Arabic Language and Literature

Same as 1920.

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS)

Note.—1. The Syndicate has purposely refrained from prescribing any special textbooks in the case of Acts of the Indian Legislature, but students will be expected to have a mastery of the matter which is usually contained in the best commentaries as well as a knowledge of the bare text of the Act.

2. Textbooks have been prescribed where necessary with a view to indicating the general scope of each subject, but questions will not be confined to the books prescribed.

First Examination in Law

1. *Jurisprudence—*

   Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I, omitting Lectures II, III and IV.

   J. W. Salmond's Jurisprudence.

   Maine's Ancient Law.

2. *Roman Law—*

   J. B. Moyle's Institutes of Justinian except Book III Titles I to XII (inclusive) and Excursus I and X, and the Latin Text throughout, but including the Authors English translation.

3 & 4. *Contracts—*

   Anson's Law of Contracts.

5. *Torts—*

   Pollock on Torts.

6. *Indian Constitutional Law—*

   Cowell's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.

   Ilbert's Government of India except Chapter III (the Digest of Statutory Enactments relating to the Government of India).

B.L. Degree Examination

1. *The Law of Property with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Trusts Act and the Indian Easements Act—*

   William's Principles of the Law of Real Property.

   Underhill's Private Trusts and Trustees,

   Peacock's Easements in British India.

2. *Hindu Law—*

   Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage.

3. *Muhammadan Law—*

   Sir R. K. Wilson's Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.

4. *Criminal Law—*

5. *The Law of Evidence—*

   Will's Theory and Practice of the Law of Evidence.

6. Land Tenures in the Madras Presidency.

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1918

The following textbooks are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination, but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified :

BRANCH I.—THE SCIENCE AND HISTORY OF LAW

Jurisprudence—

Austin : Jurisprudence.

Mayne : Ancient Law ; Early History of Institutions ; Early Law and Custom.

Baden Powell : Land Systems of British India ; Indian Village Community.

Lightwood : Nature of Positive Law. (1883)—Macmillian.

Kant : Philosophy of Law (Translated by Hastie). (1887)—T. and T. Clark, 38 George Street, Edinburgh.

Savigny : System of the Modern Law :

Volume I—Modern Roman Law (Translated by Holloways) (1867)—Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras.

Volume II—Jural Relations (Translated by Rattigan). (1884)-Messrs. Wildy & Sons, Lincoln's Inn Archway, W.C., London.

Holmes : Common Law.

Roman Law (General)—

Muirhead : Historical Introduction to Roman Law.

Salkowskie : Institutes and History of Roman Law.

Poste : Institutes of Gaius.

Mackenzie : Studies in Roman Law (latest edition 1911 published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and Madras).

Roman Law (The Digest)—

Roby : Introduction to the Study of the Digest.

Digest IX (2). The Lex Aquilia or Damage to Property. By Grueber.
Digest XLVII (2). De Furtis. By Monro.

Digest XIX (2). Locati Conducti. By Monro.
Digest XVII (1). Mandati. By Bryan Walker.

Digest XLI (1) and (2).
De Acquirendo rerum Dominio.
De acquirenda Possessione. By Bryan Walker.
Digest VII (1). De Usufructu. By Roby.

* It is already notified that one of the four portions bracketed will be prescribed yearly in rotation with reference to textbooks in Roman Law (Digest)—*vide* notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated September 20, 1910.

{ Digest XII (1) and (4) to (7). De Condictionibus.
{ Digest XIII (1) to (3). De Condictionibus. ByBryan Walker.

Legislation—

Bentham : Principles of Morals and Legislation.
Sidgwick : Elements of Politics.
Maxwell : On the Interpretation of Statutes.

Public International Law—

Hall : International Law.
Wheaton : International Law. Edited by Boyd.
Pitt Cobbett : Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

Private International Law—

Dicey : Conflict of Laws.
Bar : Private International Law.
Foote : Private International Law.
Nelson : Selected Cases in Private International Law.

Constitutional Law and History—

Stubbs : Constitutional History.
Hallam : Constitutional History.
Earskine-May : Constitutional History.

Legal History—

Anson : Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Dicey : Law of the Constitution.
Stephen : History of the Criminal Law of England.

BRANCHES ii AND iii

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular the books in these Branches.

BRANCH iv

CUSTOMARY AND STATUTE LAW RELATING TO LAND TENURE IN INDIA

Mayne : Ancient Law.

Mayne : Early History of Institutions ; Early Law and Custom ; Village Communities in the East and the West.

Baden Powell : Indian Village Community ; Land System of British India.

Field : Landlord and Tenant.

For other parts of this Branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular textbooks.

1919

As for 1918

1920

As for 1919

1921

As for 1920

B.S.SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology—

A. W. Steward—A Manual of Practical Chemistry for Public Health students.

David Mc Kail—Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.

Muir and Ritchie—Manual of Bacteriology.

Physics—

Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

General Hygiene—

Notter and Firth—Theory and Practice of Hygiene.
Blandford—Climates and Weather of India, Burma and Ceylon.

Turner—Sanitation in India.

General Pathology—

Green's Pathology.
Beattie and Dickson's General Pathology.
Manson's Tropical Diseases.
Reference—Adami's General Pathology.

Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination—

Robertson and Porter's Sanitary Law and Practice.
Knight's annotated By-laws.
Newsholme's Elements of Vital Statistics.
The sections or rules in the following, relating to Sanitation and Vaccination :—

(1) Madras District Municipality Act of 1884 or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(2) Madras Local Boards Act 1884 or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(3) Madras City Municipal Act 1904, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(4) Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(5) Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Nuisances and Adulterations of food stuffs) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(6) Town Nuisances Act 1810 or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(7) Plague Regulations (city) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(8) Plague Regulations (mufassil) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(9) Marine Plague Regulations or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.

(10) Civil Medical Code, Section XVII—Sanitation and sections relating to Vaccination.

(11) Vaccination Code (revised).

(12) Manual of Vaccination, by Major Cornwall.

(13) Cholera rules in G.O.'s, Nos. 1536 M., dated September 9, 1896, 200-L, dated February 6, 1913, and 649-L, dated May 8, 1911.

(14) The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same.

Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation.

Jones' Manual of Sanitary Engineering.

The following books as books of reference :—

Moore and Silcock's Sanitary Engineering, 2 Vols.
Roorke Treatise on Water Supply.
Reid's Practical Sanitation.
Fletcher's Architectural Hygiene.
Galton's Healthy Dwellings.
Galton's Hospital Construction.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

COURSES OF STUDY FOR THE EXAMINATION OF 1915 *ET. SEQ.*

Sanskrit

When Sanskrit is chosen as the *sole language* brought up by the candidate :—

GENERAL PART

(*Vide* Regulation 345, II).

(*a*) & (*b*) In connexion with the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature and Sanskrit Philology and in connexion with the subjects noted under the special branches of study coming under the special part as requiring particular attention, among others the following books may be consulted by teachers :—

(A) History of Language, Science of Language, Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar, Branch III—Special part N.B. (*b*) and Branch IV—Special part—N.B. (*b*).—

1. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages—K. Brugmann.
2. Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India—J. Beames.
3. Introduction to the Natural History of Language—T. G. Tucker. (Messrs. Blackie & Son, Madras.)
4. The History of Language—Henry Sweet. (Temple Primers) (J. M. Dent & Sons, London.)
5. Philology Primer—John Peile. (Macmillan & Co., London.)
6. Lectures on the Science of Language—Max Müller. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)
7. Introduction to the Science of Language—A. H. Sayce. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
8. Principles of Comparative Philology—A. H. Sayce. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
9. Introduction to the Study of the History of Language—A. H. Strong (an adaptation of the above work for English readers). (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)

10. Practical Study of Languages—H. Sweet. (J. M. Dent & Sons, London.)
11. Short Manual ot Comparative Philology for classical students —P. Giles. (Macmillan & Co., London.)
12. Race and Language—André Lefèvre. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
13. Language and its Study—Morris' Edition — Whitney, (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
14. Biography of Words—Max Müller. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)
15. Oriental and Linguistic Studies—Whitney. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
16. Life and Growth of Language—Whitney. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
17. Linguistic Essays—Carl Abel.
18. Bopp's Comparative Grammar. (Williams and Norgate, London.)
19. Sanskrit Grammar—Whitney. (Probsthain & Co., London.)
20. Pāṇini and his place in Sanskrit Literature—Goldstücker (N. Trübner & Co., London.)
21. Atharva-Vēda Prātiśākhya—Whitney. (H.A.O.S., New Haven.)
22. Ṛg-Vēda Prātiśākhya. (Benares Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
23. Yajur-Vēda Prātiśākhya. (Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)
24. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India. (Superintendent, Government Printing, India.)

(B) History of Sanskrit Literature—

1. History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Max Müller (Williams and Norgate, London.)
2. History of Indian Literature—Weber. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
3. Sanskrit Literature—A. A. Macdonell. (William Heineimann, London.)
4. Original Sanskrit Texts—J. Muir. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
5. Vedic India—Ragozin. (T. Fisher Unwin, London.)
6. Buddhistic India—Rhys Davids. (T. Fisher Unwin, London.)
7. V. A. Smith's Early History of India. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)
8. Civilization in Ancient India—R. C. Dutt. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
9. Epic India—C. V. Vaidya. (Radhabai, Atmaram Sagon, Bombay.)
10. The Riddle of the Rāmāyaṇa—C. V. Vaidya.

11. Early History of the Dekkan—R. G. Bhandarkar. (Bombay Government Central Press.)
12. Rāja-Tarangiṇī with Stein's Introduction and Notes. (Constable & Co., Blackie & Son, Bombay).
13. Bloomfield's Atharva-Vēda. (Karl J. Trübner, Strassburg.)
14. Kaegi's Ṛig-Vēda. (Otto Schulze, Leipzig.)
15. Methods of History (Historical Methodology)—Langlois and Seignobois. (English translation.) (Duckworth & Co., London.)
16. Arctic Home in the Vēdas—B. G. Tilak. (Rāmachandra Govind & Sons, Bombay.)
17. The Orion—B. G. Tilak.

(C) Elements of Comparative Mythology and Comparative Religion as worked out by western scholars and ancient history of the Aryans as based on Vēdic Literature:—

1. Religion of the Vēda—Bloomfield.
2. Origin of the Aryans—I. Taylor. (Walter Scott Publishing Co., Lonodn.)
3. Vēdic Mythology—A. A. Macdonell. (Karl J. Trübner, Strassburg.)
   And Books 6 and 7 under group (A); and books 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16 and 17 under group (B).

(D) Branch I—N.B. (*a*); Branch II—N.B. and Branch III—N.B. (*a*):—

1. The Six Systems of Philosophy—Max Müller. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)
2. Philosophy of Ancient India—Garbe. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
3. Contributions made by Arthur Venis to the Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research. (Karl J. Trübner, Strassburg.)
4. Appendix to Professor Ray's History of Hindu Chemistry. (Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta.)
5. Athalye's Edition of Tarkasaṅgraha and Dīpika. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
6. Pragmatism—Professor James. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.)
7. Hindu Philosophy—John Davies. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
8. Philosophy of the Upanishads—Gough. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)
9. Elements of Metaphysics—Professor Deussen. (Macmillan & Co., London.)
10. Outlines of the Vēdānta System of Philosophy—Professor Deussen. (Probsthain & Co., London.)
11. Philosophy of the Upanishads—Professor Deussen. (T. & T. Clark, London.)

(E) Branch IV—N.B. (*c*)—The Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism:—

1. Courthope's Life in Poetry and Law in Taste. (Macmillan & Co., London.)
2. Saintsbury's History of Literary Criticism. (William Blackwood & Sons, London.)
3. Vaughan's Literary Criticism. (Messrs. Blackie & Son, Madras.)
4. Mathew Arnold's Essays on Literary Criticism. (Macmillan & Co., London.)
5. Aristotle's Poetics. (George Bell & Sons, London.)

(*c*) Prescribed Textbooks relating to the elements of Tarka, Mīmāmsā, and Vyākaraṇa :

Tarka :

Muktāvalī, by Viswanāthapañcānana. (Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)

Mīmāmsā :

(1) Āpōdēvīya. Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
(2) Jaiminīya-nyāyamālā-vistāra. (Anandāśrama Series, Poona.) Chapters 1 to 3 and 9 and 10.

Vyākaraṇa :

Siddhāntakaumudī—Purvārdha—omitting Taddhita and Uttarārdha—up to the beginning of Sannanta. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

(*d*) Prescribed Textbooks chosen from among the Mantras, the Brāhmaṇas, the Upanishads, the Gṛihya and Dharma Sūtras and the Smṛitis :

1. Ṛig-Vēda : Maṇḍala I—Sūktas 122-131 (both inclusive—text only). (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
2. Kaṭhōpaniṣad (text only). (Anandāśrama Series, Poona.)
3. Gautama-Dharma-Sūtras (text only). (Anandāśrama Series, Poona.)
4. Manusmṛti (text only). (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.) Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

SPECIAL PART

(*Vide* Regulation 345, III.)

Branch I—*Vēdic Group*

Vēda, Śrauta, Dharma-śāstras and Mīmāmsā : Books prescribed—

1. Ṛg-Vēda with Sāyana's Bhāṣya : Maṇḍala I—Sūktas 1 to 30, both inclusive, with Sāyaṇa's Upōdghāta. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay).
2. Aitarēya-Brāhmaṇa with Sāyana's Bhāshya—the fourth Pañcikā. (Anandāśrama Series, Poona.)
3. Āpastamba's Śrauta-sūtras with Rudradatta's Vṛtti—Praśnas I to V, both inclusive. (Bibliotheca Indica.)
4. Yāska's Nirukta, Naighaṇṭuka-Kāṇḍa—Chapters I and II (Bibliotheca Indica Series or Ānandāśrama Series, Poona.)

5. Pārāśara-Mādhavīya—Ācārakāṇḍa (the whole). (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
6. Yājñavalkya-smṛti with Mitākṣarā (Vyavahārādhyāya only) (Ānandāśrama Series, Poona.)
7. Śābara-Bhāṣya, Chapter I—with Kumārila's Vārtika, Chapter I—omitting Śloka-Vārtika. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
8. Bhāṭṭa-Dīpikā—Chapters I to III, both inclusive [Bibliotheca Indica (Calcutta) or Bibliotheca Sanskrita (Mysore Government Press.)]
9. Śāstra-Dípika—Chapters IV to VIII, both inclusive. Reprinted from the Pandit. (Lazarus & Co., Benares).
10. Bhāṭṭarahasya—up to the end of Dvitīyā. (Sudarsana Press, Conjeeveram.)

BRANCH II—*Vēdānta Group*

(*a*) Books prescribed :—

1. Patañjali's Yōga-sūtras with Bhōja-vṛtti. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
2. Īśvarakṛishṇa's Sāṅkhya-kārikās with Gauḍapāda's commentary. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
3. Advaita-Paribhāṣā, by Dharmarājādhvarin. (Gopa Nārāṣya & Co., Bombay.)
4. Tattvatraya, by Lōkāchārya. (Chowkhamba Book Dépôt, Benares.)
5. The ten Prakaraṇas, by Madhvāchārya—from Pramāṇa Lakṣaṇa to Viṣṇutattvanirṇaya—(text only). (Madhwa Vilās Book Depôt, Kumbakōnam.)

(*b*) (1) *Advaita* : Books prescribed—

1. Brahma-Sūtras with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
2. Bhāmati—Catussūtrī. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
3. Pañcapādikā with Vivaraṇa—the first Varṇaka only (Vizianagram Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
4. Bṛihadāraṇyakōpaniṣad with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya—Chapters I to III. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
5. Chāndōgyōpanisad with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya—Chapter VI only. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
6. Māṇḍukyōpaniad with Gauḍapāda's Kārikās and Śaṅkara Bhāṣya. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
7. Bhagavadgītā with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)
8. Gūḍhārthadīpikā, by Madhusūdana Sarasvatī—Chapters I to VI, both inclusive. (Anandāśrama Series, Poona.)

9. Siddhānta-bindu with Nyāyaratnāvalī—up to the end of the portion relating to the first Śloka. (Advaita-mañjari Series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam.)
10. Advaita-siddhi. (Advaita-mañjari Series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam.) :—

    Paricchēda I :—

    (i) From the beginning of the work, up to the end of Āgamabādhōddhāra,
    (ii) Ajñānavāda,
    (iii) Anirvacanīyatāvāda ;

    and

    Paricchēda II :—

    Akhaṇḍārthavāda.
11. Laghucandrikā ; from the beginning of the work up to the end of Upādhi. (Advaita-mañjari Series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam.)

(2) *Viśiṣṭādvaita*: Books prescribed—

1. Brahma-Sūtras with Śrī-Bhāṣya. (Ananda Press, Madras.)
2. Śrutaprakāśikā—Jijñāsādhikaraṇa. (Pandit, Benares.)
3. Bhagavadgītā with Rāmānuja's Bhāṣya. Ananda Press, Madras.
4. Tātparyacandrikā—Chapters I to VI (both inclusive.) (Ananda Press, Madras.)
5. Vēdārthasaṅgraha. (Pandit, Benares.)
6. Siddhitraya, by Yamunācārya. (Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
7. Śatadūṣaṇī with Caṇḍamāruta—the first fifteen Vādas only (according to the Śāstramuktāvalī Edition--Conjeeveram).
8. Nyāyasiddhāñjana (up to the end of Buddhiparicchēda or the 5th Paricchēda). (Pandit, Benares.)
9. Bṛhadāraṇyakōpaniṣad with Raṅgarāmānuja's Bhāṣya. (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)

(3) *Dvaita*: Books prescribed—

1. Brahmasūtras with Madhvāchārya's Bhāṣya. (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)
2. Tattvaprakāśikā, by Jayatīrtha. (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)
3. Gītātātparya-nirṇaya with Jayatīrthā's Tīkā. (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam).
4. Daśopaniṣad-bhāshya, by Madhvāchārya. (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)
5. Ṛg-bhāṣya, by Madhvāchārya. (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)
6. Nyāyāmṛta. (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.) First Paricchēda only
7. Bhēdōjjīvana, by Vyāsarāya. (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)

8. Nyāyāmṛtataraṅginī (the first Paricchēda only). (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)
9. Madhvāchārya's Anuvyākhyāna. (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)
10. Nyāyasudhā, by Jayatīrtha (the first Pāda only). (Madhwa Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)

BRANCH II—*Nyāya Group*

A Special and Advanced knowledge of Nyāya, Vaisēṣika, and Mīmāmsā. Books prescribed—

1. Kaṇāda's Śūtras with Saṅkara Miśra's Sūtrōpaskāra. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
2. Gautama's Sūtras with Vātsyāyana's Bhāshya. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
3. Nyāyakusumāñjali. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares, or Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)
4. Jagadīśa's Pañchalakṣaṇī. (Chowkhamba Edition, Benares.)
5. Jagadīśa's Sinhavyāghrī. (Chowkhamba Edition, Benares.)
6. Gadādhara's Chaturdaśalakṣaṇī. (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore)—
   (i) from the beginning of the work up to the end of Dvitīyasvalakṣaṇa.
   (ii) Kūṭaghaṭitalakṣaṇa.
   (iii) Kūṭāghaṭitalakshaṇa.
   (iv) Vyadhikaraṇadharmāvacchinnābhāvakhaṇḍanagrantha.
7. Gadādhara's Siddhāntalakṣaṇa—the first hundred pages (according to Dharmādhikari Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore).
8. Gadādhara's Pakṣatā—Siddhānta-grantha only. (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)
9. Gadādhara's Avayava—from the beginning of the work up to the beginning of Pratijñālakṣaṇa and Dīdhitikṛt pratijñādilakṣaṇa (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore).
10. Gadādhara's Sāmānyanirukti. (Chakravarti Aiyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore).
11. Vyutpattivāda, by Gadādhara—up to the end of Dwitiyā. (Chowkhāmba Book Depôt, Benares.)
12. Bhāṭṭadīpikā—whole. (Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)

BRANCH IV—*Vyākarana Group*

Advanced Literature Criticism, and Vyākaraṇa—Books prescribed—

1. Bāṇa's Kādambarī. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.) Purvabhāga only.
2. Śiśupālavadha. (Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.) Cantos 13, 14, 15 and 16.
3. Kumārasambhava—Cantos 1 to 7, both inclusive. (Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)

4. Śākuntala. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
5. Uttararāmacarita. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
6. Mṛcchakaṭika. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
7. Mudrārākṣasa. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
8. Vṛttaratnākara. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
9. Vararuci's Prākṛtaprakāśa. (Trübner & Co., London.)
10. Kāvyaprakāśa, by Mammaṭa. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
11. Dhvanyālōka, by Anandavardhana. (Kavyamala Series, Bombay.)
12. Mahābhāṣya—the first nine Āhnikās. (Ballantyne's Edition Mirzapore, or Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
13. Laghuśabdēnduśēkhara (up to the end of the Kārakaprakarana). (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
14. Paribhāṣēnduśēkhara. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
15. Vaiyākarana Bhuṣaṇa Sāra. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)

When Sanskrit is offered as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 347):

GROUP I

I. Grammar: The following is prescribed:—

Siddhānta-kaumudī:

1. Pūrvārdha, up to the end of Apatyādhikāra.
2. Uttarārdha, omitting Uṇādi, Vaidika and Svaraprakriyās.
3. Paṇinīyaliṅgānuśāsana.

(Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)

II. Prosody and Poetics: Books prescribed:—

1. Sāhityadarpaṇa. (Nirnaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
2. Kuvalayānanda. (Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam.)

III. Kāvyas and Nāṭakas: Books prescribed:—

1. Kumārasambhava—Cantos 1 to 7, both inclusive (Nirṇaya Sāgara Press, Bombay.)
2. Śiśupālavadha—Cantos 13, 14, 15 and 16. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
3. Kādambarī—Pūrvabhāga. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
4. Śākuntala. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
5. Uttararāmacarita. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
6. Mṛcchakaṭika. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
7. Mudrārākṣasa. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)

IV. History of the Language and Literature: Books recommended:—

1. Sanskrit Grammar—Whitney.
2. Sanskrit Literature—A. A. Macdonell.
3. History of Indian Literature—Weber.
4. Rājataraṅgiṇī, by Kalhaṇa with Stein's introduction and notes.

5. History of Language—Henry Sweet. (Temple Primers.)

When Sanskrit is offered as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 348) :

GROUP I

I. Elementary Grammar : Prescribed books—
  Laghukaumudī. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)

II. Prosody and Poetics : Prescribed books—
  1. Śrutabōdha. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
  2. Vāmana's Kāvyālaṅkāra-sūtras. (Sri Vāni Vilās Press, Srīraṅgam.)

III. Kāvyas and Nāṭakas : Prescribed books—
  1. Kumārasambhava—Cantos I to VI, both inclusive. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
  2. Śakuntala. (Gopal Nārāyan & Co., Bombay.)
  3. Kādambarī—Purvabhāga. (Bombay Sanskrit Series).

IV. History of the Language and Literature : Books recommended—
  1. History of Language—Henry Sweet (Temple Primers.)
  2. Sanskrit Literature—A. Macdonell.

N.B.—All questions relating to the General and Special Parts referred to in Regulation 345, and to the Sanskrit Language when it is offered as the Principal or the Subsidiary Language in Group I, referred to in Regulations 347 and 348, shall be set and answered in Sanskrit. (Dēvanāgarī characters.)

Uriya

When Uriya is taken as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 347).

I. The course in Uriya shall comprise :
  Grammar.
  Elements of Prosody and Poetics.
  Prescribed Textbooks in Prose and Verse.
  Composition in Prose only.
  History of the Language and its Literature.

II. A. Textbooks :
  Srimadbhagavata—Canto XI, by Jagannath Das.
  Vaidēhisa Vilása—Chapters I to X, by Upendra Bhanja.
  Vidagdha Cintāmani—I to XVI, by Abhimanyu Sāmanta Simhāra.
  Mahābhārata—Adiparva chapters first half, by Krishna Simha.
  Mahayatra, Nandikeswari and Tulasi Stavaka, by Rai Bahadur Rādhānath Rai.

Baudhavatara Kāvya, by Phakirmohan Senāpati.
Kīcaka Vadha, by Gangēdhara Mehera.
Kiṣōracandrānana Campu, by Balabhadra Ratha.
Ratnāvali, by Viramitrodaya Simha.
Uttararama-Carita Nataka, by Rai Bahadur Madhusudana Rao and Mrtguajayar Ratha.
Vidagdhamadhava Nāṭaka, by Kishorachandra Rajendra Deva.
Prabandhamālā, by Rai Bahadur Madhusudana Rao.
Carupatha, Part III, by Bicchanda Patnaik.

B. Books on Grammar, Prosody and Poetics, etc., for reference:

Vyakarana Pravesa, by Rai Bahadur Radhanath Rai.
Sarvasārā Vyākarana, by Nimaicharana, Bhattacharya.
Alankara Bodhodaya, by Śrī Vasudeva Sudhala Deva.
Alankāra Sāra, by Saccidananda Deva.
Utkala Racanā, by Rai Bahādur Radhānāth Rai.

C. Books and Magazines *in re* History of the Language and its Literature for reference:

Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India—volumes relating to Uriya, Bihari, Bengali and Assamese.
Beames' Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India.
Hunter's History of Orissa—Vol. II—Appendix relating to the History of Literature only.
Sāralā Carita, by Mrutyunjaya Ratha.
Articles on the History of the Uriya Language and Literature that appeared in the following journals published up to the end of 1916:

(*a*) Utkala Sāhitya, edited by Viswanāth Kar.
(*b*) Mukura, edited by Vrajasundra Dās.

When Uriya is taken as the subsidiary language (*vide* Regulation 348):—

Jagannat a Dās: Srīmadbhāgavata, the first-half of canto XI. Upendra Bhanj: Vaidehīśa-vilāsa, chaps. I-V.
Abhimanyu Sāmanta Simhāra: Vidagdha-cintāmani, chaps. I-VIII.
Rai Bahadur Rādhānāth Ray: Mahāpātra
Rai Bahadur Madhusudan Rao and Mrtyunjaya Ratha: Uttararāma-carita.
Rai Bahadur Madhusudan Rao: Prabandhamālā.
Bicchanda Patnaik: Cārupātha, part III.

The same textbooks are prescribed for subsequent years also

Arabic, Persian and Urdu

The courses of study in these languages are those already detailed in the Regulations.

THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE

Tamil

When Tamil is chosen as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 347), the following works are specially recommended :—

GROUP I

I. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof.

Tolkāppiyam—Śēnāvaraiyam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Nannūl—Virutti-urai. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Tolkāppiyaccūttira-virutti (Śivañāna Munivar). (Ripon, Press, Madras.)
Prayōgavivēkam (Subrahmanya Dīkṣhitar). (Ripon Press, Madras.)

II. Prosody and Poetics :

Yāpparuṅgalakkārikai. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Danḍi-alaṅkāram. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Nāṟkavirāja-nambi-akapporuḷ. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Puṟapporuḷ-veṇbāmālai. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Pāṭṭiyal of Ilakkaṇa viḷakkam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose :

Poetry :

Puṟanānūṟu, 1—100. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Pattuppāṭṭu (Tirumurugāṟṟuppaḍai and Maduraikkānci, with the commentary of Naccinārkkiniyar). (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Kalittokai—Mullaikkali, with the commentary of Naccinārkkiniyar. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Cilappatikāram—Maduraikkāṇḍam, with the commentary of Aḍiyārkkunallār. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Manimēkalai—first ten cantos. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Cintāmaṇi—first three Ilambakams with the commentary of Naccinārkkiniyar. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Kambarāmāyaṇam—Bālakāṇḍam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Villiputtūrār Bhāratam—Śabhāparvam. (Madura Tamil Sangam.)
Tirukkuṟal—Aṟattuppāl with Parimēlaḷagar's commentary (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Paḷamoḻi—first hundred : as in the old commentary.
Nāṉmaṇikkaḍikai, old commentary. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Cūḍāmaṇi-nikaṇḍu : 5 to 10. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Nālāyirapprabandam : Periya Tirumoḻi 1—300. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Tēvāram - Appar-tiruviruttam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Padinorām Tirumuṟai—Paṭṭiṉattār Prabandaṅkal. (Ripon) Press, Madras.)
Tāyumānavar Pāḍal, 1 to 99. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Kumaraguruparar—Tiruvārūr-nāṉmaṇimālai. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Śivaprakāśar—Veṅkai-ulā. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Prose :

Śaṅkaravijayam, by T. Vēlāyudha Mudaliyār. (Ripon Press Madras.)

Budda-Dharma-Sangam, by Svāminātha Aiyar, Mahāmahōpādhyāya. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Śānti-parvam. (Translation from Vyāsa-Bhāratam, by Mr. Rāmānujāchāriyar, Tamil Pandit, Government College, Kumbakonam.)

Kambar—An Essay, by T. Chelvakēsvarāya Mudaliyār, M.A.

I. History of the Language and Literature.

Bishop Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages. (3rd Edition, Trübner & Co., London.)

Pulavar-Puraṇam. Edited by the late Diwan Bahadur V. Krishṇamāchāriyar.

Pāvalar-caritra-dīpakam (J. R. Arnold, Jaffna : Strong and Asbury, Printers, Manippoy.)

Drāviḍa-prakāśikai, by Sabhāpati Nāvalar.

Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IV.

When Tamil is chosen as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 348) :

Group I

I. Elements of Grammar : Nannūl Kāṇḍigai Uṛai, by Ārumukha Nāvalar. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

II. Prosody and Poetics :

Yāppilakkaṇam, Viśākapperumālaiyar. (Tamil Sangam Press, Madura.)

Poruḷaṇi—Daṇḍi-alaṅkārasāram, by Srīnivāsarāghavāchāriyar. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Prose and Poetry.

Prose :

Pañcatantiram, by P. K. Śrinivāsachāriyar, Voorhees College, Vellore.

Buddacaritram, by Svāminātha Aiyar, Mahāmahōpādhyāya. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Manumuraikaṇḍa Vācakam, by Rāmaliṅga Swāmi (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Pratāpa Mudaliyār Carittiram, by Vēdanāyakam Piḷḷai.

Poetry:

Kambarāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyākāṇḍam—from the beginning up to Tailamāṭṭuppaḍalam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Villiputtūrār Bhāratam—Śri-Krishṇan-Tūdu Carukkam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

Ariccandirapurāṇam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Prabhuliṅgalīlai—1—305. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Nālaḍiyār—Poruṭpal. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Mudumoḷikkāñci.

Asṭaprabandam—Tiruvaraṅgakkalambakam. (Ripon Press, Madras.)

I. History of Literature.

Pāvalar-caritra-dīpakam.
A Primer of Tamil Literatūre, by M. S. Pūrṇaliṅgam Piḷḷai.

Telugu

When Telugu is taken as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 347):

Group I

I. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof. Books recommended—

1. Bālavyākaraṇamu } (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu
2. Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu } & Sons, Madras.)
3. Appakavīyamu (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).
4. Sarvalakshaṇa-sāra-saṅgrahamu (Mañjuvāṇi Press, Ellore).
5. Kavisaṃśayavicchēdamu (Gunnēśvara Row Brothers, Rajahmundry).
6. Nannayabhaṭṭiyamu (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).
7. Atharvaṇakārika (Gunnēśvara Row Brothers, Rajahmundry).
8. Āndhra-kaumudi (Arsha Press, Vizagapatam).
9. Telugu Philology, by M. Sēshagiri Śāstriyār.
10. Telugu Philology, by Pāḍi Veṅkaṭaswāmi Gāru (Author, Cocanada).
11. Bishop Caldwell's Comparative Philology of the Dravidian Languages. (3rd Edition. Trübner & Co., London.)

II. Prosody and Poetics: Books recommended—

1. Appakavīyamu
2. Sulakshaṇa-sāramu
3. Narasabhūpālīyamu
} (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
4. Kāvyālaṅkāra-cūḍāmaṇi (V. Venkataraya Sastry, Georgetown, Madras).
5. Prabandharāja-vijayaveṅkaṭēśvaravilāsamu (Pūndla Ramakrishnayya, Nellore).
6. Rāsamañjari with Telugu Translation, by Vēdam Veṅkaṭarāya Sāstri.

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose—

Poetry:

1. Vasucaritramu: Cantos 2 & 3
2. Amuktamālyada: Cantos 1 & 2
3. Naishadhamu: Cantos 2 & 3
4. Rāghava-Pāṇḍavīyamu: Cantos 1 & 2
} (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
5. Bhāratamu: Sānti-parvamu
6. Bhāgavatamu: Skandha 9
} (Ananda Press, Madras.)
7. Prabōdha-candrōdayamu, by Vaḍḍādi Subbarāyaḍu, Rajahmundry.

Prose

8. Daśakumāracaritramu, Uttarabhāgamu, by Vedam Venkataraya astri, Mutyalpet.
9. Śukranītisāramu, by P. Mallayya Śāstrulu (Saraswati Press, Cocanada).

IV. History of the Language and its Literature: Books recommended—

1. Lives of Telugu Poets, by Kandukūri Vīrēśaliṅgam Pantulu.
2. Lives of Telugu Poets, by G. Śrīrāmamūrti Pantulu (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
3. Nannayabhaṭṭāraka-caritramu, by K. Brahmayya.
4. Bhāskarōdantamu, by K. Brahmayya.
} (Saraswati Press, Cocanada.)
5. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IV. (Superintendent, Government Printing, India.)

When Telugu is taken as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 348):

Group I

I. Grammar. Books recommended—

1. Bālavyākaraṇamu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
2. Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.

II. Elements of Prosody and Poetics. Books recommended—

1. Sulakṣaṇasāramu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)
2. Narasabhūpālīyamu. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & ons, Madras.)
3. Āndhra-candrālōkamu. (Mañjuvani Press, Ellore.)

III Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose :

Poetry :

1. Bhāratamu—Udyōgaparvamu—Cantos 1 and 2 (Ananda Press, Madras.)
2. Bhāgavatamu : Skandha 8, stanzas 1—500. (Ananda Press, Madras.)
3. Manucaritramu : Canto 2. (Ananda Press, Madras.)
4. Pāṇḍuraṅga-māhātmyamu : Canto 1. (V. Ramaswami astrulu & Sons, Madras.)

Prose :

5. Nīticandrika, by Chinnaya Sūri.
6. Rājasthāna-Kathāvali, by Ch. Lakshminarasimham, Part I (Gunnēśvara Row Brothers, Rajahmundry.)

I. History of the Literature :

Lives of Telugu Poets, by Rao Bahadur K. Vīrēśaliṅgam Pantulu.

Kanarese

When Kanarese is taken as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 347) :

GROUP I

I. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof. Books recommended—

1. Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa. (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.)
2. Śabdasmṛiti in Kāvyāvalōkana.
3. Nāgavarma's Karṇāṭaka-bhāshābhūshaṇa.
4. Vyākaraṇōpanyāsamañjari, by R. Raghunatha Rau, B.A.
5. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages. (3rd Edition, Trübner & Co., London.)
6. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol IV.
7. Kittel's Kannada Grammar in English.

II. Prosody and Poetics. Books recommended—

1. Nāgavarma's Prosody. (Central Book Depôt, Bangalore.)

2. Kāvyāvalōkana. (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.)
3. Apratimavīracharita, by Tirumalārya (The Mysore Kāvyamanjari Series.)
4. Śringāraratnākara, by Kāma (The Mysore Kāvyamanjari Series.)

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose—

1. Mallinathapurāṇa, Āśvāsas 1—3. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
2. Jagannātha-vijaya, Aśvāsas 1—3. (Central Book Depôt, Bangalore.)
3. Rājaśēkhakaravilāsa, Aśvāsa 1—3.
4. Adipurāṇa, Aśvāsas 1—3. (Central Book Depôt, Bangalore.)
5. Girijākalyāṇa, Aśvasas 1—3. The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
6. Chikkadēvarājavijaya, Āśvāsas 1—3. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
7. Kabbigarakāva. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
8. Mitravindāgōvinda. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
9. Chikkadēvarājavamśavāli. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
10. Rāmāśvamēdha. (Kāvyakaḷānidhi Series.)

IV. History of the Language and its Literature. Books recommended—

1. Karṇāṭakakavicharitre. (R. Narasimhachar, Bangalore.)
2. Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages (third edition).
3. Rice's Introduction to the Karṇāṭaka-śabdānuśāsana. (Central Book Dépôt, Bangalore.)

When Kanarese is taken as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 348):

GROUP I

I. Grammar: Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa. (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.)

II. Elements of Prosody and Poetics. Books recommended—

1. Nandi-chhandassu. (The Mysore Kāvyakaḷānidhi Series.)
2. Udayādityālaṅkāra. (The Mysore Kavyamañjari Series.)
3. Karṇāṭaka-chandrālōka, by Lakshminarasimha Sāstri.

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose :

1. Jaimini-bhārata, Sandhis 1—4. (Central Book Depôt, Bangalore.)
2. Kādambari, Stanzas 1—400. (Central Book Depôt, Bangalore.)
3. Jayanripakāvya, Sandhis 1—3. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
4. Śākuntalanāṭaka, by Basavappa Śāstri.
5. Adbhutarāmayāṇa. (The Mysore Kāvyamañjari Series.)
6. Vatsarājakathe, Vol. I (The Mysore Kāvyakaḷānidhi Series.)

IV. History of the Language and its Literature:

Karnāṭakakavicharitre, Introduction and pp. 1-100.

Malayalam

When Malayalam is taken as the *principal language* (*vide* Regulation 347):

GROUP I

I. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof. Books recommended—

1. Gundert's Malayāḷa-bhāshā-vyākaraṇam. (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.)
2. Kēraḷa-Pāṇinīyam. (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.)
3. Vyākaraṇamitram. (Messrs. M. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A., and M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Madras.)

II. Prosody and Poetics :

Prosody : Vṛittamañjarī, by A. R. Rāja Rāja Varma Kōil Tampuran. (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.)

Poetics :

1. Bhāshābhūshaṇam, by A. R. Rāja Rāja Varma Kōil Tampuran. (B.V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.)
2. Alaṅkāra-dīpikā, by E. K. Rāja Rāja Varma.

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Poetry and Prose :

Poetry :

1. Bhāratam—Sambhava-parvam and Śānti-parvam. (Kērala Chintamaṇi, Trichur.)
2. Bhāgavatam ; Daṣamam and Ekādaṣam. (Kēraḷa Chintamani, Trichur).
3. Kannaśśa-Rāmāyaṇam—Bālakāṇḍam. (Kēraḷa Chintamani, Trichur.)
4. Vālmīki-Rāmāyaṇam—Ayōdhyākāṇḍam, by Kēraḷa Varma (Kēralakalpadrumam, Trichur).
5. Adhyātma-Rāmāyaṇam : Araṇya, Kishkindhā and Sundara Kāṇḍams. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur).

6. Kathakaḷi :
   (a) Kṛimmīra-vadham, by Kōṭṭayattu Tampuran.
   (b) Paunḍraka-vadham. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur).
7. Krishnagātha ; from the beginning to the end of Nandamōksham, and from Kamsa-sadgati to the end of Syamantakam.
8. Ōṭṭam-tuḷḷal :
   (a) Krishṇārjuna-vijayam. (S. T. Reddiar, Quilon.)
   (b) Kārtavīryārjuna-vijayam. (S. T. Reddiar, Quilon.)
9. Nāṭakam :
   (a) Bhashā-śākuntalam, by Kēraḷa Varma Valiya Kōyil Tampuran. (Malayala Manorama, Kōttayam.)
   (b) Uttararāmacharitam, by Chāttukkuṭṭi Maunāḍiyār. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
10. Bhāshanaishadha-champu. (S. K. Reddiar, Quilon).
11. Vairāgyachandrōdayam.
12. Malayalam Translation of the Bhagavadgītā, by Mr. Kārāṭ Kēsava Menon of Kollamkot.

Prose :

1. Prāchīnaryāvartam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
2. Akbar.
3. Mārtāṇḍa Varma.
4. Prabandha-manjari, Part II.
5. Gadyamālika, Part II.

IV. History of the Language and its Literature. Books recommended —

Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages (3rd Edition, Trübner & Co., London.)

Govinda Pillai's History of Malayalam Literature.

Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IV.

When Malayalam is taken as the *subsidiary language* (*vide* Regulation 348) :

GROUP I

I. Grammar :

Sabdaśōdhini. (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.)

Vyākaraṇamitram. (M. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A., and M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Madras.)

II. Elements of Prosody and Poetics :

Vrittamanjarī, by A. R. Rāja Varma. (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.)

Bhāshābhūshaṇam, by A. R. Raja Baja Varma. (R. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.)

III. Prescribed Textbooks in Prose and Poetry.

Poetry:

Bhāratam—Karṇa-parvam (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Adhyātmarāmāyaṇam—Araṇya-kaṇḍam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Bhāgavatam—Ekādaśa-skandham. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Katha-kaḷi: Naḷacharitam, (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Oṭṭam-tuḷḷal: Pātracharitam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.
Nāṭakam:

1. Jānakīparinayam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
2. Nāgānandam (translated by Mr. P. Achyuta Menon.)

Bhāshanaishadha champu. (S. K. Reddiar, Quilon.)

Prose:

Prāchīnāryavartam. (Kerala Chintamani, Trichur.)
Indyayile-mahānmar, Part I.
Gadyamālikā, Part II.

IV. History of the Literature: Govinda Pillai's History of the Malayalam Literature.

N.B.—The same Textbooks are prescribed for subsequent years also.

APPENDICES

(I)

HOME DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION

Simla, August 20, 1904

No. 717.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to define the territorial limits hereinafter set forth below as those within or in relation to which the powers conferred upon the Universities respectively entered against them by or under the Act of Incorporation or the said Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall be exercised :

TERRITORIAL LIMITS		University
Province (including any Native State under its political control and any foreign possession included within its boundaries)	Native State or Colony	
Bengal, Burma and Assam.	....	Calcutta.
Madras and Coorg ..	Hyderabad, Mysore and Ceylon.	Madras.
Bombay and Sind ..	Baroda	Bombay.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Central Provinces (including Berar) and Ajmer-Merwara.	The States included in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies.	Allahabad.
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan.	Kashmir, Baluchistan..	Punjab.

(II)

Fort St. George, December 31, 1906

No. 131.—The following Order of Government on the subject of the Regulations of the University of Madras is published for general information :—

Order—No. 841, Educational, dated 27th December, 1906

By the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Senate of the Madras University are required to cause a revised body of Regulations providing for all matters relating to the University to be prepared and submitted for the sanction of Government within one year from the time the Act comes into force or within such further period as the Government may fix. The Act came into force on the 9th of September, 1904, and the period of one year referred to expired on the 9th of September, 1905. In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 (1) of the Act the Government thereupon fixed the 31st of December, 1905, as the date for the submission of the revised Regulations. Before the close of this period, however, the Senate were able to submit only a portion of the Regulations, namely, those relating to internal administration, and they asked for further time till the 31st March, 1906, to submit the remainder relating to courses of study and examinations. This request was granted (G.O., No. 854, Educational, dated 29th December, 1905); but subsequently the Government were advised that it was not within their power to grant this further extension, and that, as the revised Regulation had not been submitted by the Senate before the end of December, 1905, it devolved upon the Government under the power conferred by section 26 (2) of the Act to make them. The orders granting the further extension were then modified and the Senate were informed that the Regulations which were still to be framed should be submitted not as Regulations for the official sanction of the Government but as recommendations for their consideration.

2. The Government were also advised that section 26 of the Act did not appear to contemplate that the Regulations should be either submitted to Government, or sanctioned by them piecemeal but only as a whole. The Regulations already submitted relative to internal administration were, therefore, examined and a few points in them which seemed to require further attention were referred back to the Senate. The remarks of the Senate in reply have now been received as well as certain modified proposals relating to the Registrar of the University. These together with the recommendations as to the remaining Regulations relating to the courses of study and examinations and the rules of affiliation have now been as carefully and fully considered by the Government as the short time left to them for deliberation has permitted. If longer time had remained at their disposal, the Government

would have wished to refer back to the Senate for further discussion certain important points of principle, the chief of these being the exclusion from the undergraduate course as a compulsory subject of the classical and vernacular languages of India, and the important question of requiring students throughout their undergraduate course to specialize, to the extent which the Senate have recommended, the courses of study for the examinations leading to the B.A. degree.

3. In promulgating the Regulations, it will be advisable to draw attention to some of the more important changes which the new Regulations introduce.

4. Part I deals with the transaction of business by the Senate. The existing by-laws have been amplified and made clearer. Provision has been made for the holding of two ordinary meetings a year instead of one as heretofore and the number of Fellows on whose requisition an extraordinary meeting may be convened has been raised from six to ten. The quorum for a meeting of the Senate has also been raised from nine to twenty-five. The Regulations in this part secure that no decision shall ordinarily be taken without adequate notice and full discussion and that no question shall ordinarily be brought before the Senate which has not been considered by the Syndicate. The existing provision to enable a minority to give formal expression to its views has been retained.

5. Part II relates to the Convocation for the conferring of degrees. Provision has been made for the admission 'in absentia' of candidates for degrees who are not resident within the territorial limits of the University or who are precluded from appearing in public.

6. Part III deals with the election and the powers and duties of the Syndicate. The strength of the Syndicate has been fixed at ten besides the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and the Director of Public Instruction. There will be no Faculty representation on the Syndicate. The term of office of members of the Syndicate will be raised from one to two years. The Regulations originally submitted by the Senate provided that the whole body of elected members of the Syndicate might be ousted on the Senate's passing a resolution of want of confidence, provided the resolution was supported by a majority of two-thirds of the Fellows present and voting at an extraordinary meeting. The Government addressed the Senate indicating reasons for doubting the expediency of such a Regulation as tending to offer adventitious aids to faction, at the same time pointing out that, as the term of office of elected members of the Syndicate was only two years, the proposed provision seemed the less necessary. Having considered further the Senate's reasons in support of such a Regulation, the Government are unable to accept them and have accordingly made no Regulation, in the terms suggested.

7. Part IV relates to Faculties. The existing Faculties have been retained, but a Fellow can, in future, be assigned only to one

Faculty whereas he can be assigned to more than one Faculty under the existing by-laws. The term of office of the President of a Faculty has been fixed at three years and the powers of a Faculty defined.

8. Part V deals with the election of Ordinary Fellows by Faculties. This part gives effect to the provisions of section 6 (1) (*b*) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. Regulation 123 is designed to prevent votes being given to a candidate whose election has been disapproved by the Chancellor on the first election.

9. Parts VI and VII provide for the registration of graduates and the election of Ordinary Fellows by registered graduates with reference to the provisions of section 6 (1) (*a*) of the Act. Regulation 137 as originally framed by the Senate did not provide completely for the consequences (1) of a tie between two or more candidates, or (2) of the Chancellor's refusing to approve the single candidate standing at the head of a poll. When the attention of the Senate was drawn to the omission they proposed that it should be provided that, in the event of a tie, the casting vote should be given to the Fellow of longest standing as a graduate among the registered graduates resident in the City of Madras and failing him to a registered graduate nominated by the Syndicate. The Government, however, would prefer that in such a contingency the selection should be left to the Chancellor and the Regulation has been framed accordingly. Provision has also been made for a fresh election in the event of the Chancellor's refusing to approve of an election and for the disallowance of votes given at such fresh election in favour of the candidate who has been so disapproved.

10. Parts VIII, IX, X and XI relate to Boards of Studies, the University Registrar, Assistant Registrar and Examination Boards. The maximum pay of the Registrar has been raised from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 and provision has been made for granting him leave and pension. In two respects, however, it seemed to Government that the proposals of the Senate in regard to leave were inexpedient, namely, in rendering the Registrar eligible for leave on full pay before completing eleven months' service and in allowing him to combine more than three months' leave with leave on half pay. In the case of leave on full pay the provisions of Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations have been made applicable, so far as is possible, consistently with the provision that such leave may be accumulated up to a period of four months, when taken not in conjunction with other leave.

11. Part XII contains a few general Regulations which do not call for special remark.

12. Part XIII deals with the courses of studies, examinations and degrees, of which section (1 relates to the Matriculation Examiination. The age for admission to this examination has been fixed at fifteen as proposed by the Senate, a proposal, however, which the Government have accepted with considerable hesitation. The date

of the examination has been altered from December to March. No candidate may appear for the examination more than thrice and Elementary Science and History and Geography have been constituted separate subjects.

13. Section (II) of Part XIII deals with the Intermediate examination, and sections (III) and (IV) with the final examinations for the B.A. degree and the B.A. (Honours) degree, while section (V) relates to the M.A. degree. As in the case of the Matriculation examination the dates of the Intermediate and the B.A. degree examinations have been altered and a limit has been prescribed as to the number of times candidates may appear at the examinations. The scheme proposed by the Senate for the Intermediate and final examinations for the B.A. degree entirely changes the character of those examinations, while a separate course for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination has been newly instituted and the examination for the M.A. degree abolished, that degree being reserved for graduates in Honours without further examination. The courses of study for the Intermediate and the final B.A. and B.A. (Honours) degree examinations have been recommended by the Senate 'on the principle that an improved knowledge of 'English as a spoken and written language is the chief need of the 'average Madras student. Such greater acquaintance it is deemed 'impossible to combine with the wide scope of the present courses 'for the Matriculation and First Arts. These are generally, if not 'universally, felt to be unsatisfactory and by their very breadth, 'to create a low standard. The narrower range now suggested 'implies as its correlative a higher standard within that range. 'With the same object of making the undergraduate's studies more 'thorough, it is proposed to identify the Intermediate course more 'closely than at present with that for the degree, to bridge so far 'as possible the existing hiatus, and to provide the student from 'Matriculation to B.A. with a continuous and congruent system in 'English and certain optional subjects.' In the Regulations as submitted by the Senate English is the only compulsory subject for the Intermediate and final examinations for the B.A. degree, the remaining subjects to be studied being formed into optional groups, only one optional group being compulsory in addition to English.

The first remark to which these proposals give rise is that they totally exclude the classical and vernacular languages of the country as compulsory subjects. The neglect of these languages by the ordinary University graduate of the present day is notorious. It appears to the Government that, if those who have secured a University education are to do the best for the country with the education they have received, it is imperative that they should preserve a sound knowledge of the vernaculars. With this in view and in order that a student may not be led to put aside the study of his mother-tongue a Regulation has been introduced providing as a compulsory subject in the Intermediate examination for the B.A degree, composition in a vernacular. A similar provision

appears in the new Regulations of the Calcutta University and there the test is made compulsory also at the final examination for the degree. The Government do not propose to insist upon this at present in view of the onerous character of the examinations in the courses of study prescribed for that examination. Since this subject was under the consideration of the Government, they have received several influentially signed memorials from different parts of the Presidency advocating strongly the retention of the study of the vernacular in the undergraduate course. In the case of the few students who are Europeans and Eurasians, some difficulty arises from the fact that the test under this Head (II) will to some extent duplicate one of the subjects under Head I—English, but the test even in their case will be an independent test in which a minimum number of marks will be required.

Another question of great importance is whether the courses of study proposed for undergraduates from the time they pass the Matriculation examination is not of too highly specialized a character. The age of Matriculation has been fixed at fifteen, and though doubtless the average age is higher, it is a serious question whether a more general plan of study would not be better adapted to the youth of the students and the circumstances of education in the country, at any rate during the first two years of undergraduate study, specialization commencing after passing the Intermediate examination; and thus securing for these young men a wider survey of the field of knowledge before settling down to cultivate one restricted portion of it. The courses proposed for the undergraduate examinations have been, however, so fitted and adapted to the specialized plan of study as not to admit of easy alteration without reconstituting the whole scheme of studies. It is now too late, so far as the present Regulations are concerned, to submit the matter for further discussion, or to undertake the task of revision, if that course were approved. In these circumstances the Government have accepted *en bloc* the Senate's recommendations as to the courses of study.

14. Section (VI) of Part XIII deals with the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching. The Senate intend shortly, it is understood, to submit proposals for the revision of the Regulations relating to this degree.

15. Section (VII) of Part XIII deals with the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and section (VIII) with the examination for the Master of Laws, while section (IX) relates to the degree of Doctor of Laws. The date of the First Examination in Law and of the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations has been altered from December and January to April. There is no change of any importance in the Regulations for these two degrees.

Section (IX) instituting the degree of Doctor of Laws by examination has been newly inserted, as recommended by the Senate.

16. Sections (X), (XI) and (XII) of Part XIII deal with the examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and of Doctor of Medicine, while section (XIII) relates to the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science.

The only alteration of importance in the scheme of examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery is the transfer of Practical Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence from the subjects for the First L.M. & S. and the Second L.M. & S. to those for the Second L.M. & S. and the Final L.M. & S. respectively, and of Minor Surgery from the subjects for the Second L.M. & S. to those for the First L.M. & S.

In the scheme of examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, the syllabuses in Chemistry, Physics and Biology for the First M.B. & C.M. examination have been slightly altered, a syllabus has been prescribed in Organic Chemistry for the Second M.B. & C.M., the course for the Third M.B. & C.M. has been raised from one to two years, and Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Ophthalmology and Mental diseases have been omitted from the subjects for the Third M.B. & C.M., and added to those for the Final M.B. & C.M. A provision has also been inserted to the effect that candidates failing to obtain the minimum number of marks prescribed for the Final M.B. & C.M. may be declared to have passed the Final L.M. & S. if they obtained the minimum prescribed for that examination.

In the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science slight alterations have been made in the list of subjects, the syllabus under Vital Statistics has been recast and the syllabus under General Pathology has been enlarged.

17. Section (XIV) deals with the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. The dates of these examinations also have been altered to April. The course of study has been raised from thirty months to three years, the former period being too short for a course to qualify for a degree in so important a professional subject of study.

18. The rules for the affiliation of colleges have been revised and brought into conformity with the new Act.

19. These are the main features of the revised Regulations as recommended by the Senate and accepted by Government.

20. The Regulations, as now made by Government under sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, are printed as an appendix to this order, and will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,

Acting Secretary to Government.

(III)

REGULATIONS FOR THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE AS NOW AMENDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN NOTIFICATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, NO. 47, DATED AUGUST 20, 1915.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS

I. (1) The additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, other than the Advocate-General or other officer acting in that capacity, shall ordinarily consist of—

A.—Members elected by the classes specified in Regulation II, who shall be twenty-one in number;

B.—Members nominated by the Governor, who shall not exceed twenty-one in number, and of whom—

(*a*) not more than sixteen may be officials, and

(*b*) one shall be a non-official person to be selected from the Indian commercial community.

(2) In addition to the forty-two additional members above specified, the Governor may nominate two more persons, whether officials or non-officials, having expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation, to be additional members of the Council:

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Governor to nominate so many official persons under these regulations that the majority of all the members of the Council shall be officials.

ELECTED MEMBERS

II. The twenty-one elected members specified in Regulation I shall be elected as follows, namely:—

(i) By the Corporation of Madras ..	1 member
(ii) By the University of Madras ..	1 member.
(iii) By the non-official members of municipal councils and district and taluk boards and certain other electors ..	9 members

(iv)	By the Zamindars	2 members.
(v)	By the landholders other than Zamindars	3 members.
(vi)	By the Muhammadan community..	2 members.
(vii)	By the Madras Chamber of Commerce	1 member.
(viii)	By the Madras Trades Association	1 member.
(ix)	By the Planting community ..	1 member.

Electorates and Electoral Procedures

III. The election of the members specified in Regulation II shall be effected by the electorates and in accordance with the procedures respectively prescribed in the schedules annexed to these regulations.

Ineligible Candidates

IV. No person shall be eligible for election as a member of the Council, if such person—

(*a*) is not a British subject, or

(*b*) is an official, or

(*c*) is a female, or

(*d*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind, or

(*e*) is under twenty-five years of age, or

(*f*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, or

(*g*) has been dismissed from the Government service, or

(*h*) has been sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, such sentence or order not having subsequently been reversed or remitted, or the offender pardoned, or

(*i*) has been debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority, or

(*k*) has been declared by the Governor in Council to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be contrary to the public interest :

Provided that in cases (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*k*) the disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor in Council in this behalf.

Qualifications of Candidates

V. No person shall be eligible for election under any sub-head of Regulation II unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed

for candidates in the schedule regulating elections under that sub-head.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

VI. No person shall be qualified to vote at any election held under these regulations if such person—

(*a*) is a female, or

(*b*) is a minor, or

(*c*) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.

OATH OF OFFICE

VII. Every person who is elected or nominated under these regulations to be a member of Council, shall, before taking his seat, make, at a meeting of the Council, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown, in the following form, namely:

I. A.B., having been $\frac{\text{elected}}{\text{nominated}}$ a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, do solemnly swear (*or* affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty of the office upon which I am about to enter.

POWER TO DECLARE SEATS VACANT

VIII. (1) If any person—

(*a*) not being eligible for election is elected under these regulations or

(*b*) having been elected or nominated, subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clause (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) or (*i*) of Regulation IV, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by Regulation VII within such time as the Governor in Council may consider reasonable,

the Governor shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, declare his election or nomination to be void or his seat to be vacant.

(2) When any such declaration is made, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person, within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, or shall nominate another person, as the case may be.

(3) If any person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, the Governor may nominate any person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

CANDIDATES ELECTED BY SEVERAL ELECTORATES

IX. (1) If any person is elected by more than one electorate, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the

Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Legislative Department, within seven days from the date of the publication of the result of such elections in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, choose, or in his default the Governor shall declare, for which of these electorates he shall serve, and the choice or declaration shall be conclusive.

(2) When any such choice or declaration has been made, the votes recorded for such person in any electorate for which he is not to serve shall be deemed not to have been given, and the candidate, if any, who, except for the said votes, would have been declared elected for such electorate, shall be deemed to have been duly elected for the same.

TERM OF OFFICE

X. (1) Save as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the term of office of an additional member shall be three years commencing from the date of the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the result of the election, or of the notification nominating him as the case may be, or when such publication has been made before the vacancy has occurred from the date on which such vacancy occurs. Provided that official members and members nominated as being persons who have expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation shall hold office for three years of such shorter period as the Governor may, at the time of nomination, determine. Provided further that the Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend for a period of not more than six months the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member elected or nominated under these Regulations.

(2) A member elected or nominated upon an election or nomination being declared void or a seat being declared vacant, or to fill a casual vacancy occurring by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted or otherwise, or a member nominated on failure of an electorate to elect an eligible person, shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the election or nomination had not been declared void or the vacancy had not occurred, as the case may be.

VACANCIES

XI. When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated or elected member, or at any time within three months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Governor, by notification as aforesaid—

(*a*) may, in the case of a nominated member, nominate a person to the vacancy; or

(*b*) shall, in the case of a member elected under Regulation II, call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be perscribed by such notification.

FAILURE TO ELECT

XII. If within the time prescribed by a notification issued under Regulation VIII, clause (2), or Regulation XI, the electorate concerned fails to elect, the Governor may nominate at his discretion any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

QUORUM.

XIII. The power of making laws and regulations, and of transacting other business vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George shall be exercised only when ten or more additional members of the Council are present.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

XIV. (1) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(2) A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of these regulations—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury, to any person, or,

(ii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote,

(iii) who makes any payment or promise of payment on account of the conveyance of any voter, other than himself, to or from any place for the purpose of recording a vote at any election held under these Regulations, or

(iv) who lets, lends, employs, hires, borrows or uses for the purpose of conveying any voter to or from any place for the purpose of recording any such vote, any vehicle, horse or other animal which is kept or used by any person for the purpose of letting out on hire or conveying passengers by hire; provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

(*a*) any such letting to or hiring by a voter at his own cost or by several voters at their joint cost, for his or their own use; or

(*b*) any such use by a voter of his own vehicle to convey himself.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A 'promise of individual profit' includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself, or of any one in whom he is interested.

Non-compliance with Rules

XV. No election shall be invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the rules contained in the Schedules to these Regulations, or any mistake in the use of forms annexed thereto, if it appears that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in such rules and that such non-compliance or mistake did not affect the result of the election.

Disputes as to the Validity of Elections

XVI. (1) If the validity of any election is brought in question by any person qualified either to be elected or to vote at such election on the ground of the improper rejection or reception of a nomination, or of a vote, or of any corrupt practice in connection with such election, or for any other cause, such person may, at any time within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the result of such election in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, apply to the Local Government to set aside such election.

(2) The Governor in Council shall, after such enquiry (if any), as he may consider necessary, declare, by notification as aforesaid, whether the candidate whose election is questioned or any or what other person was duly elected, or whether the election was void.

(3) If the election is declared void, the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorate concerned to elect another person within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(4) If within the time so prescribed the electorate fails to elect, the Governor may nominate any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.

Finality of Decisions

XVII. The decision by the Governor in Council on any question that may arise as to the intention, construction or application of these regulations shall be final.

First Elections

XVIII. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these regulations come into force, a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorates referred to in Regulation III to elect members in accordance with these regulations within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(3) If within the time so prescribed any such electorate[1] fails to elect, the Governor may nominate at his discretion for a period not exceeding six months any person who is eligible for election by such electorate.[1]

SCHEDULE II

[*See Regulation II, Sub-head (ii) and Regulation III*]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

PRELIMINARY

1. 'Returning Officer' means the Registrar of the University of Madras, and includes any officer of the University deputed for the time being by the Registrar to perform his duties under these rules.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS

2. The member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (ii), shall be elected by the votes of the members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras having a place of residence in India (hereinafter referred to as electors).

QUALIFICATIONS AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

3. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these regulations who is qualified to vote under this schedule may be nominated as a candidate for election :

Provided that the Returning Officer is satisfied that such person is willing to be so nominated.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form I annexed to this schedule, which shall be signed by the Returning Officer and sent by him by registered post on or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to each elector whose address in India has been registered at the office of the Returning Officer :

Provided that a nomination paper shall also be supplied to any such elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same at any time before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers.

(3) Each nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

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[1] The word 'class' occurring in this clause in the original notification has been altered into 'electorate' to correspond with the wording in clause (2).

4. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

4-A. (1) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes, or if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(2) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers

5. (1) On the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers except the one first received by the Returning Officer shall be deemed to be invalid and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was first received by him both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules and may reject either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground ; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given and shall be final save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

Voting

6. (1) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more duly nominated candidates than one stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names and addresses in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form II annexed to this Schedule.

(3) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector then residing in India whose address has been registered at the office of the Returning Officer one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer :

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any such elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same at any time before the day appointed for the counting of votes and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

7. On the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, every elector desirous of recording his vote in the presence of the Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose, and after recording his vote on the voting paper in the manner prescribed therein deliver the same to the Returning Officer :

Provided that, if an elector is unable to read or write or is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by this rule, the Returning Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and sign the declaration on the back thereof.

8. Any elector not desirous of recording his vote in the presence of the Returning Officer may send his voting paper by registered post to the Returning Officer after recording his vote thereon in the manner prescribed therein :

Provided that voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day appointed for the counting of votes shall be rejected.

Counting of Votes and Declaration of Result

9. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers all such voting papers except the one first received by the Returning Officer shall be deemed to be invalid, and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall endorse 'rejected' with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules and, save as provided in rule 10 (4) or in Regulation XVI, such rejection shall be final.

(4) The Returning Officer shall fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the name of the elector, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

10. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorized by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 9 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

11. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

12. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

Publication of Result

13. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Appointment of Dates, Times and Places

14. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

(*a*) the sending of nomination papers under rule 3 ;
(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 5 ;
(*c*) the sending of voting papers under rule 6 ;
(*d*) the recording of votes under rule 7 ; and
(*e*) the counting of votes under rule 10.

FORM I

[*See rule 3*]

NOMINATION PAPER

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Returning Officer.

INSTRUCTION

Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day of 19 shall be invalid.

FORM II

[*See rule 6*]

VOTING PAPER

One additional member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George by the members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras. The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates	Vote

Returning Officer.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.

4. The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper. Without such signature the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be marked and delivered to the Returning Officer or sent to him by registered post. Voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day of 19 will be rejected.

6. Votes may be recorded in the presence of the Returning Officer between the hours of and on the day of 19 at the .

Name of elector--

I hereby declare that I am a member of the Senate (*or* Honorary Fellow) of the University of Madras.

(Signed)

(*Fold on this line*).

(IV)

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

DETAILED SYLLABUS IN THEORETICAL GEOMETRY

Angles at a point.—If a straight line stand on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel straight lines.—When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

(i) a pair of alternate angles are equal, or
(ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal, or
(iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles,

then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and rectilinear figures.—The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal; each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the intercepts made by them on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.—Parallelograms of the same altitude on the same or equal bases are equal in area.

Triangles of the same altitude on the same or equal bases are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities :—

$$k(a + b + c + \ldots) = ka + kb + kc + \ldots,$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2,$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2,$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b),$$

$$(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab,$$

$$(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2a^2 + 2b^2.$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to, or less than the sum of the squares on the other two sides, according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

Loci.—The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The locus of the vertices of all triangles which have the same base and the sum of the squares of their sides equal to a given square is a circle having its centre at the middle point of the base.

The locus of the vertices of all the triangles which have the same base and the difference of the squares of their sides equal to a given square is a straight line perpendicular to the base.

The locus of the vertices of all the triangles which have the same base and their vertical angles equal to a given angle is the arc of a segment of a circle.

The circle.—A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord ; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal ; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs ; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre ; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal ; and if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle ; the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle ; and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary ; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which the chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other ; and the converse.

Elementary Science (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry

The examination shall test whether the subjects included in the following syllabus have been taught by the aid of experimental demonstrations—wherever this is possible. The application of physical and chemical facts and principles to experience in ordinary life should receive particular attention.

It is desirable that, as far as the accommodation and equipment of the school will allow, pupils receive practical instruction in the physical and chemical processes included in the syllabus.

1. *Physics.*—Measurement of length. Meaning of a unit and the measurement of a physical quantity. British and metric units ; their multiples and sub-multiples. Derived units of area and volume. Measurement of area and volume.

Measurement of time. Unit of time. Rotation of the earth. Measurement by simple pendulum.

Speed: its measurement involving length and time: calculation of speed in given cases. Elementary ideas regarding acceleration. Illustration of First Law of Motion; definition of force.

Matter: definitions. Measurement of mass. British and metric unit: determination of mass by spring balance, and by ordinary balance. Density and specific gravity.

Gravitation. All matter attracted by the earth: illustration of Second Law of Motion: attraction is mutual: illustration of Third Law of Motion. Universality of gravitation. Weight of a body. Distinction between mass and weight.

Properties of matter. Extension, inertia, gravitation, divisibility, porosity, hardness, elasticity, transparency and opacity, cohesion: ductility, malleability, brittleness: plasticity, viscosity. The three states of matter. Changes of state produced by heating and cooling. Permanent and temporary effects of heating different substances: effects on organic substances; tempering of metals.

Simple machines. The lever: its general principle and application to the common balance, and the wheel and axle. The pulley, and the inclined plane; application to the screw.

Centre of gravity; definition. Experimental determination of centre of gravity in simple cases. Condition of equilibrium of a body resting in a given position; stable, unstable and neutral equilibrium. The common balance; how mass is measured by weighing.

Solids. Permanence of shape and volume which are only altered by application of forces.

Liquids: no permanent shape. Surface of liquid at rest horizontal. Pressure defined. In fluids it acts in all directions and is greater at greater depths. Transmission of pressure and its evaluation. Bramah Press. The principle of Archimedes; its experimental proof and applications.

Gases: how distinguished from liquids. Gases have weight. Balloons. Pressure of the atmosphere; the mercury barometer; variation of atmospheric pressure with height proved by mercury barometer; the water barometer. Evaluation of pressure of atmosphere by means of barometer; applications. Air-pump; water-pump. Pressure of a gas; Boyle's Law.

Temperature. Liquids expand by heat; the special case of water. Thermometer used for measuring temperature by observing change of volume of liquid. The mercury thermometer; method of graduating; determination of fixed points; fundamental interval; the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales. Thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases.

Distinction between heat and temperature. Heat as a quantity and how it may be measured; the thermal unit; specific heat. Changes of physical state due to heat. Fusion and latent heat of

fusion; evaporation and ebullition and latent heat of evaporation. Water vapour present in the atmosphere and determination of its amount. Cooling produced by solution and evaporation; freezing mixtures. The conduction and convection of heat; connection currents in the atmosphere and ocean; the trade winds; land and sea breezes and gulf stream. The circulation of water vapour in the atmosphere, clouds, rain.

Light. Rectilinear transmission. Rays and pencils of light; shadows, etc., produced by different sources, and images of sources produced by pin-holes. The laws of reflection of rays of light; reflection of pencils by plane mirrors and images formed by plane mirrors. Direct reflection of pencils from concave spherical mirrors; experimental proof of law of distances. The laws of refraction of rays of light; refraction of rays through a plate and a prism. Refraction through a convex lens; experimental proof of law of distances; the principal focus of a lens. Image formed by a convex lens; the simple microscope; the photographic camera; the telescope. Analysis of white light by a prism; the method of producing, and order of colours in the spectrum. The spectrum of sun-light, and of candle light. Recombination of the colours of the spectrum into white light.

Electrification by friction: positive and negative electrifications. Laws of attraction and repulsion. Conductors and non-conductors. Simple voltaic cell; Grove's cell. Electric current. Magnetic effects of currents in straight and coiled wires. Simple galvanometer. Heating effects of currents. Simple facts of electrolysis.

Magnetic substances. Laws of magnetic attraction and repulsion. Magnetic induction. Methods of magnetization.

Graphic representation by use of squared paper of the relation between any two of the physical quantities referred to in the syllabus.

2. *Chemistry.*—Examples of mixtures and solutions: (1) sand and sugar, (2) sulphur and iron filings, (3) sand and salammoniac, (4) copper sulphate and water. Explanation of the processes of separating the ingredients of these mixtures, filtration, decantation, mechanical or magnetic separation, evaporation, distillation, sublimation.

Chemical compounds. Characteristic differences between compounds and mixtures; illustrations.

Chemical combination illustrated by (1) candle burning in air, (2) sulphur burning in air, (3) magnesium wire burning in air, (4) quicklime combining with water.

Chemical decomposition illustrated by (1) heating mercuric oxide, (2) action of sodium on water, (3) heating potassium chlorate, (4) heating lead nitrate.

Iron in contact with air and water is converted into rust. Rusting is oxidation. Copper, lead, mercury, magnesium, sulphur and phosphorus also oxidize; but their oxidation takes place at different temperatures. Rapid oxidation. Combustion of candle;

the products of the combustion are heavier than the candle itself. One of these products in a gas which turns lime-water milky and it is the same product which is obtained when charcoal burns in air. Water is another product of the combustion. Similar observations may be made and similar conclusions deduced when oil burns in air. Structure of a candle flame.

The rust or oxide is always heavier than the substance from which it is formed. When a substance (e.g. iron or phosphorus) oxidizes in a confined volume of air about one-fifth of the air ultimately disappears. Remaining air is inactive (e. g. candle will not burn in it). Composition of air: air has two components: active (oxygen) and inactive (nitrogen).

Oxygen ; its discovery ; its mode of preparation and properties. Oxides ; products formed when a candle, charcoal, sulphur, phosphorus, sodium or iron burn in oxygen. Burning in oxygen and air compared. Illustrations of acid and alkaline properties.

Hydrogen produced by the action of sodium on water. Products of the decomposition. Same gas is produced when dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid acts on zinc, or on iron. Properties of hydrogen ; its density, and its combustion with air or oxygen. Water the sole product of this combustion.

Elements and compounds : Two ways of determining the composition of compounds (i) by synthesis, (ii) by analysis ; illustrated by the case of water. Synthesis of water (i) by burning hydrogen in air or oxygen, (ii) by passing hydrogen over heated copper oxide. Analysis or decomposition (i) by action of sodium on water, (ii) by passing steam over red-hot iron filings, and (iii) by electric current. Composition of water by weight and by volume. Constancy of composition ot chemical compounds illustrated by the case of water. Solvent action of water. Crystallization, forms of crystals, water of crystallization. Solubility of gases in water, carbonic acid gas, air, and oxygen : soda-water. Spring, river, well, and sea water. Suspended and dissolved impurities. Purification by distillation. Extraction of salt from sea water by evaporation ; salt pans.

Carbon ; the different forms in which it occurs, their properties and uses. Carbon burnt in air or oxygen produces carbon dioxide. This gas is always formed when candles, oil, etc., burn. Its preparation and properties. Action on lime-water. Exhaled by living animals ; action of plants on carbon dioxide. Solution of carbon dioxide in water and properties of the solution. Hard and soft water ; permanent and temporary hardness. Methods of softening hard water.

Nitrogen, the inactive constituent of air ; preparation and properties. Two of its important compounds, viz. nitric acid and ammonia.

(*a*) Nitric acid, its preparation from nitre and sulphuric acid Its properties ; power of dissolving copper and mercury and many

other metals. Relations between acids, bases and salts illustrated by (1) nitric acid and caustic soda, (2) magnesium oxide and sulphuric acid, (3) lime and hydrochloric acid.

(*b*) Ammonia ; its preparation and properties. Solubility in water ; power of neutralizing acids and forming salts, such as ammonium chloride and nitrate ; behaviour of these salts on heating.

Hydrochloric acid and chlorine. Treatment of common salt with sulphuric acid and production of hydrochloric acid gas. Properties of this gas ; solubility in water. Production of chlorine from hydrochloric acid and manganese dioxide. Its properties ; its power of combining with hydrogen and with metals, such as antimony, to form chlorides. Bleaching action of chlorine.

Sulphur ; the different forms, their properties. The changes induced by heat—when burnt in air or oxygen produces sulphur dioxide. Sulphuric acid—its properties and uses.

Phosphorus ; the different forms, their properties and uses.

Silicon ; occurrence in nature. Chief compound silica. Occurrence of silica in nature free and combined as silicates. Chief forms of silica, quartz, sandstone, flint.

Metals and non-metals, their general properties.

Sodium and potassium ; their occurrence and properties. Distinguishing properties of the alkali metals ; their more important compounds, common salt, Glauber's salt, washing soda, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda ; potassium carbonate, potassium chlorate, caustic potash, saltpetre, potassium permanganate. Gunpowder.

Calcium. Chief compound calcium carbonate. Its occurrence and various forms. Limestone burnt into lime in lime-kilns. Slaked lime. The use of lime in making mortar and plaster. Calcium sulphate ; gypsum and plaster of Paris.

The occurrence, general method of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals :—

Zinc, iron, copper, mercury, lead and silver. Their chief oxide and their salts which have been used or produced in experiments and illustrations included in the above syllabus.

I.—SYLLABUS OF THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Pre-Norman Period.—The early inhabitants of Britain : their modern descendants ; what languages they speak ; where they live. The Roman occupation ; Agricola. The coming of the English : their original homes : their chief tribes. The conversion of the English. Celtic and Roman Christianity : the supremacy of the latter : reasons and results. The struggle for supremacy between

the Heptarchy Kingdoms: the supremacy of Wessex. The coming of the Northmen: who they were: the results of their coming. The struggle between Wessex and the Northmen: the victory of Wessex. Alfred: Athelstan: Edgar: Dunstan. The Danish conquest: reasons: Canute. The English line restored.

The Norman and early Plantagenet Period.—The Norman conquest: its causes and effects. Character of the Norman kings and of their rule. Feudalism. The opposition of the baronage to the royal power. The anarchy of Stephen's reign. Order restored by Henry II. His aims: his quarrel with Becket: reasons and results. The reforms of Henry II. His foreign possessions: extent. His quarrel with the barons. The loss of Normandy: its effects. The baronage of a national party; struggle with John: the Great Charter. The weak rule of Henry III: subservience to the Papacy: foreign favourites. The barons war: Simon-de-Montfort, his character and aims. Revival of the monarchy under Edward I: effect of the baronial war seen in his reforms. The beginning of Parliament. The conquest of Wales: the attempted conquest of Scotland. Scotland and France. Edward II's reign. Bannockburn: temporary supremacy of the baronial party.

The later Plantagenets.—Edward III's reign. The Hundred Years' War: causes: Sluys: Crecy: Poictiers: the treaty of Bretigny: the Black Prince. Increased power of the Parliament. Social and economic changes: the Black Death: its results. Wat Tyler: the peasants' rebellions. The attempted autocracy of Richard II: his overthrow. Literary activity: Langland and Chaucer. The Lancastrian kings: the strength of Parliament at the beginning. Beginnings of dynastic troubles. Early religious reforming movement: Wyclif: the Lollards. Rebellions against Henry IV. Renewal of the Hundred Years' War: reasons: Havre, Agincourt: the treaty of Troyes. The minority of Henry VI: failure in the Hundred Years' War: reasons: close of Hundred Years' War: effects. Renewed social troubles. Outbreak of dynastic Wars of the Roses: causes: chief events. Warwick the King-maker. The Yorkist Dynasty: its character and aims: reasons for its power. The effects of the Hundred Years' War on English political, commercial and social life.

The Tudor Period.—The strength of the Tudor possession of the throne. Their despotic rule. The overthrow of rival claimants. The final suppression of the old baronage. The creation of a new subservient baronage. The need for peace. Henry VII's policy. Henry VIII's character. The career of Wolsey: foreign policy. Ecclesiastical reform: the Reformation in England: its causes. The overthrow of the Papal authority. The phases of the Reformation in England under Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary and Elizabeth. Comparison with continental reformation: Luther and Calvin. Social results of the Reformation: the rebellions under Edward VI: Elizabeth's poor law. The jealousy of England and Spain: causes: English navigators: the development of English commerce. Elizabeth's foreign policy: the war with

Spain: its results. Literary activity of the sixteenth century: its connexion with the Reformation and the Renaissance. The three religious parties under Elizabeth: the Roman Catholics: the Anglicans: the Puritans: their aims and characteristics: chief sects of Puritans. The Anglicans supreme: policy of uniformity: absence of idea of toleration. The Puritans and royal political supremacy.

The Stuarts.—King and Parliament. The difference between the absolutism of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Suppression of the Roman Catholics: attempted suppression of the Puritans by James I. Growing hostility to royal power; the influence of Puritanism in the party of opposition. The chief points of dispute between the Crown and Parliament. The failure of Charles I's foreign policy; increased opposition met by further claims of the prerogative. The Petition of Right. Temporary victory of the crown. Renewed opposition over ship-money and Laud's religious policy. The Bishop's Wars. Summons of Parliament. Early acts of Long Parliament. Outbreak of War; immediate and remote causes. Chief events of the war. The victory of the Parliament: reasons. Breach between the Parliament and the Army. The execution of Charles I. The Commonwealth: rule of Puritan minority. Cromwell in Ireland and Scotland. The Protectorate: Cromwell's character and aims. Reasons of his success and of the failure of his system. The Restoration: why possible. Net gains of the Rebellion. Puritan Literature: Milton: Bunyan. The despotic and catholic policy of Charles II and James II: the ministers of Charles II: his French intrigues. The Whigs and Tories: their respective aims. The Exclusion Bill. Temporary triumph of absolutism. Its overthrow at the Revolution: James's rashness compared with Charles's discretion.

The Bill of Rights: the triumph of Parliament. James II in Ireland: William III and Scotland. The beginnings of Party Government under William III and Anne: the unscrupulousness of party politicians: Harly: St. John: Marlborough. The reforms of William III: the Act of Settlement. The wars with France: causes. Marlborough, as a general: the chief battles of the war. The treaty of Utrecht: English colonial gains.

The Honoverian Period:—I. The Whig supremacy:—Reasons for the discredit of the Tories. The 1715 rebellion. The rise and power of Walpole: his policy and methods. The establishment of Party Government with Prime Minister and Cabinet. The reasons for Walpole's long tenure of office. The rise of an opposition. The Family Compact: hostility with Spain and France: reasons. Overthrow of Walpole. Whig supremacy continued with a war policy. The rise of the elder Pitt. The war of the Austrian succession: England's share in it. Colonial rivalry of France and England. The Seven Years' War; its phases: chief events. English gains in 1763. Pitt as a popular minister: his character and aims. The colonial policy of Pitt's successors: the loss of the

American colonies. Chief events. Overthrow of the Whig supremacy; reasons for the weakness of the Whig party. Final check to royal control of politics.

II. *The Revolutionary Period.*—The Tory rule of the younger Pitt. Internal reforms and domestic policy of Pitt: comparison with the policy of Walpole. The outbreak of the French Revolution: Pitt forced into war. The revolutionary and Napoleonic wars: Chief events on sea and land. Death of Pitt: his character.

Nelson and Wellington: their careers and characters. Reasons for the success of England at sea. The rôle played by England in resisting the Napoleonic schemes. The downfall of Napoleon. Religious and literary activities of the period: Wesley: Burke The industrial development: its nature and causes.

The 19th Century:—(1815—1902): The influence of the French Revolution in England. The great period of reform. Economic and social evils: their causes and remedies: riots: socialist movement: the Chartists: the repeal of the corn-laws; Sir Robert Peel: Cobden and Bright and free trade: factory laws: the spread of education. Political reform: the extension of the franchise: cabinet government: municipal reforms. Great ministers of the period: Russell: Palmerston: Disraeli: Gladstone: Salisbury. Colonial expansion during the period. Wars of the period: mainly frontier and colonial: the Crimean war: the Boer war: Causes: results and chief events. The life and influence of Queen Victoria. Great poets and novelists of the century.

II.—Syllabus of Indian History

The Pre-Mussalman Period:—

1. Physical configuration of India. Distribution of land and water: mountains, rivers and the sea. Position in relation to the rest of the world. Historical consequence of the foregoing.

2. The aboriginal and non-Aryan races.

3. The Indo-Europeans (so-called Aryans). Their immigrations and settlement. Aryan culture. Social and economic conditions. Caste (till circa 500 B.C.).

4. Social, economic, religious and political condition in the sixth century B.C. Jainism and Buddhism. The growth of the kingdom of Magadha.

5. The satrapy of Darius (circa 500 B.C.). The invasion of Alexander. Its consequences and results.

6. Break-down of local independence. The Mauryan empire. Chandragupta. Asoka. Social, religious and economic conditions under the early Mauryans.

7. The disruption of the Mauryan empire. Rivalry between Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism; and the Prakrit dialects and Sanskrit. The Sunga, Kanva and Andhra dynasties (circa A.D. 250).

8. Foreign influences, invasions and immigrations. Indo-Greek, Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Parthian and Indo-Scythian dynasties. Revival of Buddhism. Kanishka's empire. Græco-Roman influence. The Great Satraps of the West. Religious and social conditions (till circa A.D. 300).

9. The Gupta dynasty and empire. Brahmanic revival. Literary activity. Religious and Social conditions. Fa Hian.

10. The Huns, Break up of the Gupta empire.

11. The reign of Harshavardhana. Social, economic and religious conditions (till circa A.D. 650) Hiouen Thsang. The early Chalukyan empire in the Dakhan. The Pallavas in South India.

12. Minor local dynasties in North India.—Kabul, Punjab, Sindh : Magada, Kanouj, Delhi : Behar and Bengal : Bundelkhand and the Central Provinces : Ajmir, Malwa and Gujarat.

13. The empire of the Dakhan to circa A.D. 1300—The early Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the later Chalukyas and the Yadavas of Devagiri.

14. The South Indian supremacy. The Pallavas. The Chola supremacy. Cheras and Pandyas. The Hoysalas and the Kakatiyas. Economic and social conditions. Dravidian literary and religious activity.

Mediæval India (to circa 1761):

1. Early Muhammadan invasions.

2. Mahmud of Ghazni. Mahamad Ghori. The Slave, Khalji and Tuglakh, Shahi dynasties. Social, religious and literary conditions (circa A.D. 1400).

3. Break up of the empire of Delhi. Local Muhammadan dynasties in Jaunpur, Bengal, Malwa and Gujarat.

4. The Bahmini kingdom of the Dakhan : its break up, 1526 : final conquest and absorption by the Mughal Empire.

5. History of the empire of Vijayanagar till A.D. 1565. The successors of Vijayanagar to circa 1750.

6. Rajaputana till A.D. 1556.

7. The Great Mughals, 1526–1707.

8. The Marathas to 1714.

9. Routes of Indo-European trade. The Saracen conquests and the results on Indo-European commerce. The age of discovery. The Portuguese in India. Albuquerque. Causes of the decline of Portuguese power in India (till circa 600).

10. The decline of the Mughal empire, 1707–1761. The Maratha conquests, 1714–1761. Rise of the Sikhs. Panipat.

Modern India (down to the death of the Queen-Empress):

1. Importance of sea power in Indian history. Early English attempts to reach India. Rivalry between the Dutch and the English till 1623. The French in India till 1741.

2. The Karnatic wars. Dupleix and Clive. French supremacy in South India. The English in Bengal. The Black Hole tragedy. Plassey. Final French attempts. Coote and Lally (till 1761).

3. The Administration of Bengal 1758-1771.

4. Rise of Haidar Ali. The first Mysore war. The revival of the Maratha confederacy. Madhava Rau, Peshwa (till 1772).

5. Warren Hastings.—English politics and Indian affairs (1748-72). The Regulating Act. Rohillas. Benares. The first Maratha and second Mysore wars. Effects of the American war. Suffren on the Indian seas. The First Armed Neutrality. Successful end of Hastings's administration. His work. Pitt's India Bill.

6. Cornwallis and Sir John Shore.—The Mysore war. Economic and administrative reforms. The policy of non-intervention.

7. Wellesley.—England and revolutionary France. War with Tippu. The second Armed Neutrality. The battle of Aboukir Bay. The Subsidiary System. Second and third Maratha wars. Minor reforms. Wellesley's work.

8. Cornwallis and Minto. Administrative reforms. Conference of Tilsit. Capture of Java.

9. Marquess of Hastings and Lord Amherst. Ghurka war. The Pindari war. Last Maratha war. Extinction of the Peshwaship. First Burmese war. The Bhartpur affair. Internal affairs.

10. Bentinck.—His reforms.

11. Auckland and Ellenborough.—Rise and history of Ranjit Singh. Afghanistan and the Punjab. The first Afghan war: and the 'avenging expedition'. Conquest of Sindh. Gwalior affairs.

12. Hardinge and Dalhousie.—The first and second Sikh wars. Annexation of the Punjab. The second Burmese war. The 'doctrine of lapse'. Dalhousie's annexations. Railway and Telegraph.

13. Canning.—The Mutiny. Canning's clemency. The Queen's proclamation. India under the Crown. Financial and military reforms.

14. India under the Crown to the death of the Queen-Empress Victoria.

III.—THE GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

The Indian Empire.—Meaning of the term—a member of the British Empire.

Position, Size and Boundaries.—The chief routes to it from other parts of the world. Geographical extent of the country.

Natural Divisions.—Four well-marked—

A. The Himalayan Region.

B. The Indo-Gangetic Plain.

C. The Southern Table-land.

D. Burma.

A. Himalayan Region.—The nucleus of the system: the double Himalayan wall: the Himalayan peaks, passes and snow line. The Himalayan rainfall, forest and vegetation, cultivation tribes, animals. The various influences of the Himalayas on India.

B. The Indo-Gangetic Plain.—The extent, formation and relief of the plain. The three river systems of Northern India, (1) The Indus, (2) The Ganges, (3) The Brahmaputra. The basins of these rivers: their stages typical: mountain, plain and delta. The comparative importance of these rivers: their various uses. The Sind and Rajputana desert region: reasons for its desert nature.

C. The Southern Table-land:—The Dekhan and its mountain walls, the Vindhyas, the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. The Carnatic plain and the Western coast strip. Passes from the coast: the Palghat gap. The rivers of the inner plateau: The Mahanadi, the Tapti and the Narbada: the Godavari, the Kistna and the Cauveri. The basins of these rivers: their usefulness: the products grown in their basins. The rivers of Northern India and the rivers of the southern table-land compared. Snow-fed and rain-fed rivers.

The forests of the Dekhan: their products, tribes, animals.

D. Burma.—Natural divisions: the Arakan hills: the Irawadi and Sittang basins: the Shan hills; the Martaban and Tenasserim coast strip. The rivers of Burma: their comparative usefulness.

The mountain: products, tribes. The islands of the coast compared with those of the west coast of India.

Shap and Coast line.—Long but relatively short: its inaccessibility: difficulty of navigation inland: a detailed study of the coast. The connexion between the little indented coast of India and her commerce and history. The chief harbours of India; the reasons for their importance: their difficulties.

Climate and Rainfall.—*Climate*: The laws which govern the climate of a country and their application to India: latitude, altitude, nearness to sea, direction of prevailing winds, direction of chief mountain ranges, dryness and dampness, nature of the soil; the effects of climate on different parts of India.

Rainfall.—The N.E. and S.W. monsoons: the appropriateness of the names. Their duration and distribution of rain: the effect of the configuration of the land on their course. The connexion between the build and rainfall of the Indian Empire and its river systems.

The Indian Seasons.—Variation of temperature in different parts of India: causes.

Effects of Climate and Rainfall.—On (*a*) rivers, (*b*) vegetation, (*c*) irrigation, (*d*) productiveness of land, (*e*) distribution of population, (*f*) the food, clothing, occupations, structure of dwellings and character of the people.

Products and Industries.—*Agricultural Products :* why India is mainly an agricultural country? the impediments to better husbandry: the conditions favourable to the growth of particular crops in particular localities : the industries arising from these products: modes of preparation and manufacture and the present condition of the industries. Examples : sugar, tea, indigo, cotton and tobacco.

Pastoral products : varieties, uses and extent.

Forest products : their localities and uses. Examples: teak, bamboo, sandalwood, lac.

Mineral products : (*a*) Coal : chief coal fields : comparison with the coal fields of England, (*b*) Iron : localities in which it is found : condition favourable to start iron industries and the obstacles in the way of starting them in India, (*c*) Salt : the various ways in which salt is obtained and its localities. Similarly, (*d*) Gold : (*e*) Copper : (*f*) Mica : (*g*) Plumbago : (*h*) Petroleum : (*i*) Tin and Antimony : (*j*) Marble : (*k*) Diamonds.

Industries.—The reasons for their localization in particular places. Examples : silk-weaving, shawls, carpets, brass and copper ware, ivory and wood-carving, etc.

Communications.—*Internal :* Roads, rivers, canals, railways : their dependence upon the configuration of the land.

External.—The chief sea-routes : the change in the relative importance of harbours since the use of steamships.

Trade.—*Internal :* Demand of one part of the empire for the productions of another part facilitated by improved means of communication.

External.—The advantages of the Indian empire for trade by its connexion with England : chief exports and imports and the uses to which they are put.

Frontier.—Chief exports and imports.

The influence of trade and communication on the growth and decay of towns in the Indian Empire : determining physical conditions : other causes : political and strategical. The chief town of the Indian Empire.

Peoples.—Their distribution : their languages : their physical characteristics. The influence of geographical conditions on physique, distribution, language, habits and customs. Religions of the Indian Empire.

Political Divisions :

A. *British India (excluding Burma).*—The provinces: their position on the map : relief, coast line, rivers : climate : rainfall, product and industries : chief towns : causes of their growth and

importance. The history in outline of the acquisition of each province : Madras Presidency in greater detail : its districts, etc.

B. *Native States.*—As above.

C. *Frontier India and Burma.*—British Baluchistan: the N.W. Frontier province: Kashmir: Nepal: Bhutan: Sikkim: Assam border tribes: Manipuri: Frontier Burma: as above. The political importance of the frontier.

IV.—THE BRITISH ISLES

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Relation to Europe. Latitude and longitude: the meridian of Greenwich. Advantages of position for communication with other land masses and comparison with the Japanese group. Connexion of position with development of British empire. Area in square miles. Comparison with India.

Coast line.—General irregularity of coast line. The east and west coasts compared. The fiord systems of the west of Scotland and Ireland. Similar systems, e.g. Scandinavian fiords, the South American fiords. Coast line studied in detail : chief bays, channels, river mouths, capes. The chief harbours: position defined: relation between position and importance; considered from the point of strategical and commercial importance. The coast line considered as a cause of Britain's maritime expansion.

The islands of Britain. Comparison with Japan on the one hand and with India on the other. The tides of Britain: comparison with tides of India and reasons for difference.

Surface.—Variety in geological structures. Distribution of mountain, hill and plain. The chief variations of surface studied in connexion with the map. The direction of mountain and hill. The main water partings : the principal rivers : their length compared with that of Indian rivers. Their value as means of communication considered. The geological connexion of Britain with the continent: compare the geological connexion of the Deccan with Africa and Malaysia. In history the progressive plain *v.* conservative mountain tracts.

Climate.—Its insular nature. Comparison by a study of isotherms with places in the same latitude in the continent of Eurasia. Reasons for its insular nature : the Gulf Stream : prevailing winds. General comparison between east and west coasts : reasons for difference: the effect of the continent on the climate of the eastern counties.

Rainfall.—The effect of prevailing winds and the surface features on the rainfall. The greater rainfall of the west. (Cf. the Western Ghats and the south-west monsoon of India.)

Vegetation and Agricultural products.—Effects of rainfall on the vegetable products. The pasture of the west. Consequent greater breeding of sheep and cattle. The potato of Ireland: the oats of Scotland: orchards: dairy farming: the wheat of the eastern counties. Reasons for the distribution: ground study of rainfall map. Chief agricultural towns.

Fauna.—The chief fisheries of Britain : their importance : towns connected with the industry. Horses and horse-breeding, cattle : sheep : pigs.

Mineral Products.—Coal and iron : chief areas of production : study in detail of a few towns in areas of production. Foreign iron *v.* native iron.

Industries.—Cotton-spinning : wool-weaving linen-weaving : copper-smelting : ship-building : potteries. Salt-mining. Chief centres and towns : reasons for location. Effect of industries in modifying the conservatism of the mountainous north and west of England.

Communications.—Chief railways : radiating from London : reasons : waterways : inland and sea communication. The chief routes from Britain to India and the continents.

Exports and Imports.—The policy of free-trade : its effect on agriculture. The chief external grain-supplies of Britain : cotton : iron : wool : whence brought. The exports of India to Britain. The merchant marine and navy of England. The value and use of the former ; the supremacy and necessity of the latter.

Peoples.—Chief races : distribution and languages. Government.

Religion.—Protestant mainly : established and non-established churches. Catholics.

V.—Europe

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Comparison with other continents. Its geographical relationship to Asia.

Shape and Coast line.—Extraordinarily irregular : great length of coast line in proportion to its size. Comparison with other continents. The seas, bays, gulfs, river mouths, straits, capes, islands to be studied in connexion with the character of the coast line. The peninsulas of Europe, effect of broken coast line on the political and commercial development of Europe : the eastern half compared with the western half. The great inland seas of Europe, the North, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Black and the Caspian Seas to be studied comparatively in their characters and effects upon man's activities.

The chief harbours of Europe : their position and relative importance for purposes of international and intercontinental trade.

Surface and Relief.—The Scandinavian mountains : the central plain : the southern mountain system : minor plains : minor mountain systems. Comparison of relief of Europe with that of Asia, e.g. in direction of mountain ranges : general resemblance of South European peninsulas with South Asiatic : average elevation of Europe compared with that of Asia. Chief heights ; volcanoes.

The Rivers.—General trend of watershed north-east. Relative length of chief rivers: advantages and disadvantages of the river system. Relative importance of rivers for purposes of communication and irrigation. Deltas.

Lakes.—The Alpine and Baltic systems: their respective characteristics and functions.

Climate and Rainfall.—Oceanic and continental conditions: illustrated by increasing periods of icebound rivers, as one passes eastward: corresponding increase of high summer temperatures. Diagrammatic illustration by isothermal lines. Influence of prevailing winds and oceanic currents on climate and rainfall. Effect of mountain barriers in modification of temperature and rainfall. The effect of pressure on climate and rainfall illustrated by the summer and winter conditions of the Mediterranean region.

Vegetation.—Distribution according to latitude (*a*) extreme north; the mosses of the Tundras: (*b*) north temperate pine-forest; oats, rye, barley: (*c*) central temperate; oak, beech; wheat, beet; flax, hemp; vine: (*d*) southern temperate; ever-greens characteristic; maize, rice; olives, oranges; vine. Modifications of distribution according to latitude by other causes, e. g. altitude, mountain barriers, proximity to western ocean, illustrated by the distribution of wheat.

Industries.—Connected with the distribution of vegetation: wine-making: brewing: linen-making: sugar manufacture. Chief centres and towns. Export towns.

**Minerals.*—Wealth of Europe in minerals: iron and coal: proximity. Chief areas and towns. Chief cotton-spinning areas: their relation to the coal supply: climate determining factor in the distribution of this industry.

Other minerals: salt, copper, zinc, silica and chinaclay. Centres of production and manufacture.

Fauna.—Cattle, sheep, horses: condition and chief centres of breeding: their commercial value. Wool-making: chief centres. Reindeer: wolves. Fisheries: cod and herring: sardines: chief areas. Silk-worms: conditions and chief areas of silk-worm cultivation and of silk manufacture.

Communications.—Chief intercontinental land and sea routes: the railways connecting Europe with Asia.

Population.—Greater density in the west and central regions than in the eastern regions. Reasons: proximity to ocean, configuration, distribution of minerals, etc.

Peoples.—Effect of natural barriers on the distribution of peoples and creation of states. The chief countries of Europe; classification of the languages spoken: capitals. Summary under countries of information gained under previous headings.

Religions.—Christian: the three main divisions: Protestant, Roman Catholic and Greek Churches: probable effect of physical barriers, climate, race, upon their distribution. Muhammadans.

VI.—Asia

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Relationship to Europe. Comparison with North America in respect of latitude covered between North Pole and equator. The largest land mass : comparison with other continents of the old world.

Shape and Coast line.—Great longitudinal and latitudinal extent. Proportion to area : compared with other continents. Details : seas, bays, gulfs, capes. The peninsulas : similarity on a large scale to those of Europe. The eastern and western series of gulfs compared ; effect of the archipelagoes on the former, effect of the absence of an inland sea on communication between the latter. The islands of Asia ; Japanese group ; comparison in situation with the British group in Europe. The Malayan Archipelago. Importance, strategical and commercial, of Asiatic islands to the British empire. Chief Asiatic harbours, exclusive of the Indian : their position and relative importance for purposes of international and intercontinental trade. High average elevation of continent.

Surface.—The Siberian plain : comparison with great European plain. The central and southern plateau regions : the relation of the mountain ranges to the plateaux. The general continuity of the mountain and plateau systems with the European. Chief plateaux, ranges and peaks. The great lowland river plains : their isolation : effects on development of Asiatic civilization.

Lakes.—Areas of inland depression and drainage : The Caspian and Aral Seas : Lake Backash : Lob-Nor, volcanic areas.

The Rivers.—The main watershed a continuation of the European watershed : subsidiary drainage areas and water partings. The rivers of Asia, their length and volume compared with the great rivers of other continents. Relative importance of the chief rivers for purposes of communication and irrigation. Deltas.

Climate and Rainfall.—Extreme continental nature of climate over greater part of the continent. The Oceanic border. Monsoons: their areas of influence : modifications effected by surface features. The hot southern deserts : their climatic relationship to the Sahara. The Mediterranean area. The climate of the bordering islands, dependent upon latitude. The central Siberian area : the North Siberian or Arctic area.

Vegetation.—Variations in productions according to areas of climate ; latitude and altitude. The Arctic area to the north : Tundras, *cf.* Northern Europe. The regions of forests and steppes with pasture : areas of cultivable land north of the bordering ranges of the central plateau : wheat possible. The products of the southern deserts similar to those of the Sahara : oases and date palms. Asia Minor : olives and figs, *cf.* Southern Europe. Oceanic border lands served by the monsoons : cotton, jute, rice, indigo, tobacco : illustrated by the products of the Indian lowlands. Tea : its conditions of growth and distribution. Connected industries relatively undeveloped ; cotton-spinning :

cheroot and cigar making. Products of the islands: sago, cocoanut, plantains and spices: their chief areas of cultivation.

Fauna.—Varying according to conditions: horses on the steppes: reindeer in the frozen north: yak in the Tibetan plateau: camel in the desert areas: the wild ass: the elephant. Wild beasts: tiger, lion, bears typical; distribution and chief varieties.

Minerals.—Coal: areas of distribution: the vast resources of China. Petroleum, tin, salt and gold: areas of production. Mineral resources still largely undeveloped.

Communications.—Main trade, routes by land; means of communications, animals; railways. Chief sea-routes: of relatively modern date. Effect of discovery of routes to Asia round Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope: effect of Suez Canal on Asiatic trade. Combined sea and land routes to Europe across the North American continent. Probable effect of opening of Panama canal.

Population.—Areas of relative density: greatest density in Oceanic border lands and in great river lowland basins. Probable effect of desiccation and decreasing pasturage of Central Asia on great Mongolian emigrations into Europe, India, China.

Peoples.—Main varieties of races: effect of natural barriers in distributing and in the past in isolating peoples. Comparison with Europe. Governments.

Religions.—The chief religions: areas of distribution and races professing. Asia, the home of the great world religions: monotheistic religions developed in desert areas, compared with atheistic and polytheistic creeds of the monsoon areas.

VII.—Africa

Position.—Its relationship to Europe and Asia: its tropical character compared with other continents.

Size.—Comparison with other continental land masses.

Boundaries, Outline.—Simplicity and regularity. Absence of bays, peninsulas and islands. Results on history, climate, trade, and people of Africa.

Relief.—Relative uniformity of elevation: comparison with other continents. The main surface divisions into plateau: the relation of the mountain ranges to the plateau. The longitudinal rift: the lakes of the rift: the lakes of the eastern plateau. The river systems of Africa: their relation to the plateau: the basins of Nile, Lake Tchad, Niger, Congo, Zambesi, Limpopo, Orange. The courses of the chief rivers compared: the difficulties of navigation and their causes.

Climate and Rainfall.—Main climatic areas: the northern desert, its relationship to south-western Asia: the southern desert. Causes of desert conditions in each case. The tropical belt, the

rainbearing winds of Africa: the monsoons. The coast lands: the steppes: the equatorial highlands: relative suitability for colonization for different races.

Vegetable products.—Distribution according to climate, rainfall and relief: those of the central tropical belt compared with those of India and Burma: ebony, teak, cotton, banana, sugarcane, etc. The chief grain-growing areas. The desert-products of the north, the date palm. The products of the temperate south.

Animals, etc.—Characteristic animals of different climatic areas: the elephant: the lion: the giraffe: the zebra: the springbok: the camel: the gorilla: the ostrich: the crocodile: the tsetse fly: the locust. Comparison with Indian fauna: animals, etc., peculiar to Africa. Animal products: ivory, ostrich feathers, wool, hides: where obtained.

Mineral products.—Distribution of minerals: chief minerals obtained: gold, diamonds, salt, iron, coal: where obtained.

Communication.—Poverty of transport and poor communication: reasons. Recent growth of communications: the Cape-to-Cairo Railway: increased use of the rivers as waterways: improvement of harbours. The desert-routes. Conquest, colonization and settlement: development of agriculture: the undeveloped wealth of the country. The chief harbours of the continent.

Peoples.—Caucasian and Negro stocks: their chief divisions and representatives: distribution of races: mixed races.

Relation of climate and other physical phenomena to their physique: occupations, social and political development. Modern European and Asiatic settlers.

Political divisions—mainly arbitrary and not related to physical phenomena, *cf.* Asia and Europe. The chief towns: the causes of their importance.

Religion.—Muhammadanism: fetish worship: Christianity: Distribution of religions.

VIII.—America

America (North and South)

Size.—Comparison with Asia, Africa and Europe.

Direction of land.—Greatest length from north and south, its backbone of mountains running in the same direction: contrast in both these respects with Eurasia.

Shape.—Both triangular, with apex to the south.

Surface.—General similarity in distribution of mountain and plain.

North America

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Comparison with other continents.

Shape and Coast line.—Greater irregularity with greater length of coast line than South America. Proportion of coast line to area

compared with that of other continents. Details of coast line : great variety of temperature : Comparison in this respect with Asia. Currents, tides, fogs, icebergs. Details of coast line. Commercial advantages that result from the relation of the east and west coasts to Europe and Asia respectively. The chief ports of the continents and reasons for their development.

Surface.—The distribution of mountains. The Pacific coast ranges : the highlands of the Atlantic border. Alaska. The plateaux : the plateau of Mexico. The central plain.

Rivers.—The main watershed : the subsidiary water-partings ; the low ridge of the cental plain : the Atlantic highlands. The rivers of the western coast : the great rivers of the central plain. Their names, direction and relative importance, with differentiating physical reasons.

Lakes.—The great lakes : comparison with the lakes of other continents. Their commercial value : their connexion with the river systems. The great lake ports.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of east and west coasts contrasted : reasons for the difference : regions of oceanic and continental climate : physical causes effecting distributions of varying climatic conditions.

Vegetations.—Dependence on varying climatic conditions : the timber forests of Canada and the United States of America : their distribution. Wheat : maize : tobacco : cotton : sugar : where grown : conditions of growth. Fruit growing : oranges, apples, pears, etc., conditions of growth and areas of cultivation. Industries connected with vegetation : milling : cotton-spinning : fruit-canning : pulping of timber for paper-making.

Fauna.—Furs of the north-west : seal fisheries : cod-fisheries ; salmon-fisheries. Connected canning. Stock raising : the tinning industry of Chicago : reasons for its location there.

Minerals.—Vast mineral wealth : coal : iron : petroleum : silver and gold. Great connected industries. Location of industries : chief towns.

Communication.—Waterways : chief trans-continental railways : connected intercontinental sea-routes.

Population.—Density greatest in the manufacturing area. Their density of modern date.

Peoples - Aboriginal and immigrant. Governments.

Central America.

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Lies between latitudes 10° and 20°. Belongs more to North America than to South America.

Shape and Coast line.—Great in proportion to area. Difference between eastern and western coasts. Comparative commercial advantages.

Surface.—Mountain ranges to the west: plateau: coastal plain. Rivers short, but well supplied with water. Volcanoes.

Climate.—Hot and unhealthy: rainfall heavy: causes.

Vegetation.—Luxuriant: chief products, coffee, cocoa, valuable forest timber, e. g. mahogany; maize; plantains and other tropical plants.

Fauna.—Cattle pasture on the highlands. Industries: undeveloped.

Minerals.—Gold and silver the chief at present: undeveloped.

Peoples.—Spanish and Indian Governments: mainly republics: continual revolutions. The Panama Canal schemes: importance to great nations.

West Indies

Position and Size.—Relation to the two continents of North and South America. The double line of islands. The four main groups.

Comparison with area of Great Britain. Chief islands and relative coast line: size: effect of winds on character and position of harbours, chief harbours.

Surface.—Mountainous except Bahama group: the coastal plains. Chief heights. Volcanoes.

Climate and Rainfall.—Tropical: latitude of islands: modification of heat *(a)* by altitude, *(b)* by trade-winds. Position with regard to general direction of the Trades: causes of heavy rainfall. Hurricanes: causes.

Vegetation.—Soil largely volcanic: extreme fertility. Chief productions: tropical. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, fruits, spices, mahogany.

Minerals.—Coal and iron of Cuba: asphalt of Trinidad.

Peoples.—Negroes: Mulattoes. British possessions. French possessions. Half-spanish Cuban republic. Indian immigrants.

South America

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Latitude covered: comparison with Africa. Comparison with North America and other continents.

Shape and Coast line.—General resemblance to Africa. Proportion of coast line to area: comparison with other continents: study of coast line in detail: bays, straits, river-mouths, capes. Mangrove-swamps: sandreef: lagoons: fiord system. Scarcity of good harbours: reasons. Chief harbours: their position and reasons for importance. The east and west coasts compared. Islands: paucity and unimportance: reasons.

Surface.—General resemblance to North America. Contrast with Africa. The vast length of the Andes: The Venezuelan and Brazilian highlands. The inward gradual slope of the latter systems. Effect on the drainage of the continent. The chief peaks

of the Andes (*a*) in its northern treble chain, (*b*) in its central double chain, (*c*) in its southern single chain. Volcanic peaks. The Bolivian plateau.

Rivers.—The three great systems of the Orinoco, the Amazon and the La Plata rivers; their connexion, comparison of these South American river systems with those of North America. Comparison of Amazon and La Plata rivers with the Nile, Congo, Yang-tse-kiang, Mississippi, Indus and Ganges in point of length, volume and navigability. Detailed study of the basins of the two rivers and their relative commercial value: comparison in latter respect with Mississippi. Deltas. No rivers of importance on western coast: reasons.

Lakes.—Poverty of South America in lakes. Lake Titicaca; its causes.

Climate.—Hot humidity of the continent. Reasons: the low lying river plains: the prevailing winds: effect of the mountains upon rainfall: its enormous quantity: hence the volume of the rivers. The effect of the mountains further seen in the barren areas of the Pacific coast; the Atacama desert. The west coast lands compared in point of climate and rainfall with the lands east of the Andes. Modification of temperature by altitude: Quito on the equator. The Shingle desert.

Vegetation.—Relation to rainfall: causes of the location of selvas. Llanos, pampas. Their respective characteristics. Tapioca, cocoa, maize, cinchona, mate, tobacco, potatoes, the chief indigenous products. Forest products: rubber. Wheat, rice, coffee, sugar, cotton; chief areas of cultivation: reasons for their success.

Fauna.—Horses, cattle and sheep: their distribution: reasons. The Llama and alpaca: description; their utility. Guano.

Wild Animals.—Jaguar. Reptiles such as boa constrictor: the alligator. Humming birds.

Minerals.—Gold and silver and their chief areas of production; Potasi silver; nitrates; where obtained.

Communications.—Waterways; railways and roadways. Chief sea-routes: intercontinental routes.

Peoples.—Relative paucity of population as compared with other continents. Chief areas of density: reasons.

Governments.—Republican names of countries, situation and races inhabiting them. Modern immigrants: Italian immigration into the Argentine and the Amazon valley: Indian immigrants into British Guiana. Mainly suitable for emigrants from tropical and sub-tropical regions. The aboriginal races of South America.

IX.—Australasia and Polynesia

Australasia; Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand

Size and Position.—Australia compared with other continents. Its insular position. Commercial and political effects. Tasmania and New Zealand. Compared with Great Britain in size;

proportion they bear to Australia. Latitude of Tasmania and New Zealand. Position of the latter compared with that of Britain. Chief results of its position on climate, products and trade.

Coast line: Australia.—Its regularity: comparison with the coast line of other land masses. Study of coast line in detail: its bays, gulfs, capes. Paucity of good harbours: the chief harbours: reasons for their importance. Results of regularity of coast line upon climate.

New Zealand.—The general character of the coast line compared with that of Australia. The chief harbours: effect of currents and prevailing winds upon harbourage.

Tasmania.—Coast line and harbours.

Surface: Australia.—The coastal plain: central plateau with its highland outward ridge. The Australian deserts compared with the Sahara. The chief ranges: the great dividing range: its most important peaks. The rivers: effect of plateau bordering ridge on the length and direction of the rivers. The paucity of great rivers: reasons. The Murray-Darling system. The inland drainage system of Lake Eyre, compared with those of the Aral and Lob-Nor systems in Asia and of Lake Tchad in Africa.

Tasmania.—The eastern and western surface areas.

New Zealand.—The central ranges; chief heights: Volcanoes. The Canterbury plains. Effect of position and direction of mountain ranges on the length and utility of the rivers.

Climate and Rainfall, Australia:—The continental character: reasons. Effect of latitude upon the climate. General resemblance to the climatic conditions of South Africa. The climate and rainfall of the Sahara and the Australian deserts compared. The prevailing winds and currents. The rainfall of the east and west coasts compared. Reasons for difference. Comparison of rainfall of South Africa and Australia; effects of surface upon rainfall. Results of conditions of climate and rainfall upon distribution of population. The populous south-east.

Tasmania and New Zealand.—Climate insular: in the track of prevailing Westerlies: comparison with Great Britain.

Vegetation: Australia.—Adaptation of native vegetation to climatic conditions: the salt-bush and the eucalyptus: their uses and value. Agriculture. Its main areas and products: vine and wheat in the southern lands. Tropical products of Queensland.

Tasmania and New Zealand.—Contrast with Australia: fruit culture in Tasmania. Pasture and wheat in New Zealand.

Fauna.—Indigenous mammals: the Kangaroo. Sheep breeding: its great extent: reasons. Tasmania and New Zealand. Sheep rearing.

Mineral products: Australia.—Gold the most important: its ancient crystalline rocks. The Dividing Range and the Western plateau. The chief areas of gold. Chief gold towns. Coal: where produced. Tin.

Tasmania and New Zealand.—Tin. Gold. Chief centres of production.

Communications.—Difficulties of trans-continental communication. Chief ports of intercontinental communication.

Peoples.—Aborigines of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. British settlers. Governments. The Australian Commonwealth. British Colonies.

POLYNESIA.—The double line of islands: British New Guinea and the Fiji Islands: position, size, and climatic character of both. The Fiji Islands as an object of Indian emigration: their surface, features and chief products.

(V)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

Detailed Syllabus in Theoretical Geometry

N.B.—*The order in which the theorems are stated in this Syllabus is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.*

Ratio and Proportion.—Definition and elementary theorems connecting the antecedents and consequents.

A given straight line can be divided internally in a given ratio at one, and only one, point; and externally at one, and only one, point.

A straight line drawn parallel to one side of a triangle cuts the other two sides, or those sides produced, proportionally; and the converse.

If the vertical angle of a triangle is bisected internally or externally, the bisector divides the base internally or externally into segments which have the same ratio as the other sides of th triangle; and the converse.

In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

Triangles and parallelograms of equal altitude are to one another as their bases.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, their areas are proportional to the rectangles contained by the sides about the equal angles. Similarly for parallelograms having one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other.

Similar Figures.—If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two traiangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

Two triangles are similar, if the sides of the one are respectively parallel or perpendicular to the sides of the other.

If two triangles have two sides of the one proportional to two sides of the other, and an angle in each opposite one corresponding pair of these sides equal, the angles opposite the other pair are either equal or supplementary.

If from the right angle A of a right angled triangle ABC, AD is drawn perpendicular to BC, then (1) AD is the mean proportional between BD and DC, (2) BA is the mean proportional between BD and BC and (3) CA is a mean proportional between CB and CD.

If two triangles are similar, their corresponding lines (such as medians, altitudes, inradii, etc.) are to one another in the ratio of their corresponding sides.

Similar triangles are to one another as the squares on their corresponding sides.

Two similar polygons can be divided into the same number of triangles similar to each other and similarly placed; and the converse.

The perimeters of two similar polygons are to each other as any corresponding sides.

Areas of similar polygons are proportional to the squares on corresponding sides.

Concurrence and Collinearity.—The use of signs as applied to lines, angles and areas. If two parallel lines are cut by three or more concurrent transversals, the corresponding segments are proportional; and the converse.

If X, Y, Z, are points in the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle ABC, such that the perpendiculars to those sides at these points are concurrent, then

$$(BX^2 - XC^2) + (CY^2 - YA^2) + (AZ^2 - ZB^2) = 0;$$

or $$BX^2 + CY^2 + AZ^2 = CX^2 + BZ^2 + AY^2,$$

and the converse.

If any transversal meets the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle in D, E, F, then

$$AF.\ BD.\ CE = AE.\ CD.\ BF;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F taken on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle, satisfy the relation AF. BD. CE = AE. CD. BF, then D, E, F, are collinear.

If the lines joining any point to the vertices A, B, C of a triangle meet the opposite sides in D, E, F;

$$\text{then } AF.\ BD.\ CE = FB.\ DC.\ EA;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F, taken on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle, satisfy the relation AF, BD, CE = FB, DC, EA, then AD, BE, CF are concurrent.

If two unequal similar figures are similarly placed, the lines joining the vertices of one to the corresponding vertices of the other are concurrent.

Properties of Triangles.—The three medians of a triangle meet in a point, and this point is a point of trisection of each median, and also of the line joining the circumcentre to the orthocentre.

If D is a point in the side BC of a triangle ABC such that BD = $1/n$ BC, then

$$(n-1)\ AB^2 + AC^2 = n.\ AD^2 + (1 - 1/n)\ BC^2.$$

The perpendiculars from the vertices of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point, and the distance of each vertex from the orthocentre is twice the perpendicular distance of the circumcentre from the side opposite to that vertex.

The circle through the middle points of the sides of a triangle passes also through the feet of the perpendiculars of the triangle and through the middle points of the three lines joining the orthocentre to the vertices of the triangle.

If a perpendicular drawn from the vertex to the base of a triangle is produced to meet the circumcircle, then the distance of this point of intersection from the base is equal to the distance of the orthocentre of the triangle from the base.

The feet of the perpendiculars drawn on the sides of a triangle from any point P on the circumcircle of that triangle are collinear.

The pedal line of P bisects the line joining P to the orthocentre of the triangle.

If the verticle angle of a triangle is bisected by a straight line which cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpencicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

Properties of Circles.—The locus of the points of intersection of tangents drawn at the extremities of chords of a circle which pass through a fixed point, is a straight line.

If the polar of A passes through B, then the polar of B passes through A.

If P and Q are any two points in the plane of a circle whose centre is O, then OP bears to OQ the same ratio as the perpendicular from P on the polar of Q bears to the perpendicular from Q on the polar of P.

The locus of points from which the tangents to two given co-planar circles are equal is a line perpendicular to the line of centres.

In two circles, if any two parallel radii are drawn (one in each circle), the straight line joining their extremities cuts the line of centres in one or other of two fixed points (called centres of similitude).

If through a centre of similitude of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, the radii to a pair of corresponding points are parallel.

If through a centre of similitude S of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, then the rectangle under the distances of one pair of non-corresponding points from S is equal to the rectangle under the distances of the other pair of non-corresponding points from S ; and each of these rectangles is constant.

In a cyclic quadrilateral the rectangle contained by the diagonals is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides.

Loci.—If from a fixed point O a variable line is drawn, and in it points P, Q are taken, so that the ratio of OP to OQ is constant, then (1) if P moves along a straight line, the locus of Q is a parallel straight line ; (2) if P moves along the circumference of a circle, the locus of Q is a circle.

The locus of a point which is such that the rectangle under its distances from the equal sides of an isosceles triangle is equal to the square on its distance from the third side, is the circle which touches the equal sides at the extremities of the third side.

If A, B are fixed points, and P a variable point such that th ratio of PA to PB is one of constant inequality, then the locus of P is a circle.

Given the base and verticle angle of a triangle, find the locus of its (1) incentre, (2) orthocentre, (3) centroid, (4) excentres.

If a triangle ABC of given species has one corner A fixed, another B always on a fixed line or circle, then the locus of C will be a line or circle.

Elementary Maxima and Minima.—When two sides of a triangle are given in length, the area of the triangle is greatest when they are placed at right angles.

The maximum triange which can be inscribed in a given segment of a circle is that formed by joining the middle point of its arc to the extremities of its chord.

If A, B are two fixed points, and XY a fixed line ; then for that point P in XY at which AP, BP make equal angles with XY,

(1) AP + PB is minimum, if A, B are on the same side of XY.

(2) AP $\sim$ BP is maximum, if A, B are on opposite sides of XY.

If A, B are fixed points and P any point in a fixed line, the angle APB will be maximum, when the circle APB touches the fixed line.

Of all triangles having the same base and equal areas, the sosceles triangle has the minimum of perimeter.

The maximum of isoperimetric triangles on the same base is one whose other two sides are equal.

Of all polygons having all sides given but one, the maximum can be inscribed in a semi-circle having the undetermined side as diameter.

Of all isoperimetric polygons of the same number of sides, the equilateral is the maximum.

If P is any point in a given straight line AB, AP, PB is maximum and $AP^2 + PB^2$ is minimum when P is the middle point of AB; of all rectangles, of given area, the square has the minimum perimeter.

The maximum parallelogram which can be inscribed in a triangle by drawing parallels to two of its sides, is that formed by drawing the parallels from the middle point of the third side.

(VI)

PRACTICAL PHYSICS FOR B.A., GROUP (i) (MATHEMATICS).

The following scheme is intended to indicate the nature and extent of the Course of Instruction in Practical Physics for Candidates in Group (i) B.A. Degree :—

Divisions : Hydrostatics and Properties of Matter, and

(*a*) Heat and Light

or

(*b*) Magnetism and Electricity.

I. General, Hydrostatics and Properties of Matter—

(1) Application of the method of least squares to the treatment of a series of observations: probable error.

(2) Observation of damped oscillations: logarithmic decrement.

(3) Composition of simple harmonic motions of different phases, amplitudes, or periods, in the same or different directions.

(4) Accurate calliboration of a glass tube.

(5) Comparison of Aneroid and standard barometers under different conditions of temperature and pressure.

(6) Viscosity of a liquid by flow in a narrow tube.

(7) Stress strain curves: Young's modulus: Elastic limit.

(8) Determination of moments of inertia.

(9) Determination of g. Kater's pendulums.

(10) The balance: zero of unloaded balance: curve of sensitiveness: ratio of arms: accurate weighing: calibration of a set of weights.

II. (*a*) Heat and Light—

(1) Determination of vapour pressures: use of empirical formulæ.
(2) Cooling curves: graphical determination of rates of cooling: deviation from Newton's law of cooling.
(3) Determination of thermal conductivity.
(4) Adjustment and use of the sextant.
(5) Magnifying powers of telescopes and microscopes.
(6) Interference biprism.
(7) Measurement of wave length by diffraction grating.
(8) The polarimeter and the rotation of polarized light.

(*b*) Magnetism, Electricity and Sound—

(1) Field of force round Helmholtz galvanometer.
(2) Hysteresis curves for iron.
(3) Equipotential lines and lines of flow in a plane.
(4) Measurement of resistances with the Wheatstone bridge.
(5) Change of resistances with temperature: use of empirical formulæ.
(6) Thermo-electric curves: inversion: thermo-electric power.
(7) The potentiometer.
(8) Determination of absolute frequency of a tuning fork.
(9) Determination of wave length by interference.
(10) Determination of the velocity of sound in rods by Kundt's tubes.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR THE INTERMEDIATE COURSE

The following scheme is not exhaustive, but is intended to indicate the general nature and extent of the Courses of Instruction in Practical Physics and Chemistry for the Intermediate Examination in Arts:—

I. Course of Instruction in Practical Physics—

Length measurements by millimeter scale, vernier, micrometer gauge and spherometer.
Determination of areas and volumes by measurement of linear dimensions.
Verification of conditions of equilibrium of a body under coplanar forces.
Determination of the centre of gravity of a plate.
Verification of the law of a simple pendulum: determination of g.
The inclined plane; systems of pulleys.
Use of balance, sensitive to ·01 gram.
Determination of volumes by weighing in water; determination of capacities of vessels.

Specific gravities of solids and liquids ; use of hydrometer.
Reading Fortin's barometer and correcting for temperature.
Verification of Boyle's laws.
Determination of fixed points of thermometer.
Determination of coefficient of expansion of a rod.
Determination of coefficient of apparent expansion of a liquid.
Expansion of air at constant pressure.
The constant volume gas thermometer.
Curves of cooling ; melting points.
Determination of specific heats of solids and liquids.
Latent heat of water and steam.
Determination of vapour pressures ; boiling points.
Use of Regnault's (or Dines') and wet and dry bulb hygrometers.
Comparison of thermal conductivities.
Radiation of heat from different surfaces.
Verification of laws of reflexion.
Tracing the path of a ray of light through a block of glass and deduction of refractive index.
Focal lengths of concave mirrors and convex lenses.
Arrangement of two lenses for telescope, microscope and lantern.
Measurement by spectrometer of the angle of a prism, and the refractive index for sodium light.
Use of simple photometers.
Tracing the lines of force in a magnetic field.
Comparison of magnetic moments.
Comparison of strength of magnetic field by vibration.
Study of the simple cell, the Daniell and Leclanché cells.
Absolute measure of current (i) by tangent galvanometer, (ii) by electrolysis.
Measurement of heat developed by current.
Measurement of resistance of wires.
Comparison of electromotive forces ; the potentiometer.
Verification of laws of transverse vibration of strings.
Determination of velocity of sound by resonance.

I. Course of Instruction in Practical Chemistry—

The practical instruction in Chemistry in the Intermediate Course shall be on modern lines, such as are indicated in Dr. Alex. Smith's and William I. Hale's 'A Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry.'

Tables, such as Clark's Mathematical and Physical Tables (published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh), are recommended for use by students undergoing the Intermediate Courses of Study in Physical Science.

(VII)

SYLLABUS OF HISTORICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

UNDER REGULATION 195

I. *Elementary Phonetics.*—(i) Production and classification of speech-sounds. Phonetic account of the vowel and consonant sounds to be treated in the course. Quantity, stress and intonation. (ii) Sound change. (iii) Sounds and Symbols: conditions of a good orthography. Adequacy and inadequacy of English orthography in the various periods. Writing in phonetic script.

II. *Language and dialect.*—Dialectal separation. Growth of 'literary' or standard languages. Cognate languages and dialects. Borrowing.

III. *Origins of English.*—(i) The Indo-Germanic family of languages and its chief groups. Basis of classification. (ii) The Germanic group. Place of Old English within the Germanic group. Old English dialects. Periods and general character of Old English.

IV. *Phonology.*—(i) The Indo-Germanic accent and the Germanic accent change. (ii) *Vowels:* The primitive Indo-Germanic vowel system. The primitive Germanic vowels in stressed syllabus. Development of Germanic vowels in Old English. Principal changes in quality and quantity such as i-umlaut, etc., Ablaut. (iii) *Consonants:* Phonetic classification of the primitive Indo-Germanic consonants. History of the consonants in primitive Germanic. The first consonant shift. Verner's Law. The Germanic consonants in Old English.

V. *Phonology* (continued).—(i) Periods of Middle English. The Middle English dialects in their relation to the Old English dialects. (ii) *Vowels:* Vowel-quantity in Middle English. Normal development of the Old English vowels in Chaucer's dialect. Development of new diphthongs in Middle English. Vowel sounds in Romance loan-words. (iii) *Consonants*: Development of Old English consonants in Chaucer's dialect. (iv) The Middle English accent in words of Germanic origin and in Romance loan-words.

VI. *Phonology* (continued).—(i) Origin and general history of the New English literary speech. (ii) New English orthography in its relation to pronunciation at different periods. (iii) Normal development of Middle English vowels in New English. Special developments in quality and quantity due to the influence of neighbouring sounds, spelling, etc. (iv) Normal and special development of Middle English consonants in New English.

VII. *Accidence.*—General tendencies in the history of accidence from primitive Indo-Germanic to New English. Distinguishing characteristics of the different stages.

VIII. *Accidence* (continued).—Noun declensions. Number, gender and case. The Old English declensional system (to be treated in sufficient detail to explain declensional varieties in Chaucer's dialect). Noun declension in Chaucer's dialect. Noun declension in New English.

IX. *Accidence* (continued).—Declension of adjectives. 'Strong' and 'Weak' adjective declensions in Germanic. Declension of adjectives in Old English (to be treated in sufficient detail to explain adjective declensions in Chaucer). Declension of adjectives in Chaucer. Circumstances in which the adjective is declined a 'weak'. The adjective in New English.

X. *Accidence* (continued).—Comparison of adjectives. Suffixes of comparison. History of the suffixes in Old, Middle and New English. 'Irregular' comparison in the different periods. Survivals and mixed forms.

XI. *Accidence* (continued).—Numerals. Philological account of the principal numeral forms. Analogical formations. Declension of numerals.

XII. *Accidence* (continued).—Pronouns. Declension and philological account of the Old English pronouns, personal, demonstrative, interrogative, indefinite, etc. The relative construction. The possessive adjective. (The Old English pronoun to be treated in sufficient detail to explain subsequent history.) The Middle English pronoun. Dialectal characteristics. Pronouns in Chaucer. Pronouns in New English.

XIII. *Accidence* (continued).—The verb. The verb in primitive Indo-Germanic, Germanic and Old English. Classes of the 'strong' verb. The weak conjugation. Classes of the weak verbs. Preterite-presents. Verbs in *mi*. The verb in Middle English. General and dialectal characteristics. The verb in Chaucer (to be treated in detail with special reference to the prescribed text). The verb in New English.

XIV. *Accidence* (continued).—(i) *Adverbs*. Formation of adverbs. Comparison of adverbs. (ii) *Prepositions*, primary and secondary. Prepositional phrases. (iii) *Conjunctions* classified according to origin. (iv) *Interjections*.

XV. *Vocabulary*.—General character of the English Vocabulary at different periods. Borrowing and its causes. Formation of compound words at different periods

XVI. *Vocabulary* (continued).—The *Scandinavian* element. Scandinavian loan-words in Old and Middle English. Dialectal distribution. Date of the borrowing; how determined. Criteria for distinguishing Scandinavian loan-words.

XVII. *Vocabulary* (continued).—The *Latin* element. Periods of borrowing. Character and comparative extent of the borrowing at each period

XVIII. *Vocabulary* (continued).—The *French* element. Periods, causes and general character of the borrowing. Words of other than Romance origin introduced through French. Anglo-French, Central French and 'learned' French Native words replaced by French words. Character of the words replaced. Late French loan-words. Phonological tests for distinguishing late French loan-words.

XIX. *Vocabulary* (continued).—Miscellaneous borrowings: Greek, Italian, etc.

XX. *Vocabulary* (continued).—Relation of the foreign to the native element in English. Proportion of foreign to native words. Grammatical classes represented in the foreign element. Word-formation. Foreign and native prefixes and suffixes. Hybrids. Gain and loss from the mixed character of the language.

SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE IN RHETORIC AND STYLE UNDER REGULATION 195

1. The main principles of formal Rhetoric.
   The sentence, the paragraph, figures of speech.
2. Literature as an Art (*a*) Its relation to other Arts.
   (*b*) Idea and Theories of Style.
3. English Prose (*a*) The development of Prose from 14th to 19th Century.
   (*b*) Types of Prose Style.
4. The poetic kinds, with special reference to those in italics Song, Ode, *Sonnet*, Elegy, *Satire*, *Pastoral*, Lay, *Epic* Romance, Verse Tales, *Ballad*, Fable, *Tragedy*, *Comedy*, Tragi-Comedy, History Play, Masque, Monologue, Literary Drama.
5. The prose kinds; Essay, Novel, Biography, History, Literary Criticisms.
6. Distinction between Prose and Poetry (*a*) The Nature of Poetry.
   (*b*) Poetic Diction.
   (*c*) Rhythm in Prose and Verse.
   (*d*) Prosody.

The following books should be read in connection with the course in order to illustrate the portions indicated. It is not intended that they should be used as textbooks for detailed study.

For 2. Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria*.

For 3 (*a*) *English Prose from Mandeville to Ruskin* (The World's Classics).

For 3 (*b*) Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*, Part I.
Dryden's *Preface to the Fables*.
Swift's *Gulliver's Travel's* First Voyage.

For 4. Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, Part I.
Keats' *Hyperion*, Book I.
Morris' *The Defence of Guinevere and other Poems.*

For 6. Cowl's *Theory of Poetry in England* (Macmillan).
Selections from Sidney, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Shelley.

[An appendix of Books which may be placed in College Libraries for reference.]

1. Aristotle's Rhetoric.
Quintilian (translation in Bohn's Library).
Bain's *Rhetoric and Composition*, Part I (enlarged edition).

2. Article in *The Encyclopædia Britannica* on *Fine Arts.*
Butcher : *Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Arts.*
Saintsbury : *Loci Critici.*
Cowl : *Theory of Poetry in England.*
Cayley and Scott : *Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism.*
Pater : *Essay on Style* (in *Appreciations*).
Stevenson : *Style.*
Raleigh : *Style.*

3. 4. 5. *Channels of English Literature Series* (Dent).
Types of English Literature Series (Constable).
The Warwick Library Series (Blackie).
Bywater : *Aristotle's Poetics.*
Article on *Poetry* in *The Encyclopædia Britannica.*

6. (*a*) Cowl : *Theory of Poetry in England.*
Alden : *Introduction to Poetry.*
(*b*) Wordsworth's Prefaces.
(*c*) Aristotle : *Rhetoric.*
Saintsbury : *History of English Prose Rhythms.*
(*d*) Omond : *English Metrists.*
Mayor : *Chapters on English Metre.*
Schippe : *English Versification.*
Poe : *Rationals of English Verse.*
Lanier : *Science of English Verse.*
Saintsbury : *History of English Prosody.*

General : Cook : *The Art of Poetry.*
Pope : *The Essay on Criticism.*
Gummere : *Handbook of Poetics.*

SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B.A. DEGREE, GROUP (v)

The State.—Its characteristics and relation to kindred conceptions, e.g. People, Nation, Society, Government, Constitution. Its value.

The origin of the State.—The family, patriarchal or matriarchal; primitive headship; slavery or adoption; conquest or amalgamation.

The Ancient City State.—Political evolution in Sparta, Athens, Rome—Monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, Tyranny, Democracy.

The Federated City State. The Imperial City State.

The Country State.—Break up of the Roman Empire. Political forces of the Middle Ages—Feudalism, the Holy Roman Empire, the Papacy, premature Constitutionalism, the reappearance of the City State.

The modern period, Political influences of the Renaissance, Reformation, Maritime Discoveries. National monarchy in England and France—resemblance and contrast in sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Social Contract.

Constitutional Monarchy. Republican Government, e.g. France, and U.S.A.

The Federated Country State. The Imperial Country State.

Analysis of the Modern State.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers. The principle of separation of powers (*a*) as between federal and part-state organs, e.g. U.S.A. (*b*) as between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, e.g. U.S.A., Great Britain, France.

The Legislature.—Two Chambers—their composition and powers. The representative and the telephone theories. Direct legislation by referendum and initiative. Sovereign and non-sovereign Legislatures. Rigid and flexible Constitutions.

The Executive.—Parliamentary and non-parliamentary Executives. The Cabinet.

The Judiciary.—Its relation to the Executive and to the Legislature. The 'rule of law.'

Party Government.—Its development in Great Britain and the U.S.A. Its merits and defects.

The Sphere of the State.—The Greek and Roman view. Teutonic individualism.

Mercantile Policy. Laissez Faire. Modern Individualism and Socialism.

The following books are recommended for study, but are not prescribed:—

Fowler: *The City State of the Greeks and Romans.*

Sidgwick: *The Development of European Polity.*

Leacock: *Elements of Political Science.*

Low: The Governance of England.

SYLLABUS IN ECONOMICS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION IN GROUP (V)

The following syllabus in Economics has been approved by the Syndicate:—

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General.—The scope of Economic. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of Economic Enquiry, deductive and inductive (e.g. family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics). History (in broad outline) of Economic thought.

Psychological Basis of Economics and Consumption.—Classification of Wants, Satiability. Wants in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic meaning and types of Consumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value'. Economic motive; the 'Economic Man'; influence of Family System.

The Production of Wealth. Definition.—Production as (*a*) creation of use value, (*b*) creation of exchange value. *Classification.* Production for Producer's use (*a*) Individual, (*b*) Social, Production for the Market.

Factors of Production. Natural forces and materials, soil, sun, rain, minerals, etc. The Principle of Conservation. *Material capital*, (Classification of forms, social and individul capital. *Human energies*, (*a*) physical, (*b*) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (*a*) individual physique, nutrition, knowledge, skill, moral quality, (*b*) social conditions, e.g. social order, co-operation and division of labour. Methods of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (e.g. hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (e.g. research and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production, Basis (*a*) Individual Property, (*b*) Contract. *Character* (*a*) Mercantile, (*b*) Capitalistic, *Forms*, (*a*) Individual (peasant and craftsman); (*b*) patronal (individual employer and joint stock company), (*c*) Co-operative, (*d*) Collectivist (state and municipal). *Specialization*, *Concentration* in agriculture, manufacture, transport, commerce. Horizontal and Vertical combination. *Competition* and *Monopoly*.

Extent to which Indian Industry possesses these characteristics.

Stages of Porduction.—*Extractive Industries*, Agriculture. Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc. *Manufacture.* Laws of Diminish-

ing Returns and Increasing Returns. *Transport* and *Commerce*, local, intranational and international. *Money, credit* and *insurance* as auxiliaries to production.

Mechanism of Exchange.—Origin and functions of money. Metallic Coinage. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes (Treasury notes, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange). The Rupee, Indian Exchange.

Exchange Value.--Theory of Value, Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrase. Variations in value of money.

Distribution of Wealth:—The Share of Land : Rent. Supply and Demand in relation to Land. The Ricardian Law of Rent. Economic :Rent, Customary Rent, Rack-rent. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour.—(a) Wages. Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (*a*) Minimum subsistence; (*b*) Standard of life, (*c*) Marginal productivity. Combinations of employers and employees in relation to wages.

(*b*) *Salaries.*—Supply and Demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Share of Capital : Interest.—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of capital. Conversion of capital from unspecialized to spicialized forms. Interest on loanable capital. Interest on investments. Capitalization. Promotion.

The Share of Enterprise : Profits.—Supply and Demand in relation to Business Organization. Profits and the Enterpreneur.

The Share of the State : Taxation.—The Community as worker and sharer in the product. Duties and Expenses of Government. Forms of Taxation. Protection and Free Trade.

(VIII)

SYLLABUS IN ECONOMICS FOR THE B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION IN BRANCH V

The following syllabus in Economics has been approved by the Syndicate :—

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General.—The scope of economics. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of economic enquiry, deductive and inductive (e.g. family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics).

Psychological Basis of Economics and Consumption.—Classification of Wants, Satiability, Wants in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic meaning and types of con-

sumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value'. Economic motives; the 'Economic Man', influence of Family System.

The Production of Wealth.—Definition. Production as (*a*) creation of use valūe, (*b*) creation of Exchange Value. *Classification* Production for Producer's use (*a*) Individual, (*b*) Social. Production for the Market.

Factors of Production.—Natural forces and materials, soil, sun, rain, minerals, etc. The Principle of Conservation. *Material Capital* (Classification of forms), social and individual capital. *Human energies*, (*a*) Physical, (*b*) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (*a*) individual physique, nutrition, knowledge, skill, moral quality, (*b*) social conditions, e.g. social order, co-operation and division of labour. Methods of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (e.g. hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (e.g. research and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production.—Basis (*a*) Individual Property, (*b*) Contract. *Character* (*a*) Mercantile, (*b*) Capitalistic. *Forms* (*a*) Individual (peasant and craftsman); (*b*) patronal (individual employer and joint stock company (*c*) Co-operative), (*d*) Collectivist (state and municipal) *Specialization. Concentration* in agriculture, manufacture, transport, commerce. Horizontal and vertical combination. *Competition* and *Monopoly*. Extent to which Indian industry possesses these characteristics.

Stages of Production.—Extractive Industries. Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc. *Manufacture.* Laws of Diminishing Returns and Increasing Returns. *Transport* and *Commerce*, local, intranational and international. *Money, credit,* and *insurance* as auxiliaries to production.

Mechanism of Exchange.—Origin and functions of money. Metallic Coinage. Monometallism and Bimetallism, Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes. (Treasury notes, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange). Settlement of accounts, intranational and international. The Rupee. Indian Exchange. Indian Banking organization.

Exchange Value.—Theory of Value. Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. Values in international trade. Crises. Overproduction. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrase; Quantity Theory; Cost and marginal Utility Theory. Variations in value of Money.

Distribution of Wealth.—The Share of Land: *Rent.* Supply and Demand in Relation to Land. The Ricardian Law of Rent. Economic Rent, Customary Rent, Rack-rent. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour: (*a*) *Wages.* Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (*a*) Minimum subsistence, (*b*) Standard of life, (*c*) Marginal productivity. Combinations of employers and employees in relation to wages.

(*b*) *Salaries.*—Supply and demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Share of Capital : *Interest.*—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of Capital. Conversion of capital from unspecialized to specialized forms. Interest on loanable capital. Interest on investments. Capitalization. Promotion

The Share of Enterprise : *Profits.*—Supply and Demand in relation to Business Organization. Profits and the Entrepreneur Quasi Rent of net industrial advantage.

The Share of the State : *Taxation.*—The Community as worker and sharer in the product.

Rent, wages, etc., regarded as *cost of production*. How far these enter into price.

Economic Functions of the State.

Duties and Expenses of Government, Local and Imperial. Local and Imperial Taxation. Methods of raising taxes. The Indian Budget. Loans. The Indian Debt.

Theories of Taxation. Taxation according to Benefit, taxation according to ability. Taxation for Revenue only. Incidence of Taxation.

Taxation and International Trade. Free Trade, Retaliation, Imperial Preference, Protection of native industries, Tariffs as part of a policy of national defence or aggrandisement. Commercial treaties.

The State and the Regulation of Industry. Factory Acts and the protection of the worker. Rural indebtedness and its remedies. Migration and emigration. State assistance of Industry.

Public ownership and control. State Socialism.

(IX)

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION

The following syllabuses under Regulation 215 (D) have been prescribed by the Syndicate :—

Syllabus D (1).

Objects of teaching English. The standard to be aimed at in secondary schools. The stages through which the teaching should be carried. Principles to be borne in mind. The direct method ; translation and its place in the several stages ; word-building exercises ; the choice of readers and their use ; the art of reading ; phonetics ; mouth exercises ; correlation of reading, writing and spelling ; the various means of increasing the vocabulary of the pupils ; oral composition, imitative and independent memory work ; the use of dialogues, conversation, and recitation ; written work, preparatory and supplementary to class work (*by teachers and by pupils*) ; written composition in progressive stages and in connexion with reading lessons and with other subjects ; paraphrasing, and epitomizing ; class and school libraries, use by pupils and guidance in the use by teacher ; extra reading by pupils ; reading

lessons as developing taste and feeling; grammar and analysis in connection with reading lessons; language and grammar in connection with composition; special lessons in grammar.

Syllabus D (2) (*a*).

The principles of the kindergarten system as identical with the principles of all true education in the early stages. The guiding principles of kindergarten work—continuity, connectedness, creativeness.

The kindergarten as a social institution. The importance of play (free and organized) in the development of the child.

The ethical training of the kindergarten. Considerations which should guide the choice of a child's playthings or occupation materials.

The teaching of language, number and form.

The value of gardening.

The place of pet animals in the kindergarten.

Contrast and comparison of: (1) The aim of the kindergarten and the school. (2) Froebel's objective teaching and the ordinary 'Object lessons'. (3) Manual training in the kindergarten and economic industrial training. (4) Number work in the kindergarten and arithmetic in the school. (5) The kindergarten story and the history lesson.

Syllabus D (2) (*b*).

Utility and culture as aims in teaching mathematics. Stages mathematical teaching: (1) the empire stage, methods of discovery suitable to it, e.g. measurement, drawing, clay-modelling, working knowledge of methods and definitions, (2) the rational stage, the heuristic, genetic and other methods suitable to it used singly or in combination. Textbooks, their place and use.

Separate treatment of arithmetic, algebra and geometry as affording mental discipline and as of practical utility. Correlation of arithmetic, algebra and geometry. Means of developing speed and accuracy in mathematical work.

A consideration of the topics in the syllabus for mathematics in the Matriculation Examination.

Syllabus D (2) (*c*).

Aims of science teaching—the acquisition of useful knowledge by discovery; and exposition of the scientific or laboratory method of training. Methods not the verification of previously known facts, but finding out by means of experiment, learning by doing; training in self-reliance.

Three stages—(*a*) observational, (*b*) heuristic, (*c*) systematic.

Two objects, the acquirement of skill and of knowledge. Intensive method; necessity of definite conceptions.

Physical science, a sequence to elementary natural science. Co-ordination, and correlation with natural science, mathematics, drawing, geography.

Didacticism opposed to the scientific method; critical appreciation of authority.

Methods of recording work, observational and experimental.

Drawing up syllabuses and laboratory courses; continuity; sequence; directiveness. Organization and fitting up of laboratory.

Induction and deduction, synthesis and analysis, in their application to the study of science. Function of hypotheses and their potency in relation to science.

Historical considerations in the study of science. Place of quantitative work in a school course.

Syllabus D (2) (*d*).

Aims of teaching Natural Science—Acquisition of knowledge by discovery. Methods not the verification of previously known facts, but finding out by observation and experiment.

Elementary Natural Science—a Science chiefly of observation. The teaching of Natural Science may be used as (i) a training in accuracy of observation, (ii) a training in discovery of laws governing the relationships of living things to external conditions by experimental work, and therefore of the characters of the animate world, (iii) a training in finding out the principles of classification and the relationships of families.

Combination of observational and heuristic methods of teaching. Drawing and description in relationship to correct observation. Sketches to be made from the actual objects themselves.

The value of comparison.

Consideration of the characteristics of some Natural orders of plants. Principles of classification with special reference to botanical systems of classification. Natural and artificial systems of classification.

Arrangement of apparatus for experiments—Conducting experiments—Selection of specimens for different lessons. Value of living specimens. Necessity of an acquaintance with dried specimens to a certain extent.

The value of school museum. Fitting up and maintenance of a school museum. Necessity of observing economy in maintaining a school museum. Methods of preserving and labelling specimens. Value of photographs. Use of the magic lantern.

School herbarium. Selection of plants for the herbarium. Methods of preparing herbarium specimens. Encouragement of the collection of specimens.

Value of a school garden and of excursions.

Syllabus D (2) (*e*).

Meaning, scope, and context of the subjects; educational value and aims of teaching: cause and effect: methods of teaching, e.g. concentric, constructive, comparative, biographical, topical, oral and textbook: methods suitable for lower and for higher forms: correlation with each other and with those of other subjects: local history and geography: school and teaching syllabuses, schemes of work and notes of lessons: aids to teaching, e.g. sources of history, contemporary events, the black-board, literature, pictures,

maps, excursions, models : school museums and gardens, their use and abuse. Practical training in the preparation of maps, charts, diagrams, chronological tables, models and simple apparatus.

NOTE.—Syllabus under D (2) (*f*) will be published when required.

(X)

Forms of Statements to be submitted by Tabulators

(1) Matriculation Examination

Register Number	Name of Candidate	Optional Language	English	Second Language	Mathematics	Elementary Science	History and Geography	Total number of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
			150	75	150	75	100	550			

(2) Intermediate Examination in Arts

(1) ENGLISH, VERNACULAR COMPOSITION OR TRANSLATION AND OPTIONAL GROUPS i AND ii

Register Number	Optional Group	English	Vernacular Composition or Translation	(*a*) Optional Group	(*b*) Optional Group	(*c*) Optional Group	Total number of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained	Remarks
		300	100	100	100	100	700				

(ii) ENGLISH, VERNACULAR COMPOSITION OR TRANSLATION AND OPTIONAL GROUP iii

Register Number	Optional Group	English	Vernacular Composition or Translation	(a) Ancient History	(b) Modern History	(c) Logic	(d) Language—First Paper	(d) Language—Second Paper	(e) Language—First Paper	(e) Language—Second Paper	Total number of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained	Remarks
		300	100	100	100	100	50	50	50	50	700				

(3) B.A. Degree Examination

(i) ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Register Number	English	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	400			

Register Number			Number of Marks obtained	(ii) Optional Groups
Optional Group				
200	Pure Mathematics	Group i		
200	Applied Mathematics	Group i		
400	Total	Group i		
220 160	Main Subject	Group ii		
100 160	Practical examination in Main Subject	Group ii		
80	Subsidiary Subject	Group ii		
400	Total	Group ii		
150	Main Subject	Group iii		
100	Practical examination in Main Subject	Group iii		
150	Subsidiary Subject	Group iii		
400	Total	Group iii		
200	Psychology and Special Subject	Group iv		
200	Ethics and Logic or a Language	Group iv		
400	Total	Group iv		
240	Indian, European, and Constitutional History	Group v		
160	Economics and Political Science or a Language	Group v		
400	Total	Group v		
320	Selected Language	Group vi		
80	Related Subject or Language	Group vi		
400	Total	Group vi		

(4) B A. (Honours) Degree Examination

(i) Preliminary Examination

Register Number	Number of marks obtained 150	Whether passed or not passed	Remarks

(ii) Final Examination—Optional Branches

Number of Marks obtained

Maximum	No.	Subject	Branch
	1	Register Number	
450	2	Pure Mathematics	Branch I
450	3	Applied Mathematics	Branch I
600	4	Optional Subjects	Branch I
1,500	5	Total	Branch I
600	6	Written examination in the Main Subject	Branch II
600	7	Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject	Branch II
200	8	Subsidiary Subject	Branch II
1,400	9	Total	Branch II
600	10	Written examination in the Main Subject	Branch III
400	11	Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject	Branch III
400	12	Subsidiary Subject	Branch III
1,400	13	Total	Branch III
525	14	Logic, Psychology, and Ethics	Branch IV
475	15	General Philosophy, Outlines of European Philosophy, and Outlines of Indian Philosophy	Branch IV
400	16	Optional Subject and Essay	Branch IV
1,400	17	Total	Branch IV

FINAL EXAMINATION—OPTIONAL BRANCHES—*continued*

NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED—*continued*

600	18	History and Economics and Politics—General	Branch V
600	19	History and Economics and Politics—Special	
200	20	Essay	
1,400	21	Total	
400	22	First Language	Branch VI
400	23	Second Language	
800	24	Total	
500	25	English Language	Branch VII
650	26	English Literature	
350	27	Special Period or subject	
1,500	28	Total	
200	29	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar	Branch VIII
600	30	General part	
600	31	Special part	
1,400	32	Total	
200	33	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar	Branch IX
600	34	General part	
600	35	Special part	
1,400	36	Total	
Whether passed or not passed			
If passed, in what class ranked			
Remarks			

(5) L.T. Degree Examination

Register Number	Theory and Practice of Education				Total	If passed, in what class ranked	Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been obtained
	A. B. C.		D^1	D^2			
	I	II	III	IV			
	100	100	100	100	400	First-class .. 240	
Passing Marks	200		35	35		Second-class.. 200	
	70		200			Third-class—The remaining successful candidates.	
			80				

(6) First Examination in Law

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained						Total	Whether passed or not pased	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	Jurisprudence 100	Roman Law 100	Indian Constitutional Law 70	Contracts, etc. I 100	Contracts, etc. II 100	Law of Torts. 100				
	270			300			570		1st Class 342 2nd Class 285 3rd Class 228	
Passing Marks	90			100			228			

(7) B.L. Degree Examination

	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED										
Register Number	Property I 100	Property II 100	Madras Land Tenure .. 70	Hindu Law 120	Muhammadan Law .. 75	Criminal Law .. 100	Evidence .. 80	Total	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	270			195		180		645		1st Class 387 2nd Class 323 3rd Class 258	
Passing Marks	90			65		60		258			

(8) M.L. Degree Examination

Register Number					
300	150	Jurisprudence	i	Branch I	Number of Marks obtained
	150	Legislation			
300	150	Roman Law—General	ii		
	150	Roman Law—Digest			
300	150	International Law—Public	iii		
	150	International Law—Private			
300	150	Constitutional Law, etc.	iv		
	150	Legal History			
1,200		Total			
300	150	Real Property—General	i	Branch II	
	150	Real Property—General			
300	150	Real Property—Transfer	ii		
	150	Real Property—Transfer			
300	150	The Law of Trusts, etc.	iii		
	150	The Law of Wills, etc.			
300	150	History of the English and Indian Land Laws	iv		
	150	The Law of Easements and Profits			
1,200		Total			

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*contd.*

300	150	Law of Contracts (in general)	i	Branch III	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED—*continued*
	150	Bailments, Carriers, etc.			
300	150	Agency, Partnership, etc.	ii		
	150	Domestic Relations, etc.			
300	150	Law of Torts (in general)	iii		
	150	Negligence, Nuisance, etc.			
300	150	Mercantile Law, etc.	iv		
	150	Maritime Law, etc.			
1,200		Total			
300	150	Hindu Law, etc.	i	Branch IV	
	150	Hindu Law, etc.			
300	150	Muhammadan Law, etc.	ii		
	150	Muhammadan Law, etc.			
300	150	Statute Law, etc.	iii		
	150	Statute Law, etc.			
300	150	Customary and Statute Law, etc.	iv		
	150	Customary and Statute Law, etc.			
1,200		Total			
Whether passed or not passed					
If passed, in what class ranked					
Remarks					

(9) First L.M. & S. Examination

Register Number

Appearing for whole examination or in Part or subjects

Passing Marks		Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted		Number of Marks obtained
33	100	Written .. 100	Chemistry	
33	100	Practical .. 50	Chemistry	
		Oral .. 50	Chemistry	
33	100	Written .. 100	Physics	
33	100	Practical .. 50	Physics	
		Oral .. 50	Physics	
33	100	Written .. 100	General Biology	
33	100	Practical .. 50	General Biology	
		Oral .. 50	General Biology	
200	600	Total Number of Marks obtained		

Whether passed or failed

Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained

Subjects, if any, in which exemption now earned

Number of months for which failed candidates are referred to their studies

Remarks

(10) Second L.M. & S. Examination

Register Number

Appearing for whole examination or in Part or subjects

Passing	Marks	Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted				Number of Marks obtained
40	100	Written .. 100			Anatomy	
40	100	Dissections .. 50			Anatomy	
		Oral .. 50			Anatomy	
40	100	Written .. 100			Physiology	
40	100	Oral and Practical .. 100			Physiology	
33	100	Written .. 50			Organic Chemistry	
		Practical .. 25		50	Organic Chemistry	
		Oral .. 25			Organic Chemistry	
33	100	Written .. 50			Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy	
		Oral .. 25		50	Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy	
		Practical Pharmacy.. 25			Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy	
240	600	Total Number of Marks obtained				

Whether passed or failed

Subjects, if any, in which exemption *now* earned

Number of months for which failed candidates are referred to their studies

Remarks

(11) Third L.M. & S. Examination

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained						Whether passed or failed	Number of months for which failed candidates are referred to their studies	Remarks
	General Pathology (Written)	Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical)		Hygiene		Total Number of Marks obtained			
		Practical 50	Oral 50	Written	Practical and Oral				
	100	100		100	50				
Passing Marks	100 33	100 33		100 33	50 17	350 140			

(12) Final L.M & S. Degree Examination

Passing Marks		Register Number			
Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects					
Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted					
33	100	Written .. 50	Ophthalmology	Part I	Number of Marks obtained
		Practical and Oral .. 50			
50	150	Written .. 100	Medical Jurisprudence		
		Oral .. 50			
Passing Marks .. 100		Total in Part I .. 250			
Whether passed or failed in Part I under Regulation 300A					
33	100	Medicine including Therapeutics and Mental Diseases (Written) .. 100		Part II	
67	200	Medicine (Clinical) .. 150			
		Medicine (Oral) .. 50			
33	100	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy Written .. 100			
67	200	Surgery (Clinical) .. 150			
		Surgery (Oral) .. 50			
17	50	Operative Surgery .. 50			
33	100	Written .. 100	Midwifery, etc.		
33	100	Practical and Oral .. 100			
Passing Marks .. 340		Total in Part II .. 850			
Whether passed or failed in Part II					
440	1,100	Total Number of Marks obtained			Whole Examination
Whether passed or failed					
Subjects, if any, in which exemption now earned					
Number of months for which failed candidates are referred to their studies					
Remarks					

(13) First M.B. & B.S. Examination

Passing Marks				
	Register Number			
Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects				
Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted				
33	100	Written .. 100	Chemistry	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED
33	100	Practical .. 50	Chemistry	
		Oral .. 50	Chemistry	
33	100	Written .. 100	Physics	
33	100	Practical .. 50	Physics	
		Oral .. 50	Physics	
33	100	Written .. 100	General Biology	
33	100	Practical .. 50	General Biology	
		Oral .. 50	General Biology	
300	600	Total Number of Marks obtained		
Whether passed or failed				
If passed for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, in what class ranked Class I .. 400 | Class II .. 300				
Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained				
Subjects, if any, in which exemption now earned				
Number of months for which failed candidates are referred to their studies				
Remarks				

(14) Second M.B. & B.S. Examination

Passing Marks					Number of Marks obtained
Register Number					
Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects					
Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted					
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 40	100	Written .. 100		Anatomy	
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 40	100	Dissections .. 50		Anatomy	
		Oral .. 50			
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 40	100	Written .. 100		Physiology	
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 40	100	Oral and Practical .. 100		Physiology	
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. 33	100	Written .. 50		Organic Chemistry	
		50	Practical 25		
			Oral .. 25		
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. 33	100	Written .. 50		Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy	
		50	Oral .. 25		
			Practical Pharmacy 25		
M.B.&B.S. 300 L.M. & S. 240	600	Total Number of Marks obtained 600			
Whether passed or failed					
If passed for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, in what class ranked— Class I .. 400 Class II .. 300					
Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained					
Subjects, if any, in which exemption earned					
Number of months for which failed candidates are referred to their studies					
Remarks					

(15) Third M.B. & B.S. Examination

Passing Marks	Register Number				Number of Marks obtained
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	General Pathology (Written) .. 100			
M.B. & B.S... 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Practical .. 50 Oral .. 50		Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical)	
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 33	100	Written		Hygiene	
M.B. & B.S. 25 L.M. & S. 17	50	Practical and Oral			
M.B. & B.S. 175 L.M. & S. 140	350	Total Number of Marks obtained			

Whether passed or failed

If passed for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, in what class ranked—
Class I .. 233 | Class II .. 175

Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained.

Number of months for which failed candidates are referred to their studies

Remarks

(16) Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination

					Number of Marks Obtained
Passing Marks	Register Number				
Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects					
Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted					
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Written .. 50	Ophthalmology	Part I	
		Practical and Oral 50			
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. 50	150	Written .. 100	Medical Jurisprudence		
		Oral .. 50			
M.B. & B.S. 125 L.M. & S. 100	Total in Part I .. 250				
Whether passed or failed in Part I under Regulation 300A					
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Medicine including Therapeutics and Mental Diseases (Written) .. 100		Part II	
M.B. & B.S. 100 L.M. & S. .. 67	200	Medicine (Clinical) .. 150			
		Medicine (Oral) .. 50			

(16) FINAL M.B. & B.S. DEGREE EXAMN.—(*continued.*)

M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 33	100	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written) .. 100		Part II	Number of Marks obtained
M.B. & B.S. 100 L.M. & S. .. 67	200	Surgery (Clinical) .. 150			
		Surgery (Oral) .. 50			
M.B. & B.S. 25 L.M. & S. 17	50	Operative Surgery .. 50			
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 33	100	Written .. 100	Midwifery, etc.		
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 33	100	Practical and Oral .. 100			
M.B. & B.S. 425 L.M. & S. 340	Total in Part II .. 850				
Whether passed or failed in Part II					
M.B. & B.S. 550 L.M. & S. 440	1,100	Total Number of Marks obtained			Whole Examination
Whether passed or failed					
If passed for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, in what class ranked— Class I .. 733 | Class II .. 550					
Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained					
Subjects, if any, in which exemption now earned					
Number of months for which failed candidates are referred to their studies					
Remarks					

(17) B.S.Sc. Degree Examination—Part I

	Register Number	Number of Marks obtained							Whether passed or failed	If failed, the evidence of further study required	Remarks
		Chemistry, Physics, Meteorology and Engineering (with drawing) (Written) .. 100	Bacteriology and Parasitology (Written) .. 100	Practical Chemistry .. 150	Practical Bacteriology and Parasitology .. 150	Chemistry, Physics, etc., (Oral) .. 50	Bacteriology and Parasitology (Oral) .. 50	Total .. 600			
Passing Marks		50	50	75	75	25	25	300			

(18) B.S.Sc. Degree Examination—Part II

	Register Number	Number of Marks obtained								Whether passed or failed	If passed, in what class ranked	If failed, the evidence of further study required	Remarks
		Medicine and General Hygiene (Written) .. 100	Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics (Written) .. 50	Special Report .. 200	Medicine and General Hygiene (Oral) .. 100	Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics (Oral) .. 50	Total .. 500	Total in Part I .. 600	Grand Total .. 1,100				
Passing Marks		50	25	100	50	25	250	300	Cl. I 825 Cl. II 550				

(19) First Examination in Engineering

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained										Whether passed or failed	Order of Merit	Remarks
	Mathematics		Science		Elementary Applied Mechanics	Geometrical Drawing	Machine Drawing	Building Drawing	Elementary Practical Surveying	Total number of marks obtained			
	Pure	Applied	Chemistry	Physics									
	150	150	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Max. 1,000 Min. 500			

(20) B.E. Degree Examination
Civil Branch

Register Number			Number of Marks Obtained
100	Calculus	Mathematics	
100	Applied Mathematics	Mathematics	
100	I	Applied Mechanics	
100	II	Applied Mechanics	
100	I	Construction	
100	II	Construction	
100	I	Hydraulic Engineering	
100	II	Hydraulic Engineering	
100	Surveying		
150	Surveying Field work		
100	I	Building Drawing	
100	II	Building Drawing	
100	Estimating		
150	Laboratory Test		
100	Engineering Laboratory and Surveying Notebooks		
Max. 1600 Min. 800	Total marks obtained		
Whether passed or failed			
Order of Merit			
Remarks			

Mechanical Branch

Register Number

Marks	Subject	Group	Number of Marks Obtained
100	Calculus	Mathematics	
100	Applied Mathematics		
100	I	Applied Mechanics	
100	II		
100	Mechanism and Sub-head (1)	Mechanical Engineering	
100	Sub-head (2).		
100	Sub-heads (3) & (4)		
100	Sub-head (5)		
100	Sub-head (6)		
100	Electrical Engineering		
100	I	Machine Drawing	
100	II		
150	Laboratory Test		
150	Workshop Test		
100	Engineering Laboratory Notebooks		
Max. 1,600 Min. 800	Total marks obtained		
Whether passed or failed			
Order of Merit			
Remarks			

(21) Oriental Title Examination

Veda, Vedanta, Nyaya, or Vyakarana Siromani

Register Number	Special Branch of study chosen by the candidate	Number of Marks obtained										Whether passed or not passed	Remarks
		General Part			Special Branch								
					Part A				Part B				
		History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature	Prescribed Textbooks: General (i)	Prescribed Textbooks: General (ii)	Prescribed Textbooks: Special (i)	Prescribed Textbooks: Special (ii)	Prescribed Textbooks: Special (iii)	Prescribed Textbooks: Special (iv)	General paper relating to the Special Branch	Essay	Total		
		200	150	150	150	150	150	150	200	200	1,500		

Maulavi-i-Fazil

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained				Whether passed or not passed	Remarks
	Prescribed Texts, Courses i, ii, iii, and iv	Translation	History of Literature and Composition	Total		
	200	100	100	400		

VIDVAN

A.—Where Sanskrit is taken

Register Number	The two languages chosen from Group I	Number of Marks obtained										Total	Whether passed or not passed	Remarks
		Principal Language						Subsidiary Language						
		Part A			Part B									
		Grammar, Prosody and Poetics (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language) or Prosody and Poetics (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language)	Prescribed Textbooks (i)	Prescribed Textbooks (ii)	History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language	Composition	Translation (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language) or Advanced Grammar, Historical and Comparative (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language)	Prescribed Textbooks	Translation (when Sanskrit is the Subsidiary Language) or Composition (when any Dravidian Language is the Subsidiary Language)	Elementary Grammar, Prosody and Poetics	History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language			
		150	150	150	200	200	150	150	100	150	100	1,500		

B.—Where Sanskrit is not taken

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained					Whether passed or not passed	Remarks
	Prescribed Textbooks	Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and History of the Language and its Literature	Composition	All papers in the Subsidiary Language	Total		
	300	300	100	500	1,200		

MUNSHI-I-FAZIL

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained						Whether passed or not passed	Remarks
	Persian Texts	Translation (Persian)	History of Literature and Composition	Urdu Texts	Translation (Urdu) and Composition	Total		
	200	100	100	100	150	650		

(XI)

FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FOR EXAMINATIONS

I

MATRICULATION

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
High school from which candidate appears		
Where to be examined		
Second language		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year		
Signature and certificate of Principal or Head Master	I hereby certify that the name and date of birth of the candidate as entered in this application have been verified by me, and I have found them to agree with those given in the school admission register. *Signature*———	

II-A

Intermediate

Name	English			
	Vernacular			
Age and date of birth				
Name and occupation of father or guardian				
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)			Religion	
Address				
How Matriculated				
College or colleges at which candidate has studied and time at each		Colleges in chronological order		Time
Where to be examined				
State whether, under Part I-B of the Course of Study (Regn. 178), Composition or Translation is selected			Language	
Optional Group. (*If Group III, the subjects or languages taken should be given*)				
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year				
Signature and certificate of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application		I hereby certify that the name and date of birth of the candidate as entered in this application have been verified by me, and I have found them to agree with those given in his Secondary School-leaving Certificate. *Signature*__________		

II-B

Intermediate

Part I

NAME	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (i.e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
How Matriculated			
College or colleges at which candidate has studied and time at each	Colleges in Chronological order		Time
Where to be examined			
Whether Composition or Translation is selected for Part I-B. In either case the language should be stated			
Year of passing Part II, and the register number. (If Group iii the subjects and languages taken should be given)			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate already appeared for the examination in either Part and the place of examination in each year			

II-C

*Part **II**—Optional Groups*

NAME	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (i.e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
How Matriculated			
College or colleges at which candidate has studied and time at each	Colleges in Chronological order		Time
Where to be examined			
Optional Group. (*If Group iii the subjects and languages taken should be given*			
Year of passing Part I, and the register number. The language taken under Part I-B should be stated			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate already appeared for the examination in either part and the place of examination in each year			

III

B.A.

English Language and Literature

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)			
Religion			
Address			
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts			
College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this Part of the examination, and time at each		Colleges in chronological order	Time
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year			
Which set of books in each group prescribed under (*b*) of Regulation 195 is offered			
Whether 'the History of the Language' or 'the Principles of Rhetoric and Style' under (*c*) of Regulation 195 is offered			
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application			

Optional Groups

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this part of the examination and time at each	Colleges in chronological order	Time
Group and Optional subjects, if any, selected under that Group. [If Group (iii) state main and subsidiary subjects. If Group (iv) or Group (v) state whether a language is taken, and, if so, specify the language. If Group (vi) state the language and the related subject or language.]		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

IV

B.A. UNDER THE TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

Part I—English Language and Literature

Name — English			
Name — Vernacular			
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (i.e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts			
Whether the candidate has already passed in Part II *or* its equivalent under the Old By-laws If so, the Group or Branch, year of passing, register number, and the class taken			
Whether the candidate has already passed the Second Language division under the Old By-laws, or its equivalent under the Transitory Regulations; if so, specify the language, year of passing, register number and the class taken			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared under the Transitory Regulations for the examination and the place of examination in each year			
Which set of books in each group prescribed under (*b*) of Regulation 195 is offered			
Whether 'the History of the Language' or 'the Principles of Rhetoric and Style' under (*c*) of Regulation 195 is offered			
Present position or occupation			

B.A. UNDER THE TRANSITORY REGULATIONS
PART II.—OPTIONAL GROUP (vi)—LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

Name	English			
	Vernacular			
Age and date of birth				
Name and occupation of father or guardian				
Race (i. e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)			Religion	
Address				
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts				
Language selected				
Whether the candidate has already passed in Part I or its equivalent under the Old By-laws. If so, year of passing, register number, and the class taken				
Whether the candidate has already passed the Science Division of the Examination under the Old By-laws *or* its equivalent under the New Regulations. If so, the Branch or Group, year of passing, register number and the class taken				
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared under the Transitory Regulations for the examination and the place of examination in each year				
Present position or occupation				

B.A. UNDER THE TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

PART II—OPTIONAL GROUP *other than* GROUP (vi)

Name	English			
	Vernacular			
Age and date of birth				
Name and occupation of father or guardian				
Race (i.e. Nation, Tribe, etc)			Religion	
Address				
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts				
Group and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Group. [If Group (iii) state main and subsidiary subjects. If Group (iv) or Group (v) state whether a language is taken, and, if so, specify the language]				
Whether the candidate has already passed in Part I or its equivalent under the Old By-laws. If so, year of passing, register number, and the class taken				
Whether the candidate has already passed the Second Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination under the Old By-laws, or its equivalent under the Transitory Regulations. If so, specify the language, year of passing, register number and the class taken				
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared under the Transitory Regulations for the examination and the place of examination in each year				
Present position or occupation				

V

B.A. (Honours)

Preliminary

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts	College at which candidate has studied for this examination		Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year	Whether Nineteenth century Prose *or* English History is offered, if the former which group.	Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application
English	Vernacular								Time			

B.A. (Honours)—*Final*

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts	Date of passing the Preliminary Examination	College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this part of the examination and time at each		Branch, and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Branch (If Branch VI, what languages)	Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application
English	Vernacular									Time		

VI
L.T.

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	University degree, and date of graduation	Training College where candidate has studied	Optional subject in (i), (D) (2) either (*a*) all subjects to young children (*b*) Mathematics, (*c*) Physical Science, (*d*) Natural Science, (*e*) History and Geography, or (*f*) One language other than English	Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application
English	Vernacular									

VII
First Examination in Law

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of passing the B.A. Degree Examination	Law College or colleges at which candidate has studied for the examination, and time at each		Present position or occupation	Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application
English	Vernacular							Colleges in chronological order	Time		

VIII

B.L.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the First Examination in Law		
Law College or colleges at which candidate has studied after completing and receiving the certificate for the course prescribed for the First Examination in Law and time at each	Colleges in chronological order	Time
Present position or occupation		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

IX

M.L.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of receiving the B.L. Degree		
College or colleges (if any) at which candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each		
Present position or occupation		
Branch		

X

FIRST L.M. & S.

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Date of passing the Intermediate or B.A. Degree Examination			
College or colleges at which candidate has studied Physics and Chemistry and Biology, and time at each			
If appearing under Regulation 255, date of examination upon which candidate was granted the option of proceeding to the L.M. & S. Degree			
Subjects in which the candidate has obtained exemption (*a*) under Regulation 251, (*b*) under Regulation 266A., and in which he does not propose to appear			
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the Examination as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree			
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree			
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application			

XI

Second L.M. & S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	
Address		
Date of passing the First L.M. & S. or the First M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the First L.M. & S. or the First M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
If appearing under Regulation 255, date of examination upon which candidate was granted the option of proceeding to the L.M. & S. Degree		
Subjects in which the candidate has obtained exemption under Regulation 276A, and in which he does not propose to appear		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the Examination as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies on each occasion of previous appearance as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree		
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application		

XII

THIRD L.M. & S.

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Date of passing the Second L.M. & S. or the Second M.B. & B.S. Examination			
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the Second L.M. & S. or the Second M.B. & B.S. Examination and time at each			
If appearing under Regulation 255, date of examination upon which candidate was granted the option of proceeding to the L.M. & S. Degree			
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree			
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies on each occasion of previous appearance as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree			
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application			

XIII

FINAL L.M. & S.

Name	English
	Vern acular
Age and date of birth	
Name and occupation of father or guardian	
Race (i.e. Nation, Tribe, etc.)	
Religion	
Address	
Date of passing the Third L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the Third L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each	
The Part or Parts in which the candidate proposes now to appear. If the candidate is not required to appear in Part I, the date of passing in that Part	
If appearing for Part II only, the subjects in which he has obtained exemption (and the date of such exemption), and in which he does not propose to appear	
If appearing for the whole examination, the subjects in which he has obtained exemption (and the date of such exemption), and in which he does not propose to appear	
If appearing under Regulation 255, date of examination upon which candidate was granted the option of proceeding to the L.M. & S. Degree	
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree	
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies on each occasion of previous appearance as a candidate for the L.M & S.Degree.	
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application	

XIV

First M.B. & B.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate or B.A. Degree Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied Physics and Chemistry and Biology, and time at each		
Subjects in which the candidate has obtained exemption (*a*) under Regulation 251, (*b*) under Regulation 266A., and in which he does not propose to appear		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance at the examination		
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application		

XV

SECOND M.B. & B.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the First M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the First M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
Subjects in which the candidate has obtained exemption under Regulation 276A and in which he does not propose to appear		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance at the examination		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

XVI

Third M.B. & B.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Second M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the Second M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance at the examination		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

XVII

FINAL M.B. & B.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
The Part or Parts in which the candidate proposes now to appear. If the candidate is not required to appear in Part I, the date of passing in that Part		
If appearing for Part II only, the subjects in which he has obtained exemption (and the date of such exemption), and in which he does not propose to appear		
If appearing for the whole examination the subjects in which he has obtained exemption (and the date of such exemption), and in which he does not propose to appear		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance at the examination		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

XVIII

B.S.Sc.—Part I

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of obtaining the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. or other accepted degree		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied after graduation in Medicine and time at each		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for Part I of the examination		
Present position or occupation		

XIX

B.S.Sc.—Part II

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of obtaining the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. or other accepted degree		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied in Medicine and time at each		
Date on which candidate passed, or proposes to appear at Part I of the examination		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for Part II of the examination		
Present position or occupation		

XX
M.D.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination, and the class in which he was placed		
Period during which candidate has been engaged in the practice of the Medical profession or in hospital practice subsequently to qualifying for M.B. & B.S. Degree		
Branch in which the candidate proposes to appear		
Branch or Branches in which the candidate previously appeared and the dates of each appearance		
Present position or occupation		

XXI
M.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination, and the class in which he was placed		
Period during which candidate has been engaged in the practice of the Medical profession or in hospital practice subsequently to qualifying for M.B. & B.S. Degree		
The special subject in which the candidate proposes to appear		
The occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
Present position or occupation		

XXII
First Examination in Engineering

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and time at each		
Present position or occupation		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

XXIII

B.E.

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering	College or colleges at which candidate has studied since completing the course for the First Examination in Engineering, and time at each	Whether candidate appears in the Civil Branch or the Mechanical Branch	Present position or occupation	Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application
English	Vernacular										

XXIV

Application for Admission to the English Division of the Matriculation Examination

Name	English			
	Vernacular			
Age and date of birth				
Name and occupation of father or guardian				
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)			Religion	
Address				
Where to be examined				
Year or years, if any, in which and place or places at which, candidate has already appeared for the examination				
If the candidate has already passed the Oriental Title Examination, year of passing and register number				

Declaration.—I hereby declare that I intend, in the event of my passing this examination, to qualify myself as a candidate for the Oriental Title Examination.

STATION____________________

*Date*____________________ *Signature of Applicant.*

XXV

Application for Admission to the Oriental Title Examination

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Approved institution from which candidate appears			
Where to be examined			
Year or years, if any, and place or places at which candidate has already appeared for the examination			
Language or Languages	Sole Language		
	Group I	Principal	
		Subsidiary	
	Group II	Principal	
		Subsidiary	
Special branch of study, if any			
Whether the candidate has passed the English Division of the Matriculation Examination, if so, the year of passing and register number			
Signature of $\frac{\text{Principal}}{\text{Head Master}}$ of approved Institution			

Station ——————

Date ——————

——————

Signature of Applicant.

(X)

Form of Application for University Studentships

1. Name — English	
Vernacular	
2. Age and date of birth	
3. Name and occupation of father or guardian	
4. Race (i.e. nation, tribe, etc.)	
5. Religion	
6. Address	
7. Examination passed by candidate rendering him eligible for a studentship under Regulation 403	
8. Date of passing the examination	
9. If an Examination in Arts specify the group or branch in which it was passed	
10. Class gained, and position in the class in the examination passed	
11. Subject proposed by candidate for investigation, or general nature of research proposed	
12. Place at which the investigation or research is to be made	
13. Name and designation of the person from whom permission to undertake the investigation or research has been obtained	
14. Name and designation of some person competent and willing to make periodic reports to the Syndicate on the progress of the candidate	

(XI)

OLD REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

220. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University or a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto. They shall also be required to pass two examinations in law.

First Examination in Law

221. The first examination shall be held once a year in Madras and at such other centres as the Syndicate may appoint, and shall commence on the fourth Monday in April.

222. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

223. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

224. Each candidate must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or other accepted degree and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward at least seven days before the first day of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a Law College affiliated to the University, that the candidate has attended an affiliated college for an academical year subsequent to passing the examination for the Bachelor of Arts or other accepted degree, that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory provided that candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the First Examination in Law in May, 1902, according to the by-laws in force in May, 1902, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent First Examination in Law.

Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificates must be forwarded on or before the 1st January immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

225. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

226. Candidates for the First Examination in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(i) Jurisprudence.

(ii) Roman Law.

(iii) The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments (2 papers).

(iv) The Law of Torts.

N.B.—The principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the above-mentioned subjects, will be included.

The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Jurisprudence ..	100
	2—5	Roman Law ..	100
Second day..	10—1	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments ..	75
	2—5	Do. do. ..	75
Third day ..	10—1	The Law of Torts ..	75
		Total ..	425

227. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or 40 per cent of the total marks, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

B.L. Degree Examination

228. The B.L. Degree Examination shall be held once a year, in Madras and at such other centres as the Syndicate may appoint, and shall commence on the fourth Monday in April.

229. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st February preceding.

230. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination until he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered until he has paid a fee of thirty rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

231. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Law, and unless specially exempted from so doing he must also forward at least seven days before the first day of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a Law College affiliated to the University that the candidate has attended an affiliated college for an academical year, that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory provided that canditates who were qualified to present themselves for the B.L. Degree Examination in January, 1903, according to the by-laws in force in January, 1903, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent B.L. Degree Examination. Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificates must be forwarded not later than the 1st January immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

232. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

233. Candidates for the B.L. Degree Examination shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(i) The Theory and Law of Property, including (*a*) The Law of Trusts and Trustees, (*b*) Transfer of Property.
(ii) Hindu and Muhammadan Law.
(iii) Indian Constitutional Law.
(iv) The Law of Evidence.
(v) Criminal Law.

N.B.—The principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the above-mentioned subjects, will be included.

The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each paper shall be as therein specified:—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day..	10—1	Theory and Law of Property, including Law of Trusts and Trustees, and Transfer of Property.	200
	2—5	Do. do.	
Second day	10—1	Hindu and Muhammadan Law ..	120
	2—5	The Law of Evidence ..	100
Third day	10—1	Criminal Law	100
	2—4	Indian Constitutional Law ..	80
		Total ..	600

234. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or 40 per cent of the total marks, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Certificates

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

I certify that ....after passing the B.A. Degree Examination has attended the college for three-fourths of the working days of an academical year, that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the First Examination in Law, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that....................after completion of the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law, has attended the college for three-fourths of the working days of an academical year, that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the B.L. Degree Examination and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal.

Forms of Statements to be submitted by Tabulators

First Examination in Law

Register Number	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED				Total number of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	Jurisprudence	Roman Law	The Law of Contracts	The Law of Torts				
	100	100	150	75	425			

B.L. Degree Examination

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained						Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	Theory and Law of Property, etc.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	The Law of Evidence	Criminal Law	Indian Constitutional Law	Total marks obtained			
	200	120	100	100	80	600			

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